

POSTING.

Port St. George, January 8, 1917.

No. 11.—Mr. Robert William Daxton, I.C.S., on return from leave, to the Buckingham Division of the Cochin district and the Buckingham Agency Division of the Cochin Agency district.

PROMOTIONS.

Port St. George, January 8, 1917.

No. 12.—The following permanent promotions are ordered with effect from the 1st December 1916, in pursuance of the retirement of Mr. W. Francis, I.C.S.:

- (1) Mr. Stewart William Graham Iyer Mariner, I.C.S., to be Collector and District Magistrate, first grade.
- (2) Mr. Stephen Gabriel Stokes, I.C.S., I.C.S., to be Collector and District Magistrate, second grade.
- (3) Mr. Alexander Francis George Howard, I.C.S., to be Collector and District Magistrate, third grade.
- (4) Mr. Robert William Daxton, I.C.S., to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, first grade.
- (5) Mr. James Henry Baker, I.C.S., to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.
- (6) Mr. John Bateman Krishnakumar, I.C.S., to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

VOLUNTEERS.

TRANSFER.

Port St. George, January 8, 1917.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER SYSTEM.

No. 13.—Lieutenant Henry Lee Norris Colburn is transferred to the Supplementary List. Dated the 21st October 1916.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, January 9, 1917.

No. 14.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Dated the 10th December 1916.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND REINSTATEMENTS.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES AND MYSORE.

No. 1584.—Lieutenant Archibald Lampard to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 10th November 1916.

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1585.—Captain Hugh Agnewly Shaw to be Major, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 8th June 1916.

Lieutenant Arthur James, succeeded, to be Captain, and to remain second. Dated the 8th June 1916.

Lieutenant Frederick Adolphus Sanger to be Captain, vice H. A. Shaw, promoted. Dated the 8th June 1916.

Lieutenant Arthur Winfield Nightingale, succeeded, to be Captain, and to remain second. Dated the 8th June 1916.

Lieutenant William Victor Duke to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 8th June 1916.

Second Lieutenant Kapasalla Vincent Lecky, succeeded, to be Captain and to remain second. Dated the 8th June 1916.

Second Lieutenant Eric Alan Davis to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 8th June 1916.

Second Lieutenant Bertha Miliar Mendenhall to be Lieutenant, vice F. A. Sanger, promoted. Dated the 8th June 1916.

Second Lieutenant James Tate, succeeded, to be Lieutenant, and to remain second. Dated the 8th June 1916.

Second Lieutenant Reginald Herbert Courtney to be Lieutenant, vice W. V. Duke, promoted. Dated the 8th June 1916.

Second Lieutenant Herbert Rex Umfry to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 8th June 1916.

Port St. George, January 9, 1917.

No. 16.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

JAWANIS.

Dated the 10th December 1916.

No. 427-C.—The services of Mr. C. A. Foster, of the Indian Civil Service (Madras establishment), holding Commission of Charge, are resigned at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 10th December 1916.

Port St. George, January 9, 1917.

No. 16.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

General.

Bulls, the 15th December 1916.

No. 120-0.11.—With reference to this department's notification No. 11994, dated the 15th November 1916, Mr. S. M. Slater, I.C.S., is placed on special duty in the Department of Commerce and Industries from the 15th December 1916 until further orders.

L. DAVISON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Ecclesiastical.)

APPOINTMENTS.

Port St. George, January 9, 1917.

No. 1.—Mr. Frederick William Thomson Robertson, I.C.S., to be a Lay Trustee of St. Mary's Church, Vinnamagan, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 2.—Mr. Frank Sayer, I.C.S., to be a Lay Trustee of St. Mary's Church, Vinnamagan, *vice* Mr. L. Cliff, who has left the station.

No. 3.—Mr. Frank Hearnage, I.C.S., to be a Lay Trustee of St. Mark's Church, Mannar, *vice* Mr. C. A. Souter, I.C.S., who has left the station.

No. 4.—Mr. Robert Lake Alexander, to be a Lay Trustee of St. John's Church, Telukhar, *vice* Mr. E. W. Ellis, I.C.S., who has left the station.

No. 5.—Mr. Toney Abbey Scott, I.C.S., to be a Lay Trustee of St. John's Church, Ootter, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 6.—Lieutenant Colonel Robert Dalmeida Patten, to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Trincomalee, *vice* Mr. E. A. Graham, I.C.S., who has left the station.

No. 7.—Mr. John Leach Henderson, to be a Lay Trustee of St. Thomas Church, Quilon, to fill an existing vacancy.

NOTIFICATION

Port St. George, January 9, 1917.

No. 8.—The Rev. Francis Owen Thomas, M.A., Junior Chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical establishment, attained the rank of Senior Chaplain on the 27th December 1916.

L. DAVISON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Judicial.)

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Port St. George, January 9, 1917.

No. 25.—Mr. J. A. Mitchell, Acting Superintendent, District Jail, Cuddalore, extension of privilege leave for forty-eight days under article 212 of the Civil Service Regulations.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Port St. George, January 9, 1917.

No. 21.—Mr. Cecil Hedrick Gabels, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS.

Port St. George, January 1, 1917.

No. 24.—M.R. Sy. Adarappallan: Subordinate Appur Aravagal, Subordinate Judge, 3rd grade, to be Third Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras, *vice* *pro tem*.

No. 25.—M.R. Sy. Aral Elia Appur Kothaparam Appur Aravagal, District Munsif, 1st grade, designated to act as Subordinate Judge, 3rd grade.

No. 27.—M.R. Sy. Aral Elia Appur Kothaparam Appur Aravagal, Acting Subordinate Judge, is posted to the Temporary Sub Court at Channar.

(The above appointments and postings will take effect from or after the end of January 1917.)

Port St. George, January 5, 1917.

No. 37.—J. Aldar Rehman Khan Sahib Bahadur is appointed to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, fourth grade, on probation.

No. 38.—M.R. Ky. Kanungo Polatbetti Janghazee Ben Arangel, Probationary Deputy Super-Intendant of Police, is charge of 1A District subdivision, Madras District.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Port St. George, January 5, 1917.

No. 39.—Under section 33 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909, the undersigned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language—

1. Mr. Errol Takenam-Walsh, I.C.S., First-class Magistrate, in the district of Cuddayah.

Port St. George, January 5, 1917.

M.R. Ky. Rao Sahadur Chinnaswami Erakosawadi Ben Arangel, Eastern Judge of South Courts.

Port St. George, January 6, 1917.

No. 40.—Under section 33 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909, M.R. Ky. Theodigal Ramayya Panabilli Ramayya, Second-class-Magistrate, Pudukottai taluk, in the district of Chittoor, is appointed to be a magistrate of the second class, 2nd, under section 37, he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 681.

No. 41.—Under section 33 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909, the undersigned officers are authorized to be magistrates of the third class, and under section 37, they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class—

Mr. Hojagun George Holdsworth, I.C.S., Resident Collector and Magistrate, Madras District.

Mr. Edgar Gual Serrin, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Salem District.

No. 42.—The Governor is pleased to appoint the undersigned gentlemen to be special magistrates for the towns specified opposite to their names, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 448, dated the 25th October 1915, published at page 1084 and 1085 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette* of the 15th idem, re-enacted by Notifications Nos. 406, dated the 20th May 1915, and 457, dated the 7th August 1915, published at page 155 and 173 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1915 and the 10th August 1915, respectively—

Mohammed Ismail Sahib Bahadur	Arangel	Arangel, in the District of Cuddayah.
M.R. Ky. Ecode Vankateswari Nayudu Ramanasami Nayudu	Arangel	Arangel, in the District of Cuddayah.

Port St. George, January 6, 1917.

Robert Thomas O'Leary, Esq.	Arangel	Arangel, in the District of Cuddayah.
M.R. Ky. Janipakkal Samuel Gera	Arangel	Arangel, in the District of Cuddayah.
M.R. Ky. Chinnaswami Ramanaswami Ben Arangel Gera	Arangel	Arangel, in the District of Cuddayah.
M.R. Ky. Jangamala Venkateswaraiah Gera	Arangel	Arangel, in the District of Cuddayah.
M.R. Ky. Vappanai Sankarantham Gera	Arangel	Arangel, in the District of Cuddayah.
Mohammed Mohammed Hameed Sahib Bahadur	Arangel	Arangel, in the District of Cuddayah.
M.R. Ky. Potturi Lakshmayya Gera	Arangel	Arangel, in the District of Cuddayah.
Jamadar Shukh Noor-ud-din Sahib Bahadur	Arangel	Arangel, in the District of Cuddayah.

No. 43.—Under section 34 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909, the Governor is pleased to appoint Mohd. Mohammed Khan Sahib Fajrani Bahadur to be a special magistrate for the town of Guntur in the district of Guntur, and to confer on him all the ordinary powers of a magistrate of the first class and further to invest under section 35 (1) of the Code, that he shall exercise those powers as a member of the bench of magistrates established for the town of Guntur.

No. 44.—Under the provisions of section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909, the Governor is pleased to empower the bench of magistrates, Guntur, when exercising the powers of a magistrate of the first class, to try summarily all or any of the offences specified in sub-section (1) of that section.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Port St. George, January 6, 1917.

No. 45.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909, the Governor is pleased to withdraw the powers of a special magistrate for the town of Madras, in the district of Madras, conferred on M.R. Ky. Rao Sahadur Polatbetti Janghazee Ben Arangel, who has resigned the appointment.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, December 18, 1916.

No. 387.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicle Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in the Madras Motor Vehicle Rules, 1916, published in *Collected Department Notifications* No. 445, dated the 1st June 1916, at page 875-880 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 20th idem—

Amendment.

To form A and to be read with the following shall be inserted after item (7) as item (E)—

(E) Number changed on engine.

Items (E) and (F) should be numbered consecutively.

No. 41.—In the schedule appended to notification No. 451, Judicial, dated the 4th June 1908, on pages 483-484 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1908, empowering certain second-class magistrates, by virtue of their office, to try cases under the Opium Act (I of 1876), *vide* "Deputy Tahsilgar and Sub-Magistrate and Pottery Sub-Magistrate" in column 3 against South Canara District, *vide* "Madd" after "Bangalore".

No. 42.—In notification No. 765, Home (Judicial), dated the 25th September 1908, published at pages 1180 to 1184 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 24th September 1908, under South Canara District, *vide* "Deputy Tahsilgar and Sub-Magistrate, Mangalore" and insert "Deputy Tahsilgar and Sub-Magistrate, Muttar".

Port St. George, December 18, 1908.

No. 984.—Under the provision of section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1898 (VIII of 1898), it is proposed to make the following amendment in the rules to regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum in the Presidency of Madras, published in Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th July 1900. Notice is hereby given that the draft amendment will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st February 1909.

2. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft amendment before the aforesaid date will receive due consideration.

Draft amendment.

'In rule I, part I of the said rules, the following shall be added as sub-section (3) :—

(3) "District Magistrate" includes, in cases where the Local Government so directs, "Additional District Magistrate" in respect of such areas as it may so order.

Port St. George, January 8, 1909.

No. 48.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section 1 of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1893, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 1st February 1910, the villages cited in columns 3 of the schedule hereto appended shall come to be included in the local area of the police station cited in column 2 and shall form part of the local area of the police station cited in column 3.

Cities in which all persons included.	Police stations to which new stations.	Name of village.	Cities to which persons included.	Police stations to which persons included.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Betagan ..	Kattipompu ..	Pattanam and Kinnalor ..	Kattipom ..	Kattipom ..

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIAR,
Secretary to Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Port St. George, January 3, 1909.

No. 4.—Under section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1907, the Governor in Council appoints the Rev. J. J. Jones to the undersigned position of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission in the town of Bagmati, in the district of Gander to grant licences of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras.

M. R. R. J. J. Jones, residing at Jambhavanthi.

M. R. R. J. J. Jones, residing at Kumbakonam.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, December 2, 1908.

No. 5.—It is hereby notified that, in addition to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home Department, the Government of India have been pleased to empower the Collector of Madras to grant and sign passports on the names of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, while the headquarters of the Government are at Calcutta. British subjects, Indian or European, and subjects of Native States in subordinate alliance with the British Government, intending to travel in places outside the Indian Empire, may apply for passports either to the Collector of Madras, or to the Secretary to the Government, Home Department, through the Commissioner of Police, Madras, or through a District Magistrate, or through the Resident in Travancore and Cochin as the case may be.

Port St. George, December 18, 1908.

No. 6.—Under section 4 of the Madras Planters Labour Act, 1905 (I of 1905), the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr. H. J. Wellington, Deputy Director, Labour Department, United Provinces' Association of Southern India (Incorporated), Calcutta, to witness the execution of labour contracts.

Fort St. George, December 28, 1916.

No. 4.—Under section 4 of the Madras Planters Labour Act, 1905 (1 of 110), the Governor in Council is pleased to enforce the following provision in relation to the conditions of labour contracts:—

(1) Mr. Christopher Charles East, Superintendent of the Labour Department, United Planters' Association of Southern India (Incorporated), Mysore.

(2) Mr. Frank West Watson, Superintendent of the Labour Department, United Planters' Association of Southern India (Incorporated), South Canara.

(3) Mr. William George Rothwell, Walcott, Superintendent of the Labour Department, United Planters' Association of Southern India (Incorporated), Chingleput.

Fort St. George, January 8, 1917.

No. 1.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

ENACTMENT.

No. 2687.

Mada, 26th August 1916.

The following letter received from the Government of the East Africa Protectorate is published for general information:—

F.E. No. 8-49-80.

THE GOVERNMENT, NAIROBI,
EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE,
Jan 27, 1917.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the British East Africa Protectorate has recently had under consideration the desirability of enforcing more strictly the provisions of the Immigration Restriction Ordinances, 1906, and the Immigration Restriction Amendment Ordinances, 1910, upon of which are enclosed herewith.

2. Section 11 of the original enactment provided that any person appearing to be a prohibited immigrant under section 5 (a) * might be permitted to enter the Protectorate on payment of a deposit according to sub-section 1. In the course of time this institution was shown to be acting as a deterrent in the case of persons who might well be admitted to the country, and the amending Ordinance was promulgated whereby the Immigration Officer was empowered to accept security in lieu of the deposit.

3. In the great majority of cases no arrangements in this security are made prior to embarkation and in consequence such persons have hitherto been allowed to land in order that they may be given the opportunity of finding a guarantor. This concession has led to abuse and is in itself altogether incompatible with the deposit provided by section 11 of the Ordinance of 1906 is payable before landing, and if the security is not together with section 5 (1) of the amending Ordinance of 1912 it is clear that the demand for security must also be complied with before landing.

4. The Government has therefore decided that all immigrants should either make the necessary deposit, or provide the security required, before leaving the ship on arrival in port. The strict enforcement of this regulation will take effect as from the 1st of September 1916 and I have the honour to request that steps may be taken to make this procedure known in those districts from which immigrants to British East Africa usually arrive. Persons who cannot deposit the necessary sum or have failed to find the requisite security will after that date be sent back to India, and the Government of this Protectorate will not hold itself responsible for any expenditure thus incurred.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. O. BOWMAN,

Chief Secretary to the Government.

Local Governments and Administrations are requested to make the information contained in the letter as widely known as possible, particularly in places from which emigration to British East Africa is believed to be most common. Intending emigrants should also be warned of the risks they run in proceeding to the Protectorate if they are unable, before landing, to deposit the sum of Rs. 10 or to comply with the demand for the requisite security in lieu of the deposit.

* The law prohibits the immigration of any person without either seven of support or any person who is likely to become a charge on a public fund.

† The deposit required from a citizen of India is Rs. 10.

F. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(Sopsante Revenue.)

EXTENSION OF LEAVE

Fort St. George, January 8, 1917.

No. 2.—Mr. T. E. Pettit, Assistant Collector of Customs, is granted three months' extension of leave as medical certificate.

APPOINTMENT.

Port St. George, January 8, 1917.

No. 3.—The following appointment is in the Public and Customs Department is ordered:—
Mr. Edwin John Brown, Acting Assistant Commissioner, is, on relief by Mr. E. W. B. T. Mowbray, transferred from the Customs, sub-division in the Malabar sub-division, and Mr. E. B. Brown on leave or until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, January 8, 1917.

No. 4.—The following notification of the Government of India are republished:—
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

D.O. No. 1248 December 1916.

No. 100-C W. D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1914 (XI of 1914), the Government General in Council is pleased to direct that the following schedule and additional shall be made in the schedule appended to this department's notification No. 7123 W. D., dated the 12th August 1916, as subsequently amended, viz.:

Duty levied from Nos. 41 and 42.

Tax on items 41 the following, viz.:

Articles.	Destinations.	Exemption and Exemption.
41. Hides (raw)	All destinations except the United Kingdom, British Possessions and British Protectorates.	....

No. 100-C W. D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1914 (XI of 1914), the Government General in Council is pleased to direct that the following schedule shall be made in the schedule appended to this department's notification No. 1008 W. D., dated the 2nd September 1916, viz.:

Schedule.

From, J. H. (Langkat Old Company), Singapore.	To, Peng Huk Ching (The Peng Ngien), Bangkok.
Haleh, H. Tan (Haleh Packing Company), Bangkok.	Prince Rama's College, Chongchow.
Langkat Old Company (J. H. Tan), Singapore.	Haleh Packing Company (H. Tan Haleh), Bangkok.
Maang Hui Ngien, Bangkok.	The Peng Ngien (Peng Huk Ching), Bangkok.

Circular.

Yip 3248 December 1916.

No. 1008-C W.—The following Royal proclamation is published for general information:—

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

MALIBU CHINESE ASSOCIATION AND ASSOCIATION IN THE LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE TREATED AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

GEORGE R. J.

Whereas, on the 15th day of October 1915, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities, or until We did give further public notice; and

Whereas, on the 27th day of January 1916, the 15th day of April 1916, the 27th day of June 1916, and the 2nd day of October 1916, We did, by Our Royal Proclamations of those dates, make certain additions to and modifications in the said list of articles to be treated as contraband; and

Whereas it is expedient to make certain further additions to the said list.

Now, therefore, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice, the following articles will be treated as absolute contraband, in addition to those set out in Our Royal Proclamations aforementioned:—

Diamonds suitable for industrial purposes.

Gold in all forms and the manufactures thereof; silk cocoons.

Artificial silk and the manufactures thereof.

Quartz hair.

Carbons, series, charcoal, and all alloys and compounds thereof.

Zirconium and zirconium sand.

And We do hereby further declare that, as from this date, the following amendments shall be made in Schedule I of Our Royal Proclamation of the 15th day of October 1915, aforementioned:—

For item 1, "money, currencies, notes and official documents, and correspondence, in all forms," there shall be substituted "money, currencies, notes, and all other documents whatever national or official, and the manufactures thereof."

And We do hereby further declare that, as from this date, the following amendments shall be made in Our Royal Proclamation of the 15th day of April 1916, aforementioned:—

For "gold, silver, paper money, and all negotiable instruments and valuable securities," there shall be substituted "gold, silver, paper money, securities, negotiable instruments, cheques, drafts, orders, warrants, coupons, letters of credit, debentures, or other securities, or other documents, which in themselves, or if completed, or if acted upon by the recipient, authorize, confirm, or give effect to the transfer of money, credit, or securities."

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Alvarez, José Benito, Capatzen.
Buckstein, Guillermo, Equipe.
Bosch, Víctor, Capatzen.
Chapman, Luis A., Equipe.
Carrero, Justo (Illustrations & Company).
Valiente and Ramirez.

Lilia, Chulicorno, Asafogasta.
 Legum Legum, Alfredo, Legum.
 Pinch, Julia, H. Anson Hill, Gentrypoint.
 Yucca, Lilia B., Legum.

Customer Map

Betora Alomans
 Djalil (son) Bada & Company, Casata.
 Glusker, Ludwig, & Company, Barrospalla
 Oliva, Juan D. Barrospalla.

Heise, Tinsdale, Barranquilla.
Schwartz & Company, Barranquilla.
Struss, Goring & Company, Barranquilla.
Williams-John, W., Daire.

Abstract

Acia Produce Company A/S, [Halling] 2, Copenhagen.
 Christensen & Thomsen, GreenLagers 1, Copenhagen.
 Continental Handels & Transport Aktieselskab,
 Frimønstret 18, Copenhagen.
 Gad, H., Clausen, Nivergade 12, Vestergade 1
 & 13, and Frederiksborg Allé 11a, aa, Copenhagen.
 Harkov, L. & Company A/S, Holbergsgade 1,
 Copenhagen.

Hevas, Ltd., Vesterstrade 21, Copenhagen
(5); Bæverstrade 21 (University of Christian-
IX's name), Copenhagen.
Helm, Erik C., Tivolistrade 42, Copenhagen
Interchange Limited 5/8, (Misses E.T. Lind-
gard) Høllstrade 3, Copenhagen.
Jensen & Høns, Austergade 14, Copenhagen.
Landsgård H. O. H. W., & N. M. Nielsen Interchange
Limited 4-8, (Misses E.T. Lindgard) Høllstrade 3, Copenhagen.
Schmidt, John, Kræmmerstrade 1, Copenhagen.
Stent, Carl, Andøse and Nørrebro.

Keywords: *Self-esteem, self-esteem threat, self-esteem threat sensitivity, self-esteem threat sensitivity scale, self-esteem threat sensitivity scale-2*

DeTos, A. H. Gales.
Errais, Leopold W., Gales.
Borras, M. (ex Bantons), Gales.
Winnell, Edwin, Gales.
Haller, James, Gales.

Belcan, Abdul, Quito.
Belzore, Edgar, Quito.
Schwartz, Wilhelm, Quito.
Ducrovich, Olegario, Bakka de Caraquez.
Webber, Carlos, Quito.

Source:

Atahua Wine Company (Socios Vitivinos S.R.L.)
Barridos, Gutierrez, Pinaro
Belli, Romano, & Company, Salavilla
Canoa Jacob, Villi, Hara H., Salavilla
Churruarín, Panayopata, Pizarro
Cobos, Marchal & Company, Karamitji, Hara,
Salavilla
Cobos, Romado, Pizarro
Fajardo de Tachon in Cigarettes, Naranjo, Salavilla
Fajardo, Villi, Talla Hara H., Salavilla
International Magnesium Works, German,
Tachon

Heredia, Alexander, & Company, Salasilla.
 Hoyer & Company, Salasilla.
 Icaza, E. & J. Bys.
 Krich, E. & C. B. Krich, 22, Place de la
 Liberte, Africa.
 Societe Anonyme D'Hydro-Electricite Commencares.
 Kalkstein's Street, Vienna.
 Kline's General Store Limited, Salasilla.
 Krumm, Max, Coedo, Chile.
 Krichbaum, John, Rethym, Creta.
 Krichbaum, Peter, & Son, Rethym, Creta.
 Krichbaum (John, Paul & George Krich)
 Krich.

Figure 1.

ERIKU, K., 134 Tamate-cho, Yokohama.
KINOSHITA, K., Shimo-osaki, Tokyo.

Kinoshita, S. 4, Hoshikawa-cho, Nishimatsuyoshi,
Tokyo.
Kosaka, K., 144 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Reference

Custodi, Manuel.
Cuzco de Páez.
Figueroa, Félix.
García, José.

Gomez, Euladío Berna.
 Harman, E. H. Justice.
 Ponske, Augustin.
 Valle, Arnold.

Discussion

Amley, Solomon David, Alumnus.
Bouchault, Steve, Engineer.
Cebon, James B., Engineer.
Moss, Max, Engineer.
Nora, Juan, Lawyer.

More, Winifred, Tongue.
 Norman, Samuel A., Tongue
 Thurn, H., Leavieho.
 Vialto, Dr. Everett, Santa.

[*Note*.—The name of the firm with which trading is prohibited by the Order of 25th of February 1919, is *Henri Abibet et Fils, Lorient*. The firm of *M. Abibet et Fils Ane* (Compagnie Commerciale Française de l'Afrique du Nord), of 61 Boulevard National, Ouen, has not been placed on the Sanctions list, and trading with that firm is not prohibited.]

Not known

Adler & Gysseblom, N.Y., Princeton 250,
Amsterdam.
Amsterdam Import Export, Koningplein 16,
Amsterdam.
Calhoun & Company, Rode 55.56, Amsterdam.

Eastek Limited, Oudebakkende 51; Wits' Blom, Wijkhuizen 3; and Koningstraat 1, Rotterdam.
Fortuin Hzn., A. J., Kalkwegstraat 373, Amsterdam.
Gidants (Jen, Prof., Hzn., Boon, Loon and Michiel), Amsterdam and Schiedamschen.

Thomson, H. Van, Goudsbloemweg 91 A-45, Rotterdam.
 Hulder, C., Feestlaan 162, Amsterdam.
 "Hilberds" Formal-Blaaslepp, Eendele.
 Kleinsman, Parnold, Willemsoordweg 181, Amsterdam.
 Nieuwlandsche Meentlepp van Overen Coenen en-velde, Westergade 30, Amsterdam.
 Oostman & Kuyper, N 2, Voorburgwal 227, Amsterdam.
 Oude, J. H., den, Watergatenmeer, en Fredericplein 45, Amsterdam.

Netherlands East India.

Adams, A. B., Buitenzorg, Java.
 Brouwer, W., Soeloe, Sumatra.
 Gouda, D. K., Buitenzorg, Java.
 De Jongh, H., Bantoe.
 Gies, J. & Company, Soeloe.
 Nieuwlandsche Meentlepp van Overen Coenen en-velde, Westergade 30, Amsterdam.
 Oostman & Kuyper, N 2, Voorburgwal 227, Amsterdam.
 Oude, J. H., den, Watergatenmeer, en Fredericplein 45, Amsterdam.

Pols, P., van der, Clementstraat 222, and Westergade 10, Amsterdam.
 Pong, J., van der, Koningstraat 127, Amsterdam.
 Pong, van der, & Company, Buitenzorg 125, Rotterdam.
 Rensma, L., van der, & Company, Vrijheidsweg 140 A, Rotterdam.
 Wouter, G., van der, Koningstraat 202, Amsterdam.
 Tiel, D., Fredericplein 15, Amsterdam (formerly of Koningstraat 113, Rotterdam).

Lee, Keng Tjooan, Mark Lok Tjooan, Kanton.
 Hoo, S., van der, Bantoe, Sumatra.
 Hoo, S., van der, Bantoe, Sumatra.
 Hoo, S., van der, Bantoe, Sumatra.
 Hoo, S., van der, Bantoe, Sumatra.
 Hoo, S., van der, Bantoe, Sumatra.
 Hoo, S., van der, Bantoe, Sumatra.
 Hoo, S., van der, Bantoe, Sumatra.

Formosa.

Buller, August, 210 Alfred, Kanton, Taiwan.
 Cramer, C., & Company, Goudsbloemweg 91, Amsterdam.
 Fokker, L., & Company, Goudsbloemweg 91, Amsterdam.
 Fokker, L., & Company, Goudsbloemweg 91, Amsterdam.
 Fokker, L., & Company, Goudsbloemweg 91, Amsterdam.
 Fokker, L., & Company, Goudsbloemweg 91, Amsterdam.
 Fokker, L., & Company, Goudsbloemweg 91, Amsterdam.
 Fokker, L., & Company, Goudsbloemweg 91, Amsterdam.

"Netherland" A.B., Bantoe, Sumatra.
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Formosa.

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Buller, August, 210 Alfred, Kanton, Taiwan.
 Cramer, C., & Company, Goudsbloemweg 91, Amsterdam.

Formosa.

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Formosa.

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 Cramer, C., & Company, Goudsbloemweg 91, Amsterdam.

Formosa.

Buller, August, 210 Alfred, Kanton, Taiwan.
 Cramer, C., & Company, Goudsbloemweg 91, Amsterdam.

Buller, August, 210 Alfred, Kanton, Taiwan.
 Cramer, C., & Company, Goudsbloemweg 91, Amsterdam.

Netherlands.

Troopsm. Agerholm & Co. (Netherlands), [M. J. L. Verhooren], Rijksweg 55, Amsterdam.
 Hollandia. Kromt Company, Postbus 417 and Kromtstraat 11, Rotterdam.
 Lee, J. Van, & Company (over for Holland Transport A/O.), Kromt Wad 12, Amsterdam; and
 Leeuwstraat, 22, Rotterdam.
 Scheepster (Schiedamsche), Gildewerfstraat 1, Rotterdam.

Netherlands East India.

Tubischeke Brouwer Gede, Alkmaar, Dordrecht.

Norway.

Assens, Philip S., Christendom.

Portugal.

Pereira, Vasco Manoel de Costa, (alias Manoel Pereira), Rua do Barão D. Amaro de Mattos 18, Lisboa.

Spain.

"Bogot, José, Plaza Real, Bogot, Bogot and Tarragona" should also read

"Bogot y Lucheta, José, Plaza Real, Bogot, Bogot and Tarragona."

Gil, Juan, Puente de Gracia 12 and Chaparral 2, Sevilla.

Gutierrez, Joaquín, Marchal 21, Valencia.

Reverend Excmo. Sr. D. Juan de los Rios, Calle de la Diputación 27, 91, 228 and 110, Barcelona, should read "Reverend Excmo. Sr. D. Juan de los Rios, Calle de la Diputación 27, 91, 228 and 110, Barcelona."

Lemus, Carlos, Calle de la Diputación 27, Valencia.

Lucheta y Lucheta, Puente de Gracia 12, Barcelona.

Lucheta y Lucheta, Puente de Gracia 12, Barcelona.

Mayer y Eschbach, Calle de la Diputación 27 and Calle de la Diputación 24, Valencia; and Málaga.

Sweden.

Kronens Druggeri, (Royal Gunpowder), Kungälv 2, Gothenburg.

United States of America.

North Sea Shipping Company, West Norfolk, Virginia; and St. Louis, New York.

France.

Dier, L., Albi, La Gironde.

Compagnie de Commerce, Commerce and Commerce.

Stannard & Company, Marquette and New Orleans.

No. 12199-G. W.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information:—

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

FOR PREVENTING THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEREAS by section 43 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1878, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation:

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain goods should be prohibited as hereinafter provided:

Now therefore, we by and with the advice of our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling us in that behalf, do hereby prohibit, direct and enjoin as follows:

As from and after the date hereof, subject as hereinafter provided the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, viz.:

Jewellery and all manufactures of gold and silver other than watches and watch cases.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be used as the Prohibition of Imports (No. 21) Proclamation, 1914.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the seventh year of Our Reign.

WITNESSETH OUR HANDS.

No. 12199-G. W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1914 (No. 14 of 1914), the Director-General is directed as pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of Indian Opium, Chinese Opium and parts thereof and accessories of minor arms and minor ordnance, after their licence.

Provided that nothing in this notification shall be deemed to prohibit:—

- (i) the import of any goods by, or for the use of, the Crown;
- (ii) the import of any goods shipped from any Indian port;
- (iii) the import of any goods from any Indian port in India;
- (iv) the import of any goods imported under a licence granted by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of import.

No. 326-C. W. D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1914 (X) of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made in the schedule appended to this department's notification No. 4102-W. G. L. dated the 2nd September 1914, viz.:—

ADDENDA.

Indo-Burma Cigar Depot ..	Bangkok	|	Klong To	..	Yongkok.
Ke Son Nyan ..	..	..	..	..	..

CORRECTIONS.

The 32nd December 1915.

No. 326-C. D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 34 of the Tea Control Act, 1916 (VIII of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt sulphate of ammonia and mineral phosphates from import duty leviable thereon under item No. 23 of Schedule II, Part IV, of the Indian Tariff Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), as subsequently amended.

Port St. George, December 15, 1915.

* No. 37.—In exercise of the powers vested in him under section 36 (1) of the Madras Abkari Act I of 1913, as amended by Act I of 1915, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby prescribes Rs. 1-6-0 as the maximum price per seer of guggu sold at the public stockroom in this Presidency.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

(Legislative.)

NOTIFICATION.

Port St. George, December 15, 1915.

No. 2.—The Legislative Council of the Governor of Port St. George will meet in the Council Chamber, Port St. George, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday the 4th February 1917.

No. 3.—Under rule 61 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council, persons desirous of submission to the Council Chamber during the sitting should apply to the Secretary to the Council through a member of the Council; the application should reach the Secretary by Saturday the 3rd February 1917 at latest.

B. A. GUANAM,
Secretary to the Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Port St. George, January 5, 1917.

No. 12.—Under article 370 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. G. T. D'Silva, Assistant Principal of the Madras Veterinary College, is granted leave on medical certificate for four months from 16th November 1916.

Port St. George, January 6, 1917.

No. 13.—Under article 380 of the Civil Service Regulations, M. R. A. Veluchamy Ayyar, Assistant Deputy Collector, third grade, is granted privilege leave for forty days with effect from date of relief.

APPOINTMENT.

Port St. George, January 3, 1917.

No. 14.—The following appointment of an officer of the Civil Veterinary Department is ordered:—

M. R. V. P. Krishnamoorti Ayyar, reader lecturer, Madras Veterinary College, to act as assistant Principal of the College during the absence on leave of Mr. G. T. D'Silva to until further orders.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, December 22, 1916.

No. 50.—The following postings of deputy collectors are intended:—

M. R. Ry. Nyanah Lakkhiamasulu has been, from general duty, South Arcot, to special duty, Kistna, in connection with the revision of assignments in the district.

Fort St. George, January 1, 1917.

M. R. Ry. Edipewer Ramu Rao Anagari, on removal from the service of the Court of Wards to general duty, Kistna.

(*Note*.—This month his posting to special duty, Kistna, referred to in notification No. 6, dated 18th December 1916, published at page 25 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd January 1917.)

PROMOTIONS.

Fort St. George, January 9, 1917.

No. 51.—The following promotion of a deputy collector is ordered with effect from 15th April 1916 to fill an existing vacancy:—

M. R. Ry. Narasimha Acharyer Thiruvalluvar Acharyer Anagari from the seventh grade, acting, to seventh grade as probationer.

Fort St. George, January 9, 1917.

No. 52.—The following promotion of a forest officer is ordered with effect from 1st December 1916:—

M. R. Ry. K. R. Thambaswami, Aggar Anagari, Forest Assistant, Conservator of Forests and sub. sec. sec., Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, to be promoted Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, vide M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib M. Ramu Rao Anagari retired.

EXTRACT.

Fort St. George, December 25, 1916.

In notification No. 817, dated 18th November 1916, published on page 131 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th November 1916, and in notification No. 170, dated 4th September 1915, published on pages 388 and 397 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th September 1915:—

For the existing rule 1 under rule 1 substitute the following:—

"*Rule 1.*—When boundary lines are irrigated from a Government source of irrigation, the rate at which water-rate is leviable is the difference between the net and gross assessment rates."

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 9, 1917.

No. 53.—Whereas the landholder in respect of the village of Pikkettinaiyol in the Srirangapatna taluk of the Madras district has applied for an order directing the survey of the village and the preparation of a record of rights in respect thereof and has deposited a sum of Rs. 500 to be in the first instance thereby the Surveyor of the District in Charge, in accordance of the powers conferred by section 264 (1) of the Madras Estates Land Act of 1908, directs that a survey of the village be made with a view of rights prepared by the Special Settlement Officer of Pamp IV who is hereby appointed to be a Revenue Officer for the purpose.

The record of rights shall show:—

- (a) The name of each landholder in the village.
- (b) The name of the "riyaset" or occupancy and the fact that the "riyaset" if any is an occupancy riyaset or is a non-occupancy riyaset.
- (c) The survey number and subdivisions comprising the land held by the riyaset (or occupancy) and the area may be as shown in the survey map of the village and the area of each survey number and sub division.
- (d) Whether each survey number (or subdivisions as the case may be) is wet, dry or garden land and if it is wet, the source of irrigation should be noted and information should be given as to whether it is double or single crop land.
- (e) Whether the land is ryoti, old waste, private land, lease or panchayat and if lease or panchayat, what is its nature.
- (f) The rent lawfully payable at the time when the record is prepared and the fact that the riyaset or is not entitled to the benefit of provision (a) contained in section 26 of the Act.
- (g) Whether the rent has been fixed by decree or under the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act of 1908 or otherwise.
- (h) All rights lawfully incident to the holding.
- (i) If the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the periods at which the steps by which the maximum to which it will increase.
- (j) If the land is claimed freehold, whether rent is actually paid or not; if rent is not paid, whether the occupant is entitled to hold the land rent free and if so, the exact authority of the land is liable to rent, what rent is payable.

- (A) All rights and obligations of each riparian occupant and landholder in respect—
 (1) for use of water for agricultural purposes, whether obtained from a tank, well or any other source of supply.
 (2) the repair and maintenance of irrigation works.

Port St. George, January 5, 1917.

No. 24.—Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Cattle Diseases Act of 1885, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the said Act shall be put in force in the village of Kalingasalai in the Kalipatti taluk, Tinnevely district, from the 1st January to 15th February 1917, such days and hours.

Port St. George, January 5, 1917.

No. 25.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that, with effect from 15th January 1917, the lands mentioned below which are situated in the Keri village of the Coimbatore taluk in the Nilgiris division and which are included in the Coimbatore municipality will cease to form part of the village of Keri and will be transferred to and form part of the village of Ootacamund in the Coimbatore taluk of the Nilgiris district.

Keri village.

Survey number.	Extent.		Survey number.	Extent.	
	ac.	sq. ro.		ac.	sq. ro.
367 A	8	7,615	1000-15	3	6,835
843 A	10	7,788	1000-16	1	57,475
A B .. ..	..	3,045	1000-17	3	47,885
843-2	2	37,270	1000-18	3	55,588
843 A B .. ..	..	8,434	1000-19	1	56,518
B	1	17,054	1000-20	3	18,048
853-2 .. ..	..	747	1000	3	18,158
847 C-1 .. ..	..	14,770	1000 .. ..	..	31,583
D	3	89,000	1000-A	1	14,717
E-1	1	30,945	B-1	2	35,754
845 A-1 .. ..	..	17,438	C-1 .. ..	..	4,978
875	12	26,260	D .. ..	..	35,801
875	1	18,808	E-1	1	1,181
877 A	1	27,247	F-1 .. ..	..	5,807
E	3	17,833	1100 A-1 .. ..	..	37,636
C	3	18,451	B-1 .. ..	..	6,908
878 A	4	18,848	1100-A .. ..	..	7,341
880 A	4	18,638	1211-A .. ..	..	37,638
882 A	2	10,325	1212-A .. ..	..	39,418
912 .. ..	..	53,734	1312 .. ..	..	8,827
1234	2	11,568	1134 .. ..	..	38,488
930	4	40,166	1315	3	17,438
1000 A	2	6,380	1136 .. ..	..	37,248
1000-B	3	30,239	1137 A	4	38,543
947	3	15,662	1140 A	3	15,109
948	2	20,961	B .. ..	..	43,742
958	1	25,670	1148	1	41,782
959 .. ..	..	8,868	1150	3	884
961 .. ..	..	9,888	1151	2	18,758
962	1	10,081	1152	3	38,108
963	1	41,745	1153 A-1	1	30,760
964 .. ..	..	38,108	A-2 .. ..	..	47,531
965 .. ..	..	38,734	C	1	27,248
966	6	5,776	D .. ..	..	44,410
968 A .. ..	..	27,245	1154 A-1	1	34,538
967	4	31,569	A-2 .. ..	..	38,185
968	4	5,580	B-1	4	34,485
969	3	15,668	B-2	1	50,389
1000-1	3	38,338	1155	1	17,784
1000-2	10	33,623	1156-A .. ..	..	11,029
1000-3	12	8,820	1156-B	2	40,017
1000-4	3	42,116	1227	1	6,168
1000-5 .. ..	..	13,038	1228 .. ..	..	43,415
1000-6	1	5,778	1330-A .. ..	..	30,754
1000-7	1	14,576	B .. ..	..	11,480
1000-8 A .. ..	..	7,643	1330-A	1	33,768
1000-5 B .. ..	..	6,718	B	4	35,884
1000-6 C .. ..	..	3,313	O .. ..	..	57,459
1000-A	3	56,430	1153	3	58,783
1000-10	1	36,380	1182	1	58,185
1000-11 A	3	18,544	1186-A	3	30,955
1000-11 B	3	18,588	B	3	30,176
1000-11 C	1	1,742	1188	88	10,418
1000-11 D	4	8,527	1227	23	38,118
1000-11 E	1	20,788	1238	1	41,345

Survey number.	Extent.		Survey number.	Extent.	
	ac.	sq. ro.		ac.	sq. ro.
2139	2	35,754	2141 B .. ..	..	31,339
2140 .. ..	..	25,576	F .. ..	..	29,577
2145-A .. ..	..	1,588	G .. ..	..	35,544
2142 .. ..	..	1,500	2142 A	1	200
2145	3	8,547	B .. ..	..	49,449
2142-B	2	40,197	2142 A-B .. ..	..	14,118
2143	2	16,758	A-B	2	300
2145-B .. ..	..	16,545	A-C .. ..	..	4,689
2145-B .. ..	..	5,607	D-1 .. ..	..	5,190
2146 .. ..	..	29,743	D-2 .. ..	..	5,503
2147 A .. ..	..	24,117	E .. ..	..	45,170
B .. ..	..	16,762	F	1	5,803
C .. ..	..	27,748	G .. ..	..	37,681
2149 A .. ..	..	1,115	H .. ..	..	23,921
B .. ..	..	14,525	H-1	1	8,630
C .. ..	..	22,690	H-2 .. ..	..	5,616
2148 .. ..	..	1,578	J .. ..	..	5,691
2149	1	21,506	K .. ..	..	5,693
2149	1	5,277	L .. ..	..	27,526
2151 A-B	1	29,158	2151 A .. ..	..	5,526
B .. ..	..	26,014	2151 B	2	45,948
C .. ..	..	5,712	2151 A-B	2	58,444
D-1 .. ..	..	26,893	2151 A-B .. ..	..	4,573
D-2 .. ..	..	11,304	A-T .. ..	..	2,674
D-3 .. ..	..	3,976	2152	20	35,544
D-4 .. ..	..	21,274	2151	6	4,127

The Executive the Governor in Council also declares that with effect from the same date the Table of Contents shall cease to have service jurisdiction over the said lands and that the Deputy Table of Contents, hereunder, shall exercise service jurisdiction over them.

Act St. George, December 3, 1915.

No. 28.—His Excellency the Governor in Council declares, under the provisions of section 34 of the Madras Forest Act of 1882, that the following reserves which were declared to be reserved forests under section 16 of the Act in the notifications referred to in column 6 of the schedule below shall cease to be reserved forests with effect from 15th February 1917:—

SCHEDULE.

Classification of land designated.

Name of reserve or portion of reserve designated.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Area in acres.	Reservations.	Final description.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. Vennakall ..	Balegh.	Balegh..	Vennakall ..	112	Vote effective 1900, dated 17th August 1902, published on page 1149 and 1150 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 19th August 1902.	A small inland area reserve.
B. Mandragal ..	Do ..	Do ..	Mandragal ..	46	Vote published 1900, dated 20th May 1903, published on page 812 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 19th August 1903.	Do.
C. Mandragal ..	Do ..	Do ..	Mandragal ..	261	Vote published 1900, dated 20th May 1903, published on page 812 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 19th August 1903.	The two blocks are small areas containing this land.

Reasons for classification.—The reserves have been placed in class VI and their classification is in accordance with the Forest Officer's recommendations.

Act St. George, January 2, 1917.

No. 27.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby revokes notification No. 836, dated 10th December 1915, published under section 4 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1912 on pages 2280 and 1287 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th December 1915.

ACQUISITION OF LANTER.

Range, January 8, 1957.

Under section 8, Act I of 1914, the Executive Committee of the Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 202 acres, be the same as 1924 more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a college press at Kinsley, and, under sections 2 and 1 of the same Act, the Executive Council of the Council, Tallapoosa, is approved to perform the functions of a Commission under the Act and allowed to take under the same the land of the said land.

3. A pile of the land is kept in the office at the Revenue District Office, Talasherry, and may be removed at any time during office hours.

Белый, С. В.

Description of food, including any special or unusual ingredients.	Name of owner or manager.	Description of the food supplied in the table, etc.	Amount he has taken up.
<i>Meat and vegetables, bread and milk, stimulants and alcohol.</i>			
Eggs, meat, vegetables, fruit, etc. (see list).	Owen, W. E. & Co. North Street, London, E.C. 4. (see list).	Meat and vegetables, bread and milk, stimulants and alcohol.	about 100 lb.

Under section 8, Act 6 of 1947, His Excellency the Governor in Council having declared that the land mentioned in the following schedule is required for the purposes of the said Act, it is hereby ordered that the said land be sold to the Government of the Province of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, for the purpose of the said Act, and that the said land be sold to the Government of the Province of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, for the purpose of the said Act, and that the said land be sold to the Government of the Province of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, for the purpose of the said Act.

7. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Planning Divisional Officer, Salem, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

Description of leaf, wet to dry, veins in perspective, with venner or prominent anther	a	Name of source or country	Examination of the leaf material to be typical	Values to be taken up
		<i>Other source, other leaf</i>	<i>Material value</i>	
Br. No. 70 E	..	Krypyl and Kolchinsk (collected) Tchernomorskaya Guberniya (country)	North, No. 120; south, No. 121; west, No. 111 E and 112 E; east, No. 110 E	0.01
No. 11-5 D	..	Arde and Goshin	North, No. 111 E, south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E and 114 E; east, No. 115 E	0.01
No. 11-6 E	..	M. Vashchenko (collected) (country)	North, No. 70 E and 112 E; south, No. 113 E; west, No. 114 E and 115 E; east, No. 116 E	0.02
No. 11-7 E	..	Moskva (Moscow) and Kuchinsk	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-8 E	..	Moskva (Moscow) and Kuchinsk (country) (country) and Kuchinsk (country) (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-9 E	..	Moskva, Kuchinsk and Kuchinsk (country) Moskva, Kuchinsk and Kuchinsk (country) Kuchinsk and Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E	0.01
		<i>Other source, other leaf</i>	<i>Material value</i>	
No. 11-10 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-11 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-12 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-13 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-14 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-15 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-16 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-17 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-18 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-19 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-20 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-21 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-22 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-23 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-24 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-25 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-26 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-27 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-28 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-29 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-30 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-31 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-32 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-33 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-34 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-35 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-36 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-37 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-38 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-39 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-40 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-41 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-42 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E	0.01
No. 11-43 E	..	Thomson's Kuchinsk (country)	North, No. 111 E; south, No. 112 E; west, No. 113 E; east,	

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Port St. George, January 4, 1917.

Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.D. G. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, Executive Engineer, Quarter Division, is granted privilege leave for one month and a half from the 14th January 1917 to date of recall.

APPOINTMENT.

M.R.Sy. Rao Sahib T. Pengya Nayudu Avargal, Assistant Engineer, Sub-division Western Division, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Quarter Division, during the absence of M.R.Sy. G. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal on leave as until further orders.

PROMOTION AND REVERSALS.

(With effect from 1st November 1916.)

(1) M.R.Sy. Kattigam Sampson Nethan Avargal, from Sub-Engineer, 5th grade, to Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, temporary rank.

(2) M.R.Sy. Thadalam Rajagopala Achari Srivastavammah Achari Avargal, from Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, temporary rank, to Sub-Engineer, 5th grade, permanent.

(With effect from 24 November 1916 in consequence of the return of Constable Philip Hudson England, Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, from leave in India.)

(3) M.R.Sy. Veluppal Sankar Ayyangar Selivann Ayyangar Avargal, from Sub-Engineer, third grade, temporary rank, to Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, permanent.

(4) M.R.Sy. Vignayesam Krishna Ayyar Kuppaswami Ayyar Avargal, from Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, temporary rank, to Sub-Engineer, 5th grade, permanent.

(5) M.R.D. Annamkudam Ayyar Sriramani Ayyar Avargal, from Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, temporary rank, to Superintendent, first grade, and temporary Sub-Engineer, permanent.

S. B. MURRAY,

Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, December 23, 1916.

Under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Courts and Public Offices Act, 15 of 1905, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the following amendments be made to the rules regulating the navigation of canals published at pages 718-775 of Part I of the Rev. St. George Gazette, dated 27th June 1907:-

Rule 14.—Strike out the words "and for the remainder of the calendar year for a fourth offense in the same year" and substitute "on fourteen and twenty days for a fourth and every subsequent offense in the same year."

Add at the end of rule "the published period of closure of the canal in which the lock is where specified in Item B, granted under rule 45, is treated shall not count as part of the period of suspension."

W. M. ELLIS, Col. R.E.

Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Engineering Branch).

Port St. George, December 21, 1916.

Closure of canals in the Godavari Western Delta during 1917.

Name of canal.	Date of	
	Closing.	Re-opening.
Main canal	1st May 1917	22nd May 1917.
Elloor canal in below Agalakonda channel	Do.	Do.
Elloor canal from below Agalakonda channel to sea.	12th March 1917	Do.
Justitia canal	1st May 1917	Do.
Tyapala and Wappan canal	Do.	Do.
Old Wappan canal	Do.	Do.
Udai canal	Do.	2nd June 1917.
Godavari and Telugu canal	Do.	21st May 1917.
Archi canal	Do.	Do.
Theravayal canal	Do.	Do.
Bank canal	Do.	Do.
Kakshapara canal	Do.	Do.

Note.—The canals do not become navigable for about 48 hours after re-opening. Hours of closing 8 a.m. Hours of re-opening 5 p.m.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Port St. George, January 2, 1917.

Under section 4, Act I of 1884, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2.75 acres, to the extent 2.65 acres or less, is considered a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a bridge across the Anavaram in China (Thangaraj), and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Department Officer, Koda,

is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the completion of the said work.

2. A place of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ernakulam, and may be located at any time during office hours.

² The College is authorized to take possession of the book under section 17 of the Local Authorities Act.

info@cam.ac.uk

Description of land, wet, or dry, open or permanent, with survey or patented number.		Name of owner or occupier	Number of the land reported to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Chickamauga district, Chickamauga town, Fajitas (Chickasaw) village.</i>				
Open, dry, sec. 30, T. 33 N., R. 20 E.	Edwards George W. H. & Co.	2000	2000	2000
Aqua, dry, sec. 30, T. 33 N., R. 20 E.	C. Thompson & Co. & Co.	2000	2000	2000
			Total	4000

W. G. HOLZWORTH,
State Secretary to Governor, P. M. 24

Under section 8, Act of 1898, the Secretary of the Government in Council hereby declares that the following are the following exhibits and monies: 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549

2. A plan of the lead is kept in the office of the Bureau Director, Office, Manassas, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

2009年12月15日

[illegible]

F. E. WORGAN,
Deputy Sec. to Gov., P. W. B. Commission, Honolulu.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 2.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1917.

[PART I. contd.]

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

Regulations as to the Appointment of Probationers, 1917.

1. *Appointments*.—In making appointments, the Secretary of State for India in Council will act with the advice of a Selection Committee.

2. *Qualifications for Appointment*.—Applications for appointment must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and to be returned to him not later than Monday the 2nd July 1917. Candidates must be prepared, if called upon, to attend at the India Office, at their own expense, for a personal interview with the Selection Committee within three weeks from this date.

3. *Age Limit*.—Candidates must, save as provided in Appendix I, be not less than 19 but under 25 years of age on the 1st January 1917.

4. *Naturalisation*.—Every candidate must be a natural-born subject of His Majesty. He must be prepared to give an undertaking, if selected, that he will not marry before he reaches India. If he does so, he will forfeit his appointment. He must be of good physique, and must produce evidence of character to satisfy the Secretary of State for India in Council that he is suited for the Indian Forest Service.

5. *Qualifications*.—Candidates must have obtained a degree with honours in some branch of Natural Science^a in a University of England, Wales, or Ireland, or have passed the Final Bachelor of Science Examination in Pure Science in one of the universities of Scotland^b. A degree in Applied Science will not be considered as satisfying these conditions. Candidates will be required to produce evidence that they have a fair knowledge of either German or French.

Note.—Applications for appointment will be accepted from candidates who on the 1st July 1917 have already sat in an examination for a degree as mentioned above, but have not received the result of the examination.

6. Should there be more candidates considered to be qualified in every respect than vacancies to be filled, the Secretary of State reserves the right to require them to pass a competitive examination, conducted by their own Service Commissioners, in the result of which their final selection would depend. Particulars of the examination, which would be held in August, will be found in Appendix II.

7. *Medical Examination*.—Selected candidates will be required to undergo a strict examination by a Medical Board at the India Office, at which particular stress will be laid on good vision and hearing, and to satisfy the Secretary of State for India that they are physically fit for service in the Indian Forest Department (see Appendix III).

Candidates who do not satisfy the Secretary of State for India that they are physically fit for appointment to the Indian Forest Service will not be admitted to the competitive examination mentioned in Paragraph 6.

8. *Period of Probation*.—Before appointment to the Indian Forest Department, a probationer will be required:—

(i) to have obtained, either before selection as probationer, or within the period of two years' probation, the degree or diploma in Forestry of one of the Universities named in the margin;

Oxford, Cambridge, or Edinburgh.

^a A Bachelorship in Natural Science or a Bachelorship in Science at the University of Dublin will be considered as satisfying these conditions.

^b Candidates in Forestry at the University of Edinburgh are regarded as satisfying the requirements of this paragraph if they pass the Final Examination of that University in some one branch of Natural Science named in the degree in Forestry.

- (iii) to have undergone a special course of instruction in Forestry, under the direction and on approval of the Director of Indian Forest Studies approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council, in such British and Continental countries as may be selected for the purpose;
- (iv) to have passed an examination in certain special subjects, namely, Systematic Botany of Indian trees, Indian Zoology, Forest Law, Indian Working Plans, and, if required, an Indian vernacular language;
- (v) to have undergone a two months' association in Forestry (see Appendix III);
- (vi) to have satisfied the Secretary of State, in such manner as may be determined, of his ability to ride.

The period of probation will in ordinary cases be two years. The Director of Indian Forest Studies will instruct probationers in such manner as to the order and manner in which they should fulfil these various requirements.

8. *Charges*.—The probationers will be required to defray all expenses of lodging, board, tuition, and expenses, while at the University, and on practical instruction in Great Britain, and on the Continent, with the exception of fees payable to local forest officers in Great Britain and on the Continent.

10. *Allowances*.—The Secretary of State for India in Council will make payments to each probationer at the rate of £200 annually, not exceeding a total of £240 (besides the fees to local officers mentioned above). These payments will be made on the following scale in each year:—

								£
On the 1st December ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
On the 1st March ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
On the 1st June ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80

The rates of probationers whose probation does not extend over the full two years will be specially considered.

The terms of the allowances is subject to the following conditions:—

(a) that the progress of the probationer is satisfactory;

(b) that the probationer gives security to refund the payments in respect of this advance, as well as such payments, not exceeding £50 in all, as may have been advanced by the Secretary of State on the probationer's behalf in respect of his local forest officers, in the event of his failing to qualify for an appointment in the Indian Forest Service, or his resigning the office of agreement as contained in paragraph 15, or failing to join the Indian Forest Service at the end of the period of probation.

11. *General*.—Every probationer will be required to conduct himself during the period of probation in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of State, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in his studies in such a manner as may be required, failing which, on the event of serious misconduct, he will be liable to have his name removed from the list of probationers.

12. *Appointment and Salary*.—Probationers who comply with requirements of Regulation 8 within the sanctioned period of time, and also satisfy such other tests as may be prescribed, will be appointed Assistant Conservators in the Indian Forest Department, provided they are of sound constitution and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Indian Forest Service. Their position in the Provincial Forest lists will be determined by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the report of the Director of Indian Forest Studies; but in making selections or the post of Conservator, officers joining the service in the same year are ranked as equal in seniority unless the Secretary of State for India in Council shall for special reasons have directed otherwise in any particular case or cases.

Probationers will be allowed at the end of the period of probation to state their preference as respects the Province in which they desire to be allotted; but the distribution will be made in the several Provinces according to the wants of the public service, at the direction of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Officers are, however, at all times liable to be transferred from one Province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

13. *Articles of Agreement*.—A probationer is required, on qualifying for appointment as Assistant Conservator, to sign articles of agreement setting forth the terms and conditions of his appointment, and to embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

14. *Passage to India*.—Each probationer on appointment to the Indian Forest Service will be provided with a free first-class passage to India.

15. *Salary*.—An Assistant Conservator of Forests will draw pay at the rate of Rs. 360 a month (equivalent to £64 a year, when the rupee is at 1s. 4d.) from the date of his reporting his arrival in India.

16. *Forestry, Law, Forests and Forestry Fund*.—Fees, honours, and pensions will be governed by the Regulations laid down by the Government of India, and applicable to Forest officers, such regulations being subject to any modifications or alterations which may be made in them from time to time by the Government of India, and their interpretation in case of any doubt arising being left to that Government. A copy of the existing regulations can be seen on application at the India Office.

Certain information regarding appointments in the upper controlling staff of the Indian Forest Service, the pay of which has been recently improved, will be found in Appendix IV; a summary of information regarding Leave is contained in Appendix V; and regarding Pensions and the Forestry Fund in Appendix VI.

INDIA OFFICE,
January 1917.

APPENDIX I.

DEFINITIONS OF AGE IN RESPECT OF MILITARY SERVICE.

1. Any person who has joined since the 4th August 1911, or any time during the present war, the Army or Navy or Royal Marines, or has rendered or may render during the war as proved, actual military service in the Special Reserve or Territorial Force, Royal Naval Reserve or Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, may, if eligible in point of age under the Regulations as they now stand for admission to the competition held in 1910, 1911, or 1912 (hereafter said to be 1910, 1911, or 1912 respectively), deduct from his actual age at the time of the competition held in 1910, 1911, or 1912, as the case may be—

(a) The actual period of such service, if it has not exceeded three months. No candidate will be allowed to deduct more than one year from his actual age.

2. This same concession may also be granted to those who have been employed during the same period in connection with the armed forces of the Crown at home or abroad giving their whole time and under obligation to serve for the duration of the war or throughout their discharge, or for any period not inconsistent with their own option provided that their employment be not an ordinary seasonal service, such as that of Assistant Paymaster, Clerk, or other such like.

3. The period of the service described in paragraph (1) will be on the basis of the Secretary of State for India in Council, whose decision in each case will be final. Candidates who are now applying for an age deduction under (2) will be well to apply to the India Office for a ruling at once.

4. Candidates to be eligible for the concessions in (1) or (2) must furnish an actual statement of the period and satisfactory character of their service, and if any doubt arise whether the service of any candidate is of the kind contemplated by this notice, the Secretary of State for India in Council reserves the right to decide the case upon its merits.

APPENDIX II.

CONVENTIONAL EXAMINATION.

In the event of the Civil Service Commissioners being requested by the Secretary of State for India in Council to hold an examination in any year of candidates qualified by law to compete for appointment as Probationers for the above Service, the following will be the subjects to which each candidate will be examined:—

	Maximum marks.		Maximum marks.
1. English Composition ..	100	5. Physics ..	100
2. German or French ..	100	6. Botany ..	100
3. Elementary Chemistry ..	50	7. History ..	100
4. Higher Chemistry ..	100	8. Zoology ..	100

Not more than three of the subjects numbered 4 to 8 may be offered. Candidates can pass to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners in the first three subjects.

In the subjects numbered 4 to 8, only marks showing real attainment will be counted towards the total mark so that a candidate who has a thorough knowledge of one or two of the optional subjects may obtain on that knowledge alone as many marks as a candidate who offers the maximum number of the optional subjects on a lower standard.

Subjects.

Language.—The examination in German and French will include translation, composition, and conversation.

Science.—The standard of the examination in Higher Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology, and Zoology will be that of the Honours Schools of the Universities.

The examination in Elementary Chemistry will consist of a written paper on not more elementary parts of Inorganic Chemistry, together with two essays of Organic Chemistry.

APPENDIX III.

FOREST EXAMINATION.

1. With a view to the selection of the annual Civil Service Scholarship for Indian Forest Service (under sub-section 3), and to facilitate the selection of probationers to the Forest Service in accordance with paragraph 13 of the Regulations as to appointment to the Indian Forest Service, probationers who have completed their prescribed course of training will be required to undergo a competitive final examination in Forestry.

2. A list of the probationers in order of merit will be prepared by adding together (a) the marks obtained at the final examination, and (b) the marks obtained during the course of practical training in forestry under the control of the Director of Indian Forest Service. The maximum of marks obtainable under (a) will be the same as under (b).

3. The final examination will consist of an oral examination and three or more papers, as follows:—

- (1) One or more papers in Silviculture, Forest Protection (including Forest Botany and Forest Entomology), and Forest Utilization (including Forest Engineering).
- (2) One or more papers in Forest Management, Forest Measurement, Forest Valuation, and Forest Administration.
- (3) A paper in General Forestry (Practical) dealing with the work done and with the services rendered during the course of practical training.

• 1897-8

4. The final examination will be held at the beginning of October. Arrangements as to the date and place of examination will be made by the Director of Indian Town Settlements. Producers will not be required to pay any fee for the examination.

APPENDIX 18.

Log of Attachments sent to Marine at the Imperial Beach of the
Imperial Beach Beach.

NOTE.—This list is liable to alterations at any time.

Appointments.		Salary.
		Rs.
(a)	1 Inspector-General of Forests	2,500 a month.
(b)	1 Assistant Inspector-General of Forests	1,500 ..
(c)	1 Chief Conservator (Bengal, United Provinces, Burma and Central Provinces)	3,180 ..
(d)	12 Conservators, in three grades (including Forest, Forest Research Institute and College, and one temporary post of Conservator for Kumaon, Garo, United Provinces)	1,800 .. 1,500 .. 1,400 ..
(e)	508 Deputy and Assistant Conservators	From Rs. 510 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 45 a month to Rs. 750 a month; thereafter, by annual increments of Rs. 45 a month to Rs. 1,250 a month, in the twentieth year of service.
Total	1587	
(f) Foreign Service appointments (g) Officers employed at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun		

16746012X, 97816746012X

[Notes.—Appendices V and VI are intended solely to show the principal laws and persons cited in the Civil Service Regulation. The preceding provisions are intended to facilitate application to the Indian Bureau Division by the Department of State from the United Kingdom, without going into minute details, and do not purport to deal with every case that may arise. The rules are subject to alteration, and any proposed alteration must be decided with reference to the authorized text of the Civil Service Regulations for the time being.]

Line 879.

Large Intestine.

1. Forfeited and special leave with allowances (see paragraph 8) are admissible to an aggregate maximum amount of six years during an officer's service. The amount of forgoing "drawn" is one-fourth of an officer's basic salary, and the amount "due" is that amount less pay enjoyed.

3. Earlength without medical conditions can, if due, be generally taken after eight years' active service, and again after intervals of not less than three years' continuous service. It is limited to two years of a life.

8. Furlough or medical certificate may be granted (a) to an officer who has notched three years' continuous service, but not more than two years, but notional extension up to three years; and (b) to an officer who has not notched three years' continuous service, up to one year to any one, and up to each larger period, if any (but not exceeding two years in all), as the officer may have furloughed or been on leave.

4. The following advisable survey lengths are—

(1) During the last two years of furlough without needed certificates and during so much of furlough with needed certificates as may be "one-half average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

(2) After the expiration of the period for which the foregoing allowances are admissible—except in the case of a salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

8. Special leave may be granted at any time but not more than six months, with intervals of six years' service; allowances, mentioned as being forgoing, are given during the first six months only, whether taken in one or more instalments.

Blank Labels

8. Privilege leave is a holiday which may be granted to the extent of one-eleventh part of the time during which leave has been on duty without interruption; such leave may be accumulated up to three months, earned by 33 months' duty. During privilege leave, the officer retains a lien on his appointment, and receives the salary which he would have received if on duty. An interval of not less than six months must elapse between two periods of absence on privilege leave.

* The space holding Q's appointment device is utilized by the pay of his grade's minimum base allowance of \$26,250 a month.

† I have appointed the six affected in the various positions as follows.—Dennis, 10; Madson, 15; Bomberg, 19; Canfield, 24; Grubbs, 25; and Johnson, 30. The following are the names of the six who are not affected.—Dennis, 10; Madson, 15; Bomberg, 19; Canfield, 24; Grubbs, 25; and Johnson, 30.

1. David is his person. The power had departmental examinations, an Assistant Commissioner is liable to stoppage of increments if pay. On passing the examinations he will receive drawing pay under the time-scale at the rate in which his length of service entitles him.

³ Of these officers, the President, Fiscal Research Institute and College, draws a total allowance of Rs. 200 a month in addition to his grade pay, nine of the members draw a total allowance of Rs. 100 a month, and two a total allowance of Rs. 120 a month, in addition to their grade pay. Of these twelve appointments, the four posts of Regional Inspectors have been abolished for 100 years from 1912, by the present.

Fern.—Under the inspired rule of salary above shown, no exchange or promotion allowance is granted.

APPENDIX VII.

MEDICAL PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS.

[These—These Regulations are published for the convenience of candidates and in order to enable them to ascertain the probability of their coming up to the required physical standard. But it must be clearly understood that the Secretary of State reserves to himself an absolute discretion to reject or accept any candidate whom he may consider, after having the opinion of the medical officers, to be physically disqualified for the public service, and that his decision is to be taken subject to these Regulations.]

1. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with efficient performance of duty.

2. In the examination of candidates the Medical Board will apply the following table of corrections of age, height, and chest girth:—

Age.	Height without shoes.	Given.	
		With whom equivalent.	Range of equivalent.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
15 to 16	53 and under	55	2
	54	56	2
	55	57	2
	56	58	2
	57	59	2
	58	60	2
	59	61	2
	60	62	2
	61	63	2
	62	64	2
	63	65	2
	64	66	2
	65	67	2
	66	68	2
	67	69	2
	68	70	2
	69	71	2
	70	72	2
	71	73	2
	72	74	2
	73	75	2
	74	76	2
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	76	78	2
	77	79	2
	78	80	2
	79	81	2
	80	82	2
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	87	89	2
	88	90	2
	89	91	2
	90	92	2
	91	93	2
	92	94	2
	93	95	2
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	95	97	2
	96	98	2
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	99	101	2
	100	102	2
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	102	104	2
	103	105	2
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	110	112	2
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	112	114	2
	113	115	2
	114	116	2
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	121	123	2
	122	124	2
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	399	401	2
	400	402	2
	401	403	2
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	403	405	2
	404	406	2
	405	407	2
	406	408	2
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	423	42	

fit for the Service at the preliminary examination, but may be found at the final examination to be unfit, either on account of some physical defect which did not exist or passed undetected at the preliminary examination, or for other reasons.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE STANDARDS OF VISION FOR THE INFANTRY FORCE OF THE ARMY.

If myopia in one or both eyes exists, a candidate may be passed, provided the astigmatism does not exceed 5 D, and, if with correcting glasses, not exceeding 5 D, the acuteness of vision in one eye equals 3 and in the other 2, there being normal range of accommodation with the glasses.

2. Myopia uncorrected does not disqualify a candidate for service, provided, the lens or the combined spherical and cylindrical lenses required to correct the state of refraction do not exceed -25 D; the acuteness of vision in one eye, when corrected, being equal to 3, and in the other eye 2, together with the normal range of accommodation with the correcting glasses, there being no evidence of progressive disease in the sclerotic or retina.

3. A candidate having total hypermetropia not exceeding 5 D is not disqualified, provided the sight in one eye (when under the influence of atropine) equals 3, and in the other eye equals 2 with + 4 D or any lower power.

4. Hypermetropic astigmatism does not disqualify a candidate for the service, provided the lens or combined lenses required to correct the error of refraction do not exceed 4 D, and that the sight of one eye equals 3 and of the other 2, with or without such lens or lenses.

5. A candidate having a defect of vision arising from cataracts of the cornea is disqualified if the sight of one eye be less than 5. In such a case the better eye must be anisometropic. Defects of vision arising from pathological or other changes in the deeper structures of either eye, which are not referred to in the above rules, may exclude a candidate for admission into the service.

6. Squint, or any morbid condition, subject to the rule as to squint at occurrence, in either eye, may cause the rejection of a candidate. The existence of imperfection of colour vision will be noted on the candidate's papers.

INDIAN POSTOFFICE SERVICE.

Form to be filled up by Candidates for Appointment as Postofficers, 1917.

This form will be available to a Candidate from when the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, E. W., shall not have received, on or before Monday the 2nd July 1917 at latest, an application in this form.

If candidates who fill up and return the application form do not receive an acknowledgment of it within four complete days, they should communicate with the Secretary, Revenue Department.

India Office, October 1916.

1	Name in full.
2	Address. (Any alteration to be notified to the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, E. W.)
3	Date and place of birth. (In the event of the candidate's relative, he will be required to produce a birth certificate or other satisfactory evidence of age.)
4	Profession or occupation, and nationality, of father.
5	The names of any near relatives who have been, or are now, in the service of the Indian Government, and the appointments at present, or immediately before retirement or discharge, held by them.
6	All institutions where educated, with date, designating whether or not the candidate was in residence at such institutions. <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>From to</p> <p>at</p> <p>From to</p> <p>at</p> <p>From to</p> <p>at</p> <p>From to</p> <p>at</p> </div>
7	Whether included at the public expense in any Training College in England and Wales.
8	The candidate should insert here full information with regard to his qualifications, under paragraph 5 of the Regulations.
9	Whether married or single (see paragraph 4 of Regulations).
10	Names and addresses of three persons (of whom at least one should be connected with the institution at which the candidate has last studied) who will testify, if applied to, as to conduct and character during the last four years. (Applications will not be accepted from persons who are related to or have no personal knowledge of the candidate.)
11	Whether the candidate has previously applied, either in England or in India, for an appointment under the Government of India.

Signature of Candidate.

Date.

J. T. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

III. செட்டி கன்னடிகள் 134 - 36 க்கு (அ) உடனடியாகவும் பகலு நேரம் வர
பயன்படும் கண்காணிப்பு :—

[illegible][illegible]

பி. எம். சாஸ்திரி

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(Finemolal)

and the other two are

കമ്മിഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടിന് അനുസരിച്ച്, 1917 മാർച്ചിലാണ് പദ്ധതി

നമ്പർ 2.—ഇന്ത്യയിലെ ഡെൽറ്റാവിഷ്ണിയിൽ അധികം ചെലവഴിക്കുന്ന ചെറിയ ചെടികളുടെ പട്ടിക :—

നിങ്ങളെയും സഹായിക്കും.

1974-1975 season: 11,000.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND TEMPORARILY THE INDIAN PAPER
CURRENCY (TEMPORARY AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916.

இந்தக் கவரையு தாண்டி அந்த அலகிலுள்ள 1816 ரூப. அளவிலான கவரையிலுள்ள பணத்தை என் விதமாக திரும்பிப் பிடிக்கப்பட்டது.

அதிகமாக விலக்கு பெற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. 1916 ஆம் ஆண்டு விலக்கு பெற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. 1916 ஆம் ஆண்டு விலக்கு பெற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன.

Name:
 Date:
 Page:
 Class:

1916-ലെ ഇന്ത്യയിലെ സമരത്തിന്റേ വിജയത്തെ കുറിച്ച് 72-ാം വയസ്സിലായി നല്ല കൃത്യതയോടെയും തയ്യാറെടുപ്പോടെയും അദ്ദേഹം എഴുതിയ സ്മരണകളെക്കുറിച്ചാണ് ഇദ്ദേഹം ഇപ്പോൾ സംസാരിക്കുന്നത്.

ORDINANCE No. VII of 1916.

1916 മാർച്ച് 7 - 30 നാൾക്ക് ക്രിസ്തുമസ് (ജാർജ്ജ്)നാൾ ആയി.

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1. ഈ നിയമത്തിന്റെ 1916 ൽ ഇഷ്ട് ആക്കിയതിന്റെ
അനുസരിച്ച് നിയമം ചിലനാളുടെ മേൽപ്പറ്റുന്ന നാശത്തിൽ
നിന്നും മറ്റും മോക്ക് പറ്റാതെ.

张其成 陈永平 编

[illegible]

2018年10月

1958 ལམ 8-མ ལྟམ་ ལི
ལམ ལྟམ་ལམ་ལམ་

എൽ. രാധാകൃഷ്ണൻ,
ആറ്റിങ്ക് കിങ്ങ് ബാങ്കുമായി

¹ *Id. case translating.*

HERALA VANNA,
Secretary, Translations & Government

Detailed statement showing the receipts and charges of the Portland Municipal Council for the three years ending 1915-16—cont.

		Receipts, 1914-15.	Receipts, 1915-16.	Receipts, 1916-17.
Charges		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grant 1.—				
New schemes—				
Construction—				
From special funds	498			
From municipal funds	10	62		179
Bridges—				
From special funds	8,016	10,331		31,211
From municipal funds	1,717	497		183
Drainage—				
From municipal funds	335			225
Water supply—				
From special funds		516		655
Sanitation—				
Construction—				
Bulldozing	1,418	2,371		2,045
Bulldozing	942	1,823		179
Licensing	137			
Water supply	715	545		587
Municipal public improvements	42			
Licensing	812	146		181
Dock and yard and other items	11	189		171
Total	19,318	19,869		31,358
Grant 2.—				
Municipal works	3,496	4,435		3,104
Municipal	210	209		207
Total	4,802	4,737		3,311
Grant 3.—				
Hospital and dispensaries—				
Salary of medical superintendent whose pay is partly	2,450	2,803		3,108
fixed by Government				
(2) Other charges	3,980	3,544		3,297
Construction—				
Construction	31	30		34
Construction	107	405		198
Construction	214	130		151
Construction	5,845	4,278		3,871
Epidemic charges (outfit per)		11		17
Total	10,527	10,786		10,559
Grant 4.—				
Lighting	1,276	1,416		1,187
Municipal charges (Municipal	201	183		81
works)				
Public gardens, reserves of land, fish, ponds and other charges	601	2,786		14,181
Total	3,088	5,165		15,349
Grant 5.—				
Repairs and management	5,546	5,162		5,163
Total charges under services to be	30,796	47,433		61,331
Extraneous and other—				
Agriculture and other	17,867	10		10
Bridges	8	10		10
Bridges	2,912	110		
Total	10,845	120		20
Total disbursements	17,810	47,553		81,510
Balance	49,510	62,510		62,510
Grand total	67,320	1,00,000		1,00,000

No. 11.—Under section 18 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that such further orders,

(1) the maximum number of municipal councillors to be appointed for the town being for the

purpose of the Council shall be twenty;

(2) some of the municipal councillors shall be elected;

(3) the chairman shall be appointed by the Governor in Council.

A-5

References

Description of land, how so dry, how or permeable in surface or permeable surface.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be "taken up."	Place to be taken up.
<i>Forward district, direct taken, & private's village.</i>			
Bam (Yamun) dry (submerged) No. 108.	Changdai Yamun Bamun Changdai Yamun Changdai Yamun	Bamun and No. 108.	Bamun, No. 108; west. of No. 108.

Fr. 25.—Under section 2 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in General Assembly declare that the land comprised in the following schedule and measuring 121 acres, be the same as 12000 more or less, is required for the purpose of, to wit, for the construction of a building for the Board Secondary school at Pota Nare; and, under section 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chikmagalur, is directed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ootacamund, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References: 4.

[illegible]

Sec. 46.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declare that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 933 square feet, to be taken for the purpose of erecting a public library, situate at the corner of the road No. 424, Block No. 6, D ward, in the Ellora municipality, and, under section 46 of the said Act, the Provincial Engineer, Ellora, is empowered to purchase the land of the owner of the said land and directed to take action for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the lead is kept in the office of the Nevada Division Oflet, Reno, and may be located at any time during office hours.

Discussion

Description of land, water or dry, from which the material was collected.	Name of owner or manager.	Remarks on the soil and material in the specimen.	Situated on the Indian title.
<i>Patuxent District, Elbert county, Elbert county.</i>			
Nugent, dry, T. 8. R. 400-A.	Kearney, Elbert county, Union of Kearney's land in T. 8. R. 400-A, N. 400-A.	Nugent, T. 8. R. 400-A, N. 400-A, N. 400-A, T. 8. R. 400-A, N. 400-A.	No. 100 100

As 41.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 23,740 square feet, in the manner little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, the widening the streets and lanes in Kalyan Nagar of the Coimbatore district, and, under sections 6 and 7, the Revenue Department Officer, Kalyan Nagar, is requested to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Bureau Divisional Officer, Kailashal, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

Description of land, whether dry, grass or pasture land, with reference to present condition.	Means of removal as proposed.	Expenditures of the land required to be taken up.	Means to be taken up.
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Colletes deserti, *Colletes tubi*, *Colletes wilsoni*.

Albert H. Cole

Item	Quantity	Unit	Price	Total
1. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
2. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
3. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
4. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
5. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
6. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
7. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
8. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
9. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
10. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
11. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
12. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
13. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
14. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
15. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
16. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
17. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
18. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
19. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
20. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
21. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
22. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
23. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
24. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
25. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
26. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
27. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
28. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
29. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
30. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
31. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
32. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
33. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
34. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
35. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
36. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
37. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
38. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
39. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
40. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
41. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
42. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
43. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
44. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
45. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
46. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
47. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
48. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
49. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
50. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
51. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
52. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
53. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
54. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
55. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
56. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
57. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
58. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
59. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
60. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
61. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
62. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
63. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
64. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
65. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
66. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
67. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
68. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
69. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
70. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000
71. 1/2 lb. Sugar	100	lb.	10	1000

Week 16, II

[illegible]

Book No. 117.

Even date ..	..	Maths Club and National ..	..	North and West, and .. south, Thelagga, Chetti's summed land, west, Maths Club's beachhead, North, Maths Club's summed land; east and south, and .. west, Maths Club's summed land	136 97
Dec. ..	..	Maths Club ..	..		67
				Total ..	203

 $\text{E}(\text{E}_0) = \text{E}_0$

Greenish ..	22	Certified: <i>Scaphisoma</i> ..	11	Stink, <i>Chilobagropsis</i> 's house; wet, low; south and west, east.	816
Do.	22	Certified: <i>Chilobagropsis</i> ..	11	Stink, <i>Chilobagropsis</i> 's same house, wet, south and west, east.	750
			Total ..		1,566

Block No. 71

[illegible]

September 2014, 22:02

December 11	11	Miss Emma Child, daughter of Frederick and Laura Frederick, was born at Philadelphia.	Birth, read, and, Philadelphia's home; read, read, and.	181
Dec. 11	11	Frederick Child	Birth, read, Child's home; read and read.	182
Dec. 11	11	Frederick Child	Birth, read, Child's home; read and read.	183

[illegible]

5a. 2.-Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declares that the land measured on the following schedule and measuring 2,375 square feet, be the site of a public market place, to be used for a public purpose, in all, for widening the road near U.S. Nos. 145 and 147, Block 8 in Gurgaon, District of Haryana. The dimensions of the said land are as follows:—

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Bureau Divisional Officer, Elbera, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

[illegible]

No. 43.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0-113 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a model school in a little more or less, in Madras City; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Deputy Collector and Assistant Engineer and in the Madras City; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Deputy Collector and Assistant Engineer and in the Madras City is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said officer, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, and to dry, beam or permanently, with survey or plan of the land.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madras District, Madras Sub-division, Perambalur taluk.			
Perambalur, taluk, S. N. No. 10270-A, 1st.	Perambalur Taluk ..	North, S. N. No. 10170-A, 1st, and, S. N. No. 1018, and, S. N. No. 10170-A, 1st.	0-113

No. 44.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1-74 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a school and garden; and, under sections 5 and 7, the District Collector, Bangalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the District Collector, Bangalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, and to dry, beam or permanently, with survey or plan of the land.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Bangalore District, Bangalore Sub-division, Bangalore taluk.			
Channarayana, taluk, S. N. No. 101	Channarayana Taluk ..	North, S. N. No. 101, and, S. N. No. 101, and, S. N. No. 101.	1-74

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Medical.)

APPOINTMENTS.

For St. George, January 3, 1917.

No. 1.—Civil Assistant Surgeon, Government Medical Officer, to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madras.

For St. George, January 3, 1917.

No. 2.—Lieutenant-Colonel, Gerald Godfrey Clifford, M.B., to resume his permanent appointment as Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, with effect from the 1st November 1916.

No. 3.—Major Thomas Sydney Ross, M.B., to be Senior and Third Physician, Government General Hospital, and Surgeon, Third District, Madras, with effect from the 1st November 1916.

No. 4.—Major Captain Alexander Francis Hopwood, M.B., to be Fourth Physician, Government General Hospital, Madras, with effect from the 1st November 1916.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Plague.)

NOTIFICATION.

Post St. Omer, January 4, 1817.

No. 11.—The following subscribers of the Mysore Darbar No. 8318—See, 48-11-02 (Demand)
dated 26th November 1910, is to be placed—

It is hereby notified for general information that the attendance of persons from infected areas at the festival noted above is prohibited by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in exercise of the powers vested in them by the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, II of 1907.

Frl. Theopanta Devi Amannayya Ballatharay, at Nagur, T. Naripur taluk, Mysore district, from 24th to 25th January 1917 (both days inclusive).

See Nallakurumanni Raghobaswami at Madakur, W. Sanyasi taluk, Mysore district from 14th January to 15th February 1917 (both days inclusive).

Part II, Gage, January 2, 1827.

No. 11-F.—In modification of notification No. 1-F, published on pages 25-26 at Part I of the *Port & Goods Gazette*, dated 2nd January 1917, the following revised form of plague infected areas and of notification districts are published:—

Abstract

I am Not the Modern Population.

Island.	Islet.	Village or town.	Parish.	Town.	Village or town.
ANNAH PUE.	Hidagup ..	Obeirua, Kadivunbali (in- cluding its hamlet Pothivunbali). Mota (including its hamlet Pothivun- bali).	Belgany- moa.	Kadings ..	Amolik Island, Tatiana Is., Kadivunbali, Kadivun- bali, Kadivun- bali.
	Kadivunbali ..	Kadivunbali.	Chetona ..	Tatiana Island ..	Chetona Is., Kadivunbali.
	Pothivunbali ..	Pothivunbali, Kadivunbali (in- cluding its hamlet Kadivunbali). Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali.	Arundel ..	Kadivunbali ..	Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali.
	Arundel ..	Arundel.			Arundel.
ANNAH NORTH.	Arundel ..	Arundel.	Columbia ..	Kadivunbali ..	Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali.
	Kadivunbali ..	Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali.			Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali.
	Arundel ..	Arundel.			Arundel.
	Arundel ..	Arundel.			Arundel.
ANNAH SOUTH.	Arundel ..	Arundel.	Columbia ..	Kadivunbali ..	Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali.
	Kadivunbali ..	Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali.			Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali.
	Arundel ..	Arundel.			Arundel.
	Arundel ..	Arundel.			Arundel.
ANNAH EAST.	Arundel ..	Arundel.	Columbia ..	Kadivunbali ..	Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali.
	Kadivunbali ..	Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali.			Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali, Kadivunbali.
	Arundel ..	Arundel.			Arundel.
	Arundel ..	Arundel.			Arundel.

A. m. l. (the *Muscula* *Parasitica*—cont.)[illegible]

Journal of the Neurological Sciences

Distric.	Taluk.	Village or town.	Distric.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Baham—est.	Baham—est.	Bhamsar. Borupalli. Malkajunda. Nallur. Sankarasingam. Sanyambetel. Farkhata. Pohamkapurda- palli. Sarangapalli. Suryanagar. Sulgit. Tymondragum.	Baham— est.	Palam .. Tiruchengode	Kannuracham- patti. Othmantholchi. Pottappalayam. Sanyasin. Salem. Sengaladapuram. Sengam. Sahi. Pottappadi. Mangaluru .. Mangaluru.

It—Outside the Modern Paradigm

[illegible]

II.—Outside the Middle Presidency—cont.

JL.—Outline the Strong Armstrong		
Territory or Province	Isolated location	Isolated location
	Distance and Point, and Name of all other or more isolated.	
VI. The United Provinces—cont.	(a) Districts—cont. Fatehpur. Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur. Jaffarpur. Jaloun. Jhansi. Kannauj. Meerut. Muzaffargarh. Panchet. Pilibhit. Rajmouli. Rohilkhand. Saharanpur. Sikandar. Tehri.	VII. The Central Provinces—cont.
	(b) Towns— Gorakhpur.	
VII. The Central Provinces.	(a) Districts— Allahabad. Aunoh. Banda. Bastar. Betul. Bilaspur. Bilaspur. Chanda. Chhota Nagpur. Durg. Gondia. Raipur. Rajnagar. Rajnagar.	VIII. Hyderabad State.
	(b) Towns— Allahabad.	
VIII. The Central Provinces.	(a) Districts— Allahabad. Aunoh. Banda. Bastar. Betul. Bilaspur. Bilaspur. Chanda. Chhota Nagpur. Durg. Gondia. Raipur. Rajnagar. Rajnagar.	IX. Central India.
	(b) Towns— Allahabad.	
IX. Central India.	(a) Districts— Allahabad. Aunoh. Banda. Bastar. Betul. Bilaspur. Bilaspur. Chanda. Chhota Nagpur. Durg. Gondia. Raipur. Rajnagar. Rajnagar.	X. Rajputana.
	(b) Towns— Allahabad.	
X. Rajputana.	(a) Districts— Allahabad. Aunoh. Banda. Bastar. Betul. Bilaspur. Bilaspur. Chanda. Chhota Nagpur. Durg. Gondia. Raipur. Rajnagar. Rajnagar.	XI. Rajputana.
	(b) Towns— Allahabad.	

3. Nonpolar Solvents

Small Action Railway.

Mangrove	Enda	Pigrales
Ashtad	Tolypsalipam	Pada
stare	Chandipalipam	Chandipam
Kalipalipam	Kalipam	Tolypsal
Tolipam	Salam	Melipam
Chandipam	Thandipam	Kalamipam

Albert Einstein.

Water Used	Cucum.	Wellington	Arundels
1	1	1	1

Malaya and Southern Malacca Railway

Malpighi.	Marysmauchelli.	Wang's Road.
Ambr.	Rapaportian.	Rapaport.
Yamamoto.	Rapaportian.	Rapaportian.
Yamamoto.	Meloni.	Rapaportian.
Yamamoto.	Rapaportian.	Rapaportian.
Yamamoto.	Rapaportian.	Rapaportian.

* J. R.—Registration papers should be issued at same time as when ship is passengers from the Registry file, when ship is there.

А. М. Беляев, Т. В. Беляева, В. В. Беляев

[illegible]D. HANLEY, *Director, Inspection Services*

Stadion	Waktu	Hasil	Penyelesaian
Stadion	Waktu	Hasil	Penyelesaian

B. A. GILMAN,
Adding Sampling to Designated

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

It is hereby notified that M. R. Ty. T. Nageswaraiah Gurus, s.s., High Court Taluk, Gollery, has been duly elected as a municipal councillor in the Bellary municipality.

Bellary Collector's Office,
24th December 1916.

F. M. TURNER,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, as amended by Act III of 1907, M. R. Ty. T. Nageswaraiah Gurus has been duly elected municipal councillor for the municipality of Coimbatore.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
24th December 1916.

C. B. CUTTERELL,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M. R. Ty. Gurus Ramayya Gurus has been duly elected as councillor for ward No. 14 of the Ellore municipality.

Ellore Collector's Office,
24th December 1916.

H. B. BUCKITT,
Deputy Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1904, M. R. Ty. P. Subbala Vengal Reddi Gurus of Akkottanah has been duly elected as a member of the Marikapur Taluk Board to represent the Muslims and is the District of Kurnool.

Kurnool Collector's Office,
24th December 1916.

H. G. STICKER,
Collector.

M. R. Ty. Chinnappan Subramanyam Patil Karahar Swaminatha Patil Karahar Aravall has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the Poligar municipality.

M. R. Ty. Theyyal Kumbharadai Karahar Aravall has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the Poligar municipality.

Melkote Collector's Office,
24th December 1916.

F. B. EVANS,
Collector.

Under the power delegated to him by G.O. No. 278 L, dated 24th March 1909, the President, District Board, Chingleput, is pleased to reappoint M. R. Ty. Alaramura Venkatasubba Ayyar Aravall as a member of the Taluk Board of Chingleput.

Chingleput District Board's Office,
1st January 1917.

J. T. SEYANI,
President.

Under section 10 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1904, M. R. Ty. Venkatasubba Mydas Gurus has been appointed by election as Vice-President of the Kottanapalle Taluk Board.

Chittoor District Board's Office,
24th December 1916.

H. L. BRAIDWOOD,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by G.O. No. 108 L, dated 17th May 1916, by His Excellency the Governor in Council, under section 10 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1904, the President, District Board, Chingleput, hereby appoints Parakkalappan Raju Raju Raju of Jammamudaga to be a member of the Jammamudaga Taluk Board.

Chingleput District Board's Office,
1st January 1917.

P. C. DEVI,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, M. R. Ty. Adanti Subbana Parthab Gurus, s.s., Telukutta, Poligar, and M. R. Ty. Telukutta Venkata Gopal Rao Nayana Gurus, s.s., Telukutta, Poligar, have been appointed, by election, as members of the Underriver District Board by the Poligar Taluk Board.

Belkote District Board's Office,
24th January 1917.

C. B. CUTTERELL,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 10 of the Madras Local Boards Act, the President, District Board, Madurai, hereby appoints G. J. Paul, Esq., to be a member of the Madurai Taluk Board.

Madurai District Board's Office,
24th December 1916.

G. F. FARRISON,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 10 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1904, the President, District Board, Melkote, hereby appoints M. R. Ty. Kumbharadai P. Adanti Narayana Aravall to be a member of the Poligar Taluk Board.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1904, M. R. Ty. Arumura Kajar Thekkampathi Karuppan Mankal Theyya Narayana Nambharavall Aravall has been duly elected as a member of the District Board by the Poligar Taluk Board.

Melkote District Board's Office,
24th January 1917.

F. B. EVANS,
President.

(8) Every scholar must give a written undertaking that he will devote himself exclusively during the term of his scholarship to the study of the subject for which his scholarship was granted, and that he will return to India on the expiration, or, if there remains to devote himself to the industry which he has studied. Any scholar who engages his studies, or tries to work for any other profession, consequently, will render himself liable to forfeiture of his scholarship.

(9) Every scholar will be required to keep a journal diary, to be submitted at the end of each term to his Local Adviser, and to be forwarded through the Local Adviser* at the end of each academic year to the Secretary of State for transmission to India.

(10) Scholars will be expected to continue their studies during vacations with the exception of those who on each year, if possible, study at least one period, in the form of practical work.

(11) Plans for vacation work, accompanied by a complete estimate of any extra expenses for fare or travelling involved, should be sent in to the Local Adviser* six weeks before the end of any academic term. Scholars are not entitled to any substantial allowances in addition to the scholarship allowance during time spent on vacation work, but a scholar who requires permission to visit the Continent may, if the Secretary of State for India in Council sanctions that the circumstances render it desirable, be granted a subsistence allowance calculated at high rate as the Secretary of State may decide.

(12) Subject to due compliance with the above conditions, the scholar's allowance will be paid quarterly in advance by the India Office to the Local Adviser* under whose charge he is. It will begin from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England, and the Local Adviser* will disburse it to the scholar in such instalments at convenient intervals. Three months after the date of reporting arrival, the grant to the ensuing official quarter day will be paid to the Local Adviser, and subsequent payments will be made in advance on or after each official quarter day. The allowance will, except in special cases, be at the rate of £100 a year.

(13) Every scholar is required to lodge with the Secretary for Indian Students at the India Office, London, when he arrives in England, the sum of £12 for value of expenses. He will have to show to payment of any instalment of his scholarship notwithstanding has been made.

(14) Charges for University and college fees, premiums for practical training, and the necessary expenses of scholars by second class, or by third class if necessary, will, if sanctioned, be defrayed by the Secretary of State. Applications for payment of all these charges should be made through the Local Adviser*. But charges for private tuition, unless specially sanctioned, for books, instruments, hotel bills and medical attendance must be paid by the scholar himself.

(15) No claim can be advanced for the payment of any expenditure unless the scholar has obtained previous sanction from the Secretary of State.

(16) The scholarship is granted in the first instance for two years, unless the Secretary of State in the exercise of his discretion sees reason to terminate it sooner. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship when, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause, which the Secretary of State may consider exceptional, he fails to comply with the rules here set forth. It may be terminated at any time if a scholar falls in health or conduct. It may also be extended for a third year or longer, if the Secretary of State decides that such an extension is required, to complete the scholar's training.

(17) On the expiration of the scholarship a scholar is provided, by the India Office with a free second-class passage to India, and he should apply for it without delay through his Local Adviser*. He is not entitled to make his own passage arrangements, and to claim an allowance in lieu from the India Office. If a scholarship is forfeited, or if it be assigned before completion of its term, or if the holder of it, on completion of its term, declines to return to India when instructed to do so, the scholar will lose his claim to a free passage back to India.

* The Secretary to the Director for Oriental Studies at Oxford and the Secretary to the Superintendent Council at Cambridge are the Local Advisers of Oxford and Cambridge respectively.

† Note.—The official quarter days are the 1st of January, the 1st of April, the 1st of July and the 1st of October.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Port St. George, January 5, 1917.

Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 14,715 square feet, in the name of a public garden or lawn, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for site for the proposed of the Port St. George High School, Trincomalee; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trincomalee, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trincomalee, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, not an acre, more or less, with survey or plan and details.	Approximate or complete.	Requisites of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Two house sites, say, 1/2 A. 1/2 B. 1/2 C.	Trincomalee station, Trincomalee town, Trincomalee town, north No. 1.		1/2 A. 1/2 B. 1/2 C.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYA,
Secretary to Government.

also to be deferred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit, or if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of his results, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his answer or papers being destroyed on the results of his re-examination.

(3) No candidate will, on any ground, be allowed to take into the examination room ink, slates, books, ruled sheets, manuscript or pages of any kind. Any person detected in the violation of this rule, or having recourse to any unfair practice will be removed from the room and the concerned reports to the Commissioner. Candidates will, however, be allowed the use of mathematical instruments for drawing figures or ruling lines.

(4) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendent must submit a written declaration, through the Superintendent, giving full particulars in regard to themselves including their address and furnish such witnesses as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answer papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

(5) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any questions of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will sit as a spectator when he does so.

(6) Any answer paper sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued.

(7) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(8) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All "spoil" copies, etc., should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

(By order)

Office of the Commissioner for Govt. Examinations,
Malacca, 16th December 1916.

G. MADONIX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1917.

NOTICE INVITING CANDIDATES TO APPEAR.

It is hereby notified that the following examination for the evening Technical Examinations to be held in April next are not required to obtain the previous permission of the Commissioner to apply for admission to the examinations:—

I. For the Elementary Grade.—

(1) Candidates who have studied up to the Seventh Standard of an elementary school and qualified for an Elementary School-leaving Certificate.

(2) Candidates who have passed the late Middle School Examination or the compulsory portion of the late Lower Secondary Examination.

(3) Candidates who have not qualified or passed as above but are residing in the Fourth or any higher form in a recognized high school, or who have completed, as pupils or otherwise, the course of instruction prescribed for the Third or any higher form, provided that, in the former case, they submit along with their applications for admission to the examination a certificate* to the effect that they are pupils of the Fourth or Fifth or Sixth Form from the headmaster of the school in which they belong, and in the latter case, a certificate* from the head of a recognized college or high school or from an Inspecting officer of the Educational Department, and also the mark of Sub-Inspection (Inspector) to the effect that their qualifications are up to or above the Third Form Standard. In the case of candidates, however, who having completed the Third Form course as pupils of a recognized Secondary School with the third or the highest form, were found fit, after a careful examination, for promotion to the Fourth Form, a certificate* to that effect from the headmaster of the school concerned will be accepted.

II. For the Intermediate Grade.—

(1) Candidates who have completed Secondary School-leaving Certificate.

(2) Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination or the compulsory portion of the late Upper Secondary Examination.

(3) Candidates who have not qualified or passed as above but have passed the Elementary Examination in the particular subject for which they wish to appear.

III. For the Advanced Grade.—

(1) Candidates who have completed Secondary School-leaving Certificate.

(2) Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination or the compulsory portion of the late Upper Secondary Examination.

[A.B.—Candidates for the Advanced Examination in any subject who have not qualified or passed the late qualified school should apply for the necessary previous permission even though they may have passed the Intermediate Examination in that subject.]

IV. For any grade—Elementary, Intermediate or Advanced.—

(1) Employees under Government, Local Councils, Municipal Councils, Municipalities, etc., who do not possess the required General Education qualifications but are required to pass in it of the subjects included in the notification, provided they submit along with their applications for admission to the examination a certificate* from the head of the office in which they are employed to the effect that they are required to pass in that subject, the grade being specified in the notification.

(2) Candidates who do not possess the required General Education qualifications but have appeared and failed in a particular subject for a particular grade, or were also prevented to come up for a particular subject and for a particular grade, provided that they are appearing in the same subject and for the same grade, and that in the former case, they quote in their applications for

* The certificate should be submitted in original and with order of presentation to be returned.

advance in the examination the year in which they failed and the examination centre at which they appeared, and in the latter case, the number and date of the order of the Commissioner granting them permission.

(3) *Table of a completed Technical subject or Class, provided—*

- (a) they are certified by the head of the institution in which they belong to have completed the prescribed course in the subject and for the grade, and
(b) the school or class is recognised by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, for that subject and grade.

2. All other candidates who do not come under any of the above heads should obtain the previous permission of the Commissioner and should accordingly submit their applications for permission on or before the 14th January next in the enclosed form, submitting along with each application a certificate from the head of a recognised college or high school, or an Inspecting officer of the Educational Department not below the rank of Sub-divisional Inspector as regards their general educational attainments and another certificate from a competent person to the effect that their knowledge of the particular technical subject taken up is up to the standard of the grade for which they wish to appear. The applications should be made not later than 15th February. No printed copies of the form are available.

Form of application for permission to appear for the Government Technical Examination.

1. Name of applicant.		
2. Occupation or profession of applicant, or appointment held by him.		
3. Age.		
4. General Education Test passed, if any, with date and page of the Gazette.		
5. Technical subject (with grade) already passed in, if any, with date and page of the Gazette.		
6. Technical subject (with grade) already passed in, if any, with date and page of the Gazette.	(10) (15)	From School, District.
7. Highest level of which applicant was passed, and name of school.	(10) (15)	Subject.
8. Technical subject (with grade) for which permission is sought.	(10) (15)	
9. Address in full.		
Signature of applicant.		
Date		
(1) <i>Form of certificate to be signed by the head of a recognised college or high school or an Inspecting officer of the Educational Department not below the rank of Sub-divisional Inspector.</i>		
I hereby certify that the general education attainments of the applicant are up to the standard of the _____ from _____		
Signature		Signature
Date		Designation (in full)
(2) <i>Form of certificate to be signed by a competent person, that is, by one who is professionally qualified or has made a special study of technical subjects and is accordingly by his knowledge and attainments competent.</i>		
I hereby certify that the knowledge presented by the applicant of the technical subject specified in column 7 above is up to the standard of the grade for which permission is sought.		
Signature		Signature
Date		(1) Designation (in full)
		(2) General and special qualifications, qualifications passed, etc.

* The certificate should be submitted in original and will retain an endorsement in return.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 265 January 1917.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION ENTER THE SECONDARY SCHOOL-CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION BOARD FOR THE RESERVATION OF TEACHERS WHO HAVE FAILED IN THE MATRICULATION OR THE LATE OPEN SECONDARY EXAMINATION AND ARE DESIROUS OF BEING ADMITTED FOR SECONDARY GRADE TRAINING—MARCH 1917.

It is hereby notified that the next Special Examination mentioned above will be held in March 1917.

1. The examination will be held at the same time as and the question paper will be the same as those of the public examination held under the secondary school-leaving certificate scheme. A timetable will be published in the Port St. George's Gazette in February next.

2. The examination will be held at all secondary schools in the Presidency which possess pupils for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Public Examination.

3. The following are the subjects of the examination:—

[To be eligible for admission to Secondary Training Schools, candidates must take all the subjects of Group A and not less than two subjects from Group B.]

Group A.

Elementary Mathematics.
English.

Vernacular Composition and Translation.

Languages—

- (a) *Classical*—
Sanskrit.
Arabic.
(b) *Indian Vernaculars*—
Urdu (Hindustani).
Guzerati.
Tamil.
Telugu.
Malayalam.
Oriya.

Group C.

- History of England.
History of India.
Geography.
Algebra and Geometry.
Natural Mathematics.
Botany.
Physics.
Chemistry.

5. The examination in History of India and Geography will be conducted in accordance with the syllabus provided for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University and published at pages 325 and 326 at top of Volume I of the Madras University Calendar for 1915, the Madras period being the special period provided for the examination of March 1917.

Note.—Acquaintance with the History of India is also required in the examination in other subjects to be conducted in accordance with the courses of study provided for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme.

6. The examination is open only to bona fide teachers who have failed in the Matriculation or the late Upper Secondary examination and are desirous of being admitted for secondary grade teaching.

7. The fee provided for admission to the examination is Rs. 15 which must be paid in every case into a Government Treasury, or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 30th January next, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras, attached to the application. On an account with the fee is received in the Commissioner's Office whether sent in cash or by Post Office order.

8. The fee paid will, in no case whatsoever, be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. Neither will any excess fee that may have been tendered be returned.

9. Applications for admission to the examination made out in manuscript in the form provided in this notification, should be submitted sufficiently early to the District Inspector or Inspectors of Schools inasmuch as they may scrutinize and forward them to the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations on or before the 30th January next.

Form of application for admission to the Special Examination under the Secondary School Leaving Certificate issued for the benefit of teachers who failed in the Matriculation or the late Upper Secondary Examination—March 1917.

1. Candidate's name in full.
2. (This must always be added in the case of female candidates.)
3. Father's name (in full).
4. Age.
5. Class of community to which candidate belongs.
(This must be filled in by the candidate, and must be one of the following: Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Sudra, Untouchable, Christian, European or American, or the one next to.)
6. Secondary school at which used to be employed to be employed.
(This must be filled in by the candidate, and must be one of the following: Government, Private, or other.)
7. Name of school in which is employed to be employed.
(This must be filled in by the candidate, and must be one of the following: Government, Private, or other.)
8. Whether the candidate is a teacher in the Matriculation Examination:
(a) If so, in which school? (b) If not, in which school?
(c) If so, in which school? (d) If not, in which school?
9. Subject in which candidate wishes to be employed:
(a) Group A. (b) Group B. (c) Group C.
(d) All subjects. (e) Vernacular Composition and Translation (Language).

Note.—The particular language whether Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Gujarati, Urdu (Hindustani) or Urdu for Matriculation and Translation should be specified here, even if it happens to be a language taught up under Group C.

Group C. (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z) (aa) (ab) (ac) (ad) (ae) (af) (ag) (ah) (ai) (aj) (ak) (al) (am) (an) (ao) (ap) (aq) (ar) (as) (at) (au) (av) (aw) (ax) (ay) (az) (ba) (bb) (bc) (bd) (be) (bf) (bg) (bh) (bi) (bj) (bk) (bl) (bm) (bn) (bo) (bp) (bq) (br) (bs) (bt) (bu) (bv) (bw) (bx) (by) (bz) (ca) (cb) (cc) (cd) (ce) (cf) (cg) (ch) (ci) (cj) (ck) (cl) (cm) (cn) (co) (cp) (cq) (cr) (cs) (ct) (cu) (cv) (cw) (cx) (cy) (cz) (da) (db) (dc) (dd) (de) (df) (dg) (dh) (di) (dj) (dk) (dl) (dm) (dn) (do) (dp) (dq) (dr) (ds) (dt) (du) (dv) (dw) (dx) (dy) (dz) (ea) (eb) (ec) (ed) (ee) (ef) (eg) (eh) (ei) (ej) (ek) (el) (em) (en) (eo) (ep) (eq) (er) (es) (et) (eu) (ev) (ew) (ex) (ey) (ez) (fa) (fb) (fc) (fd) (fe) (ff) (fg) (fh) (fi) (fj) (fk) (fl) (fm) (fn) (fo) (fp) (fq) (fr) (fs) (ft) (fu) (fv) (fw) (fx) (fy) (fz) (ga) (gb) (gc) (gd) (ge) (gf) (gg) (gh) (gi) (gj) (gk) (gl) (gm) (gn) (go) (gp) (gq) (gr) (gs) (gt) (gu) (gv) (gw) (gx) (gy) (gz) (ha) (hb) (hc) (hd) (he) (hf) (hg) (hh) (hi) (hj) (hk) (hl) (hm) (hn) (ho) (hp) (hq) (hr) (hs) (ht) (hu) (hv) (hw) (hx) (hy) (hz) (ia) (ib) (ic) (id) (ie) (if) (ig) (ih) (ii) (ij) (ik) (il) (im) (in) (io) (ip) (iq) (ir) (is) (it) (iu) (iv) (iw) (ix) (iy) (iz) (ja) (jb) (jc) (jd) (je) (jf) (jg) (jh) (ji) (jj) (jk) (jl) (jm) (jn) (jo) (jp) (jq) (jr) (js) (jt) (ju) (jv) (jw) (jx) (jy) (jz) (ka) (kb) (kc) (kd) (ke) (kf) (kg) (kh) (ki) (kj) (kk) (kl) (km) (kn) (ko) (kp) (kq) (kr) (ks) (kt) (ku) (kv) (kw) (kx) (ky) (kz) (la) (lb) (lc) (ld) (le) (lf) (lg) (lh) (li) (lj) (lk) (ll) (lm) (ln) (lo) (lp) (lq) (lr) (ls) (lt) (lu) (lv) (lw) (lx) (ly) (lz) (ma) (mb) (mc) (md) (me) (mf) (mg) (mh) (mi) (mj) (mk) (ml) (mm) (mn) (mo) (mp) (mq) (mr) (ms) (mt) (mu) (mv) (mw) (mx) (my) (mz) (na) (nb) (nc) (nd) (ne) (nf) (ng) (nh) (ni) (nj) (nk) (nl) (nm) (nn) (no) (np) (nq) (nr) (ns) (nt) (nu) (nv) (nw) (nx) (ny) (nz) (oa) (ob) (oc) (od) (oe) (of) (og) (oh) (oi) (oj) (ok) (ol) (om) (on) (oo) (op) (oq) (or) (os) (ot) (ou) (ov) (ow) (ox) (oy) (oz) (pa) (pb) (pc) (pd) (pe) (pf) (pg) (ph) (pi) (pj) (pk) (pl) (pm) (pn) (po) (pp) (pq) (pr) (ps) (pt) (pu) (pv) (pw) (px) (py) (pz) (qa) (qb) (qc) (qd) (qe) (qf) (qg) (qh) (qi) (qj) (qk) (ql) (qm) (qn) (qo) (qp) (qq) (qr) (qs) (qt) (qu) (qv) (qw) (qx) (qy) (qz) (ra) (rb) (rc) (rd) (re) (rf) (rg) (rh) (ri) (rj) (rk) (rl) (rm) (rn) (ro) (rp) (rq) (rr) (rs) (rt) (ru) (rv) (rw) (rx) (ry) (rz) (sa) (sb) (sc) (sd) (se) (sf) (sg) (sh) (si) (sj) (sk) (sl) (sm) (sn) (so) (sp) (sq) (sr) (ss) (st) (su) (sv) (sw) (sx) (sy) (sz) (ta) (tb) (tc) (td) (te) (tf) (tg) (th) (ti) (tj) (tk) (tl) (tm) (tn) (to) (tp) (tq) (tr) (ts) (tt) (tu) (tv) (tw) (tx) (ty) (tz) (ua) (ub) (uc) (ud) (ue) (uf) (ug) (uh) (ui) (uj) (uk) (ul) (um) (un) (uo) (up) (uq) (ur) (us) (ut) (uu) (uv) (uw) (ux) (uy) (uz) (va) (vb) (vc) (vd) (ve) (vf) (vg) (vh) (vi) (vj) (vk) (vl) (vm) (vn) (vo) (vp) (vq) (vr) (vs) (vt) (vu) (vv) (vw) (vx) (vy) (vz) (wa) (wb) (wc) (wd) (we) (wf) (wg) (wh) (wi) (wj) (wk) (wl) (wm) (wn) (wo) (wp) (wq) (wr) (ws) (wt) (wu) (wv) (ww) (wx) (wy) (wz) (xa) (xb) (xc) (xd) (xe) (xf) (xg) (xh) (xi) (xj) (xk) (xl) (xm) (xn) (xo) (xp) (xq) (xr) (xs) (xt) (xu) (xv) (xw) (xx) (xy) (xz) (ya) (yb) (yc) (yd) (ye) (yf) (yg) (yh) (yi) (yj) (yk) (yl) (ym) (yn) (yo) (yp) (yq) (yr) (ys) (yt) (yu) (yv) (yw) (yx) (yy) (yz) (za) (zb) (zc) (zd) (ze) (zf) (zg) (zh) (zi) (zj) (zk) (zl) (zm) (zn) (zo) (zp) (zq) (zr) (zs) (zt) (zu) (zv) (zw) (zx) (zy) (zz)

Note.—If English or French is taught up, the Vernacular language through the medium of which the paper will be examined, should be specified here: (English/French) or Arabic (Urdu).

10. Whether the candidate has obtained the Treasury Officer's receipt for the fee of Rs. 15 paid by him.

Signature _____

Date _____

Signature of candidate _____

(1) *Form of certificate to be signed by the head of a recognized school or Secondary School, or an Inspecting Officer of the Government Department on behalf of the District Inspector.*

The applicant was a candidate for the Matriculation Examination and failed in it.

Matriculation
Late Upper Secondary

Signature _____

Date _____

Signature of _____

Signature (in full) _____

Electrical Engineering.				
Practical Telegraphy	Elementary ..	Intermediate ..	Advanced ..	
Electric Lighting	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
Electric Transmission	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
Electro-Metallurgy	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
Physical Science.				
Heat	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	Do. ..	
Light	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
Electricity and Magnetism	Elementary ..	Do. ..	Advanced ..	
Inorganic Chemistry	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
Organic Chemistry	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
Hydrology	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
Physiography	Elementary ..	Intermediate ..	Do. ..	
Photography	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
Geology.				
Geology	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	Do. ..	
Mineralogy	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
Zoology.				
General Zoology	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	Do. ..	
Animal Physiology	Elementary ..	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	
Nature	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	Do. ..	
Sanitary Science.				
Hygiene	Elementary ..	Intermediate ..	Do. ..	
General Sanitary (Special)	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	Do. ..	
Pharmacy.				
Pharmacy (Special)*	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	Do. ..	
Inorganic Chemistry (Special)	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
Organic Chemistry	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
Practical Pharmacology	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
Special Laboratory Course	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
Practical Dispensing (For Com- pounders)	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
Agriculture.				
Agriculture	Elementary ..	Intermediate ..	Do. ..	
Horticulture	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
Pomology	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
Arboriculture	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
Veterinary Science.				
Veterinary Science	Elementary ..	Intermediate ..	Advanced ..	
Commerce.				
Book-keeping	Elementary ..	Intermediate ..	Advanced ..	
Theory and Practice of Commerce (4)	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
Banking	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
Commercial Geography	Do. ..	Do. ..	Advanced ..	
Insurance (English)	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
Transportation	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
Logistics, Warehousing and Finance	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
Insurance and Life Insurance	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
Typewriting	Elementary ..	Do. ..	Advanced ..	

* Candidates coming up to E day (usually) should state in their applications whether they bring up Old subjects as well as new subjects covered for the diploma for Chemistry and Biology.

of the System, required to use a private and Confidential and Intelligent

I am looking forward to seeing you all at the meeting. I will be there from 9:00 AM to 1:00 PM. I will be there from 9:00 AM to 1:00 PM.

[illegible]

2. The following are the centres at which the Frisco examination will be held in the above subarea —

[illegible]

N.B.—Should the number of candidates who have applied to be examined at any one of the above centres fall short of filling the candidates that entered that centre must be required to proceed, at their own expense, to the nearest centre where the examination may be held. Timely notice will be given to the candidates concerned.

[illegible]

4. In all cases in the above-mentioned, the Commission will be prepared to arrange for the holding of the African examination in any of the subjects mentioned in any other place, if it is satisfied that not fewer than thirty candidates are likely to offer themselves for examination, and it is advisable to make such place a centre. Applications for the inclusion of such place or places in the list of centres should be made to the Commission through the local educational or other authorities concerned before the 15th January. Ordinarily, however, only one place will be constituted a centre for each subject.

8. The oral and practical examinations in each subject as require them will be held at those places only where satisfactory arrangements can be made for the conduct of such examinations.

N.B.—To prevent general disappointment in the case of each of the Coal and Fertilizer associations as may be held before the Working Committee, applications are recommended to refer to Part A-B of the West St. George Gazette, from time to time.

c. Candidates whose examinations, either written or oral and practical, cannot be arranged for any place at all, at their own expense, proceed to Madrid or to the nearest city where they are held in the schools in which they were.

3. Heads of institutions are requested to use, before the certificate at the foot of the application is signed by them, that their institution has been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, as fitted to impart instruction in the Federal subjects and for the grades in them brought on for their pupils.

N.B.—Heads of institutions recognized for General Admission should not sign the certificate at the foot of the application form filed in treasury of their pupils coming up for any of the Technical Examinations.

4. All papers coming in from the same institution must enter the same column, and the applications of all of them should be forwarded together (along with a covering letter stating the number of applications) by the head of that institution, no applications of any previous institution being enclosed with these applications.

9. Each condition went, wherever the applicant requires it, subject, before the 1st January, the necessary drainage plans, surveys, field books, estimates, or other "marked works." Each of the drawings, etc., submitted must have marked on it the names of the candidate, the position and grade of the position for which he applies and the number of the plan to which he refers, and must be accompanied by a letter stating the work by the hand of the individual or firm to which he claims, by an officer of the Public Works Department not below the rank of Inspector, from District Road Engineer, by the Engineer of the Corporation of London, or by an Engineer of any London Corporation.

Candidates are specially warned that no verified works will be validly examined unless the certificate of authorship is in such case quite satisfactory and specifies clearly the period of time employed in the execution of each work and unless the examination itself is in the industry.

qualifications of the persons presenting the certificates. Further, if any specimen attached to any certified work submitted by pupils from Technical Schools, the Commissioner will be expected to recommend to the Council of Public Instruction the withdrawal of the drawings and privileges enjoyed by the schools. Private candidates, whose certified works are in any way suspected by the authorities, will be liable to have their examinations investigated and also to be debarred from appearing for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit.

It must be particularly noted that the drawings, etc., of each candidate should be submitted in a separate roll for each subject and for each grade (i.e., the drawings, etc., for a candidate of subjects should not be rolled up together), and that the drawings, etc., of a number of candidates should not be sent in one roll or one case. Also, on the outside of each roll for each subject, each candidate should state the following particulars in ink:—

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| (1) Name of candidate, | (4) Grade, and |
| (2) Name of examination, | (5) Total number of drawings in each roll. |
| (3) Subject. | |

As the application has to be kept in the office and in the drawings, etc., have to be forwarded to the authorities, the applications must be sent in a separate cover and not rolled up with the drawings, etc.

A candidate who failed, or having applied, did not appear, at a previous examination, must submit fresh drawings, etc. The drawings, etc., submitted will be so marked as to return.

10. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed forms as they may send the Commissioner's Office on or before the 15th January after which date no applications will be received. Only one form of application should be used by each candidate, although he may bring up several subjects and send up his different grades.

11. Candidates in the notified areas should submit the required application forms from the Treasury of the taluk in which they are resident or of the district to which they belong. Candidates in Mysore, Hyderabad, Provinces and Cochin States should obtain the same from the Commissioner in the Resident's Treasury. Candidates who are residents of Madras should apply for application forms at the Office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Old College, Mangumbakam, and not to the Collector of Madras.

of B— No notice will be taken of any application from candidates in the notified area requesting to be supplied with application forms from this office.

12. The following is the scale of fees to be paid by candidates for admission to the examinations:—

	Elementary.	Intermediate.	Advanced.
For each subject	Rs. 3	Rs. 8	Rs. 10

of B— No candidate will be permitted to send up for examination in more than one grade in the same subject at the same time.

13. The prescribed fee must be paid in every case into a Government Treasury, or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras attached to the application, which when in every case reach the Commissioner's office on or before the 15th January. On no account will the fee be returned at the Commissioner's office whether sent in such or by Post Office orders. No application will be registered unless it reaches the Commissioner's office by the date specified.

Notes— At Madras, in the case of all pupils, the fee should be submitted by the candidate and sent in a lump sum to the Bank of Madras payable with any balance of the fee, which will be returned by the Bank and the whole amount paid to the authorities. This letter that should be forwarded to the office along with the applications of the candidates. The necessary forms for this purpose will be supplied by this office to the candidates on application.

14. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned, post paid, unregistered and addressed as follows, the receipt for the fee paid being securely fastened to it.

of B— Candidates are warned that the application itself should not be enclosed with any drawings, plans, surveys, field books, estimates, or other certified works so that any be sent, but should be submitted in a separate cover.

[Applying for admission to the Government Technical Examinations.]

To the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations,

Mangumbakam, Madras, S.W.

N.B.— Candidates anxious to ensure themselves that their applications have been received should submit an address post card as their acknowledgment. The post card should bear the sender's address only, and no other writing. Such post cards will be returned to them in due season with the "Returned" stamp of the office impressed upon them. No other form of acknowledgment except that required by the postal rules regarding registered covers can possibly be given, nor will any cover be taken of any letter from any candidate inquiring whether or not applications have been received. Inconspicuously stamped covers will be rejected.

15. Candidates should state their names, their father's names, and their home names distinctly and in full in their applications and give their addresses in full also; if "Other Hindus" they should

state in column 3 of their application whether they are "Non-Resident Outside Islands," or if Possession. Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

NOTE.—The signature or profession of a candidate, or the appointment held by them should invariably be mentioned fully—in column 10 of their application.

16. The fee paid with, or a non-refundable, is retained, and will be returned for a subsequent examination, *provided* and *only where* the candidate has been *judiciously* and *is returned*. Candidates are warned to study the *syllabus* carefully, and *not* to be misled, *dearly* receiving their fee, that they fulfil the prescribed *syllabus* of education, in the examination and *advanced*—most in their application into the date and page of the Gazette in which their names appear and their number in the list of successful candidates.

17. Candidates for the Intermediate or Advanced examinations whose names have already been published in the Gazette as having passed a preliminary stage or stages in subjects in which the examination is divided into stages, or as having passed the Intermediate (Lower Proficiency), whose the examination is of two grades—Intermediate and Advanced—must in their application state the date and page of the Gazette in which their names appear and their number in the list of successful candidates.

18. Subject to any change that it may be necessary or convenient to make in the arrangements, the written examinations will be conducted in the order of date and subjects shown in the following table, beginning each day at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon except in the case of examinations on the 20th and 21st April for which the arrangement is different as shown in the time-table. Candidates will not be allowed to come in on more than one of the subjects included together for the same time on the same day, or for more than one grade of examination on the same subject on the same year.

[The dates under the letters E, I, A and A in the third column show the finished of the question papers for the respective grade(s).]

Days	Time	Subjects
THU.		
Friday, 10th April	10 a.m. (4)	Drawing and Lettering (E, I, A, A) 2 2 2 2
	11 a.m. (4)	Machine Drawing (E, I, A, A) 2 2 2 2
	12-30 p.m. (4)	Type-writing (E, I, A, A) 2 2 2 2
Saturday, 11th April	10 a.m. (4)	Drawing and Lettering (A, A)
	11 a.m. (4)	Applied Mechanics (A, A)
	10-40 a.m. (4)	Type-writing (A, A) 2 2
	1-18 p.m. (4)	Type-writing (A, A) 2 2
	12 noon (4)	Book-keeping (E, I, A, A) 2 2 2 2
Monday, 13th April	Forenoon	Applied Mechanics (E, I, A, A); Practical Photography (E, I, A, A); Photography (E, I, A, A); Book-keeping—English or Vernacular (A, A—vide timetable on the next page).
	Afternoon	Applied Mechanics (E, I, A, A); Practical Photography (E, I, A, A); Book-keeping—English or Vernacular (E, I, A, A—vide timetable on the next page).
	Evening	Book-keeping and Book-writing (E, I, A, A); Book-keeping—English or Vernacular (E, I, A, A—vide timetable on the next page).
Tuesday, 14th April	Forenoon	Book-keeping (E, I, A, A); Book-keeping—English or Vernacular (E, I, A, A—vide timetable on the next page).
	Afternoon	Book-keeping (E, I, A, A); Book-keeping—English or Vernacular (E, I, A, A—vide timetable on the next page).
Wednesday, 15th April	Forenoon	Optics and Dispersion (E, I, A, A); Dispersion (E, I, A, A); Book-keeping (E, I, A, A); Electricity and Magnetism (E, I, A, A).
	Afternoon	Optics and Dispersion (E, I, A, A); Electricity and Magnetism (E, I, A, A); Book-keeping (E, I, A, A); Electricity and Magnetism (E, I, A, A); Optics and Dispersion (E, I, A, A).
	Evening	Building Materials and Construction (E, I, A, A); Machine Construction (E, I, A, A); Dispersion (E, I, A, A); Optics and Dispersion (E, I, A, A); Theory and Practice of Commerce (E, I, A, A).
Thursday, 16th April	Forenoon	Building Materials and Construction (E, I, A, A); Machine Construction (E, I, A, A); Dispersion (E, I, A, A); Optics and Dispersion (E, I, A, A); Theory and Practice of Commerce (E, I, A, A).
	Afternoon	Building Materials and Construction (E, I, A, A); Machine Construction (E, I, A, A); Dispersion (E, I, A, A); Optics and Dispersion (E, I, A, A); Theory and Practice of Commerce (E, I, A, A).

Days.	Time.	Subjects.
Today, 26th April	Forenoon	Building Materials and Construction (S.S.), French of Place and Solid Geometry (S.S.), Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (S.S.); Agriculture (S.S.); Packing (S.S.).
	Afternoon	Building Drawing and Estimating (S.S.), Practical Plans and Solid Geometry (S.S.), Steam and Gas Engines (S.S.), Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (S.S.); Botany (S.S.); Elements of Estimating (S.S.); Commercial Geography (S.S.).
Tomorrow, 26th April	Forenoon	Building Drawing and Estimating (S.S.), Steam and Gas Engines (S.S.), Electric Lighting (S.S.); Mathematics (S.S.); Zoology (S.S.); General Botany (S.S.); Hygiene (S.S.); Microbial Malin (S.S.); Bacteriology (S.S.); Veterinary Science (S.S.)—First stage or Third stage; Commercial Geography (S.S.); Anatomy and Life Sciences (S.S.).
	Afternoon	Building Drawing and Estimating (S.S.), Steam and Gas Engines (S.S.), Botany (S.S.); Zoology (S.S.); Animal Physiology (S.S.); Veterinary Science (S.S.)—Second stage or Third stage; Commercial Geography (S.S.); Anatomy and Life Sciences (S.S.).

E. = Elementary. I. = Intermediate. A. = Advanced. S. = Special.
 * Special paper. † Second paper optional. ‡ The more papers selected. § First paper. ¶ First paper continued.
 (a) First of measurement of translation.

(b) The candidate in Typewriting, writing after this time will be admitted to the examination hall, although the examination itself may not take place until after 10 minutes from that time. The Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced examinations in this subject will commence at 7:30 a.m., 9 a.m. and 10 a.m., respectively, if the candidate here to be admitted is before.

(c) The dates and times fixed for the Elementary examination in Geography and in Fifth's work and for the examinations in Practical Chemistry, Special Laboratory course and Practical Drawing will be notified separately along with a date and time fixed for the Civil and Practical examinations in the other subjects.

EXAMINATIONS (EXAMINATIONS IN VARIOUS) EXAMINATIONS

Time.	Grade.	Paper.	Subject.
Monday, 23rd April 1917.			
10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.	Advanced	First paper	Statistics
10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.	Do	Do	Translation of the mean.
12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.	Elementary	Do	Statistics
1:30 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.	Do	Do	Translation of the mean.
2:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.	Do	Second paper	Paper on principles.
Tuesday, 24th April 1917.			
10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.	Intermediate	First paper	Statistics
10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.	Do	Do	Translation of the mean.
12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.	Advanced	Second paper	Statistics and Translation of the mean.
1:30 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.	Intermediate	Do	Do.
2:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.	Advanced	Third paper	Statistics
4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.	Do	Do	Continuation of the mean.
6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.	Intermediate	Do	Paper on principles.

(a) 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. is the time of Translation of the mean.

(b) The say further information that may be required, candidates are referred to the Commissioner in Charge regarding the examinations and to the syllabus for the different subjects, copies of both of which can be had on payment at the Commissioner's South Fort, Mount Road, Madras. No copies either of the syllabus or of the regulations can be furnished to candidates from the Commissioner's Office.

(c) Any candidate who does not follow properly towards the Chief and Assistant Superintendents of the examinations or is reported of having had recourse to malpractice or any other means to have his examination conducted and also to be detected from proceeding again for any of the examinations on under the award of the Commissioner for each term of years on the Commissioner may think fit, or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the character of his work, or any of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his name or failure being determined on the results of such examination.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Civ. Examinations,
 Madras, 6th January 1917.

G. MADHUX,
 Secretary.

PART II.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR RECOMMENDED STUDY.

Maths.

Vedic Mathematics by V. K. (Vishvakarma, A.A. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Akhya's Mathematics by S. G. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Krishna's Mathematics by G. V. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Physics.

Principles by Chandrasekhara Venkata: 5th edn. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Udita's Physics by P. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Biology.

Principles of Biology by H. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Principles of Biology by H. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Principles of Biology by H. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Chemistry.

Principles of Chemistry by V. K. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Principles of Chemistry by V. K. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Principles of Chemistry by V. K. (New Exhibition, Poona).

V. K. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Geology.

Principles of Geology by H. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Principles of Geology by H. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Principles of Geology by H. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Astronomy.

Principles of Astronomy by H. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Principles of Astronomy by H. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Principles of Astronomy by H. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

History.

Principles of History by H. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Principles of History by H. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Principles of History by H. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Economics.

Principles of Economics by H. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Principles of Economics by H. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Principles of Economics by H. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

PART III.

CHAPTERS (I) AND (II).

Physics and Chemistry.

(Books recommended.)

(i) Physics.

Principles: Introduction to Practical Physics (Merrill).

Principles: Introduction to Practical Physics (Merrill).

Principles: Introduction to Practical Physics (Merrill).

Principles: Introduction to Practical Physics (Merrill).

Principles: Introduction to Practical Physics (Merrill).

Principles: Introduction to Practical Physics (Merrill).

(ii) Chemistry.

Principles: Introduction to Practical Chemistry (Merrill).

Principles: Introduction to Practical Chemistry (Merrill).

Principles: Introduction to Practical Chemistry (Merrill).

Principles: Introduction to Practical Chemistry (Merrill).

Principles: Introduction to Practical Chemistry (Merrill).

Principles: Introduction to Practical Chemistry (Merrill).

Geography.

Principles of Geography by H. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Principles of Geography by H. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Principles of Geography by H. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

History.

Principles of History by H. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Principles of History by H. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Principles of History by H. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Principles of History by H. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Principles of History by H. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

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Principles of History by H. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Principles of History by H. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Principles of History by H. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Principles of History by H. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Principles of History by H. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Principles of History by H. S. (New Exhibition, Poona).

Sips.

- Sakshat Kavya by Keshava Das, M.A., series 1 to 8, Aditya Press, Calcutta.
 Nishanka Prasad by Panchama Das: Divya Bhaskara, pages 25 to 30 (Jadabhatra Chandra).
 Pancha Das, Calcutta.
 Mandacharya by Radhanath Roy: Sakshya Press, Calcutta.
 Jambh-Purana Series by Pandit Gopabandhu Das: Sakshya Press, Calcutta.
 Prayachitta by Bhaktacharya Dasgupta: Sakshya Press, Calcutta.

Sansk.

(1915-1916.)

Buddha: Book VII.

Eurydice: Book.

Sansk.

(1916-1917.)

Virgil: Book I.

Harris: Series I (omitting 2, 4, 6 and 8).

Crown: In Calcutta: 2 and 4.

Grey: Book XXXI, 1-12.

Sansk.

(1918-1919.)

Bhaskar: 1/2nd Edition, I, II.

Crown: 1/2nd.

- A. Datta: Avarana de Capitaine Pancha (Chandran Press, Calcutta).
 Karmacharya: An Avarana de Bonaparte (Chandran Press, Calcutta).

Sansk.

Text-books will be presented when required.

Sansk.

1. Kinga, Hama, Jati—the whole (S.P.C.K. Dept., Varanasi, Madras).

Sansk.

- Turkic-Yakshi—the whole } (Shikha Kari & Sons, Khadi Ganga,
 18th March: Kanda of Turkic-Kari and Turkic } Bombay).

Sansk.

- Arav-i-Bihar, second half (Nawal Kishore Press, Lucknow).
 Dvaya-Bihar, to the end of 18th-19th (Agha, Hama Ali Akbar, Kama College, Hyderabad Deccan).

Sansk.

(1918.)

The following additional books to those prescribed for 1916 (see page 375 of Volume I of the Calendar, 1916) have been prescribed:—

Dvaya-Bihar, 1st half.

At-Bihar-Bihar (Vaidi Teaching Co., Amritsar).

Sansk.

(1918.)

Dvaya-Bihar—1st half.

Udaya-Bihar (Parab) Press, Delhi.

At-Bihar-Bihar (Vaidi Teaching Co., Amritsar).

Kashmiri-Avya to, Part II. (S.P.C.K. Dept.).

Sansk.

Poetry.

1. Mithyala, pages 17-18 (University selection for the Intermediate Examination).
2. Kavya Shiksha (University selection for the Intermediate Examination).
3. Mayakshi, pages 17-18 (University selection for the Intermediate Examination).
4. Vidyacharya Shiksha, pages 121-122 (University selection for the Intermediate Examination).
5. Shiksha Shiksha, pages 218-219 up to 18th-19th (University selection for the Intermediate Examination).

Poetry.

1. Jambhaka Mithyala's Padayajana Varanasi, Tirupitambandhantri Nayana to the end of 18th, Hama Press, Madras.
2. Sri Kishor Vaidya by V. K. Sanyasaramanayana. To be had of S. Kishoracharya, South Kashi Street, Triplicane, Madras.

Poetry.

1. The following selections from the University Intermediate Text-Book of selections (to be published shortly).

- (a) No. 4. Bhishma Chandra (Mithyala, 1st Edition, 1st Edition, 1st Edition).
- (b) No. 11. Bhishma Chandra (Mithyala, 1st Edition, 1st Edition, 1st Edition).
- (c) No. 14. Bhishma Chandra (Mithyala, 1st Edition, 1st Edition, 1st Edition).
- (d) No. 17. Sri 18th. Bhishma Chandra (Mithyala, 1st Edition, 1st Edition, 1st Edition).
- (e) No. 21. Bhishma Chandra (Mithyala, 1st Edition, 1st Edition, 1st Edition).
- (f) No. 24. Bhishma Chandra (Mithyala, 1st Edition, 1st Edition, 1st Edition).
- (g) No. 27. Bhishma Chandra (Mithyala, 1st Edition, 1st Edition, 1st Edition).

PART II.

GROUP (B-4).

*Physical Science.**(Books recommended):**Physics*Foster: *Intermediate Course in Mechanics* (Macmillan).Wagstaff: *Properties of Matter* (University Series).Edson: *General Physics* (Macmillan).Feynman and Thomson: *Sound* (Griffin).Calkins: *Sound* (University Series).Edson: *Heat* (Macmillan).Edson: *Light* (Macmillan).Hafley: *Electricity and Magnetism* (Macmillan).Glauber: *Electricity and Magnetism* (Cambridge University Press).Schuster and Low: *Practical Physics* (Cambridge University Press).Barnes and Shaw: *Practical Physics* (Longmans).*Reference:*Smith: *Experimental Electricity* (Cambridge University Press).Feynman and Thomson: *Heat* (Griffin).Watson: *Practical Physics* (Longmans).*Chemistry*Smith: *Introduction to General Chemistry* (Bell).Edson: *Inorganic Chemistry* (Wiley).Walker: *Introduction to Physical Chemistry* (Macmillan), containing Chapters XII, XV, XVI,

XVII, XXII, XXVI, XXVII, XXXI, XXX, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV, and XXXV.

Lohsbach, in Debus: *History of Chemistry*, Chapters I—VI (Griffin).Foster: *Notes on Qualitative Chemical Analysis* (Cambridge University Press).Baker: *Elements of Quantitative Analysis*, Chapters I—IV and VII—X (Macmillan).*Reference:*Kraus and Schlenker: *Treatise on Chemistry*, Vols. I and II (Macmillan).

GROUP (B-4).

*Physical Science.**Chemistry*Smith: *Introduction to General Chemistry* (Bell).Edson: *Inorganic Chemistry* (Wiley).Walker: *Introduction to Physical Chemistry* (Macmillan), containing Chapters XII, XV, XVI,

XVII, XXII, XXVI, XXVII, XXXI, XXX, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV, and XXXV.

Lohsbach, in Debus: *History of Chemistry*, Chapters I—VI (Griffin).Foster: *Notes on Qualitative Chemical Analysis* (Cambridge University Press).Baker: *Elements of Quantitative Analysis*, Chapters I—IV and VII—X (Macmillan).Arbuzova, in Price: *Theory of Chemistry* (Longmans).Cowan and Tucker: *Introductory to Chemical Calculations*.Cowan and Tucker: *Systematic Inorganic Chemistry* (Rinehart).Ostwald, in McGowan: *Scientific Foundations of Analytical Chemistry* (Macmillan).Fisher and Kipping: *Organic Chemistry* (Clarendon).Barnes, in McGowan: *Organic Chemistry* (Macmillan).Thorne: *Essays in Historical Chemistry* (Macmillan).Twissell and Hall: *Quantitative Analysis* (Wiley).Cowan: *Systematic Qualitative Analysis* (Rinehart).*Reference:*Alcock: *Chemical Principles*.Twissell and Hall: *Quantitative Analysis* (Wiley).Kraus and Schlenker: *Treatise on Chemistry*, Vols. I and II (Macmillan).*Physics*Wagstaff: *Properties of Matter* (University Series), containing Chapters IX, X, XII and XIV.Edson: *Heat* (Macmillan).Edson: *Light* (Macmillan).Glauber: *Electricity and Magnetism* (Cambridge University Press).Schuster and Low: *Practical Physics* (Cambridge University Press).

GROUP (B-5).

*Logic, Psychology and Ethics.**Text-books recommended:*

(1) Copleston's "Introductory Logic" (especially Part III) and Beaumont's "Foundations of Logic."

(2) Angell's "Psychology."

(3) Mackenzie's "Manual of Ethics."

Philosophical work presented:

(4) Emerson's "Meditations."

GROUP (C).

*History and Government (1918 and 1919).**A. Political Science.**SYLLABUS OF THE COURSE.*

The State—its characteristics and relation to kindred concepts, e.g., People, Nation, Society, Government, Christianity; its values.

The Origin of the State.—The family, patriarchal or matriarchal; primitive leadership; slavery or adoption; conquest or amalgamation.

The Ancient City State.—Political evolution in Sparta, Athens, Rome—Monarchy, Aristocracy, Oligarchy, Tyranny, Democracy.

The Modern City State.—The Imperial City State.

The Country State.—Break up of the Roman Empire. Political focus of the Middle Ages—feudalism, the Holy Roman Empire, the Papacy, primitive Constitutionalism, the resurgence of the City State.

The modern period, Political references of the Renaissance, Reformation, Maritime Discoveries. National sovereignty in England and France—monarchy and contract in sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The Social Contract.

Constitutional Monarchy. Republican Government, e.g., France and U.S.A.

The Federalized Country State.—The Capital Country State.

Structure of the Modern State.—The Legislature, Executive and Judicial powers. The principle of separation of powers (a) as between Federal and State powers, e.g., U.S.A. (2) as between the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary, e.g., U.S.A. Great Britain, France.

The Legislature.—The Chamber—their composition and powers. The representatives and the telephone theories. Direct legislation by referendum and initiative. Sovereign and non-sovereign Legislatures.

The Executive.—Parliamentary and non-parliamentary Executive. The Cabinet.

The Judiciary.—Its relation to the Executive and to the Legislature. The 'Rule of Law.'

Party Government.—Its development in Great Britain and the U.S.A. Its merits and defects.

The Sphere of the State.—The State and Roman Law—European individualism.

Mercantile Policy. Labour Policy.

Modern Individualism and Socialism.

The following books are recommended for study, but are not presented as—

Forster: The City State.

Edwards: The Development of European Policy.

Lowell: Elements of Political Science.

Law: The Government of England.

Greece (iv), (v) & (vi).

Language, other than English.

Revised.

Greece (iv).

Kapota Miro: Prehistorical Archaeology.

Melchior: *Stéphanois*, *editions* 177-183.

Greece (v).

Byzantine, *editions* 1, 16-21.

Kalika: *Stéphanois* VIII, 479-1250.

Kalika: *Stéphanois*, *editions* IV and V.

Greece (vi) (1818 and 1850).

(a) *Byzantine*, *editions* 1, 16-21.

Alfreds *Stéphanois*, *editions* VIII, *editions* III (*Stéphanois* *Stéphanois* *Stéphanois*).

Stéphanois, *editions* 1-121 (*Stéphanois* *Stéphanois* *Stéphanois*).

Stéphanois *Stéphanois* *Stéphanois*, *editions* I (*Stéphanois* *Stéphanois* *Stéphanois*).

(b) *Stéphanois* *Stéphanois*.

Stéphanois *Stéphanois*, *editions* 177-183.

Stéphanois *Stéphanois*, *editions* 177-183.

Stéphanois *Stéphanois*, *editions* 177-183.

Stéphanois *Stéphanois*, *editions* 177-183.

Revised subject.

Early History of India to the beginning of the present era (i.e. Christian era).

Revised subject.

E. J. Baynes: Ancient India (Camb. Univ. Press).

V. A. Smith: Early History of India.

Revised.

Greece (iv).

Hindostanische Antiquitäten *Stéphanois*—*Part II* (*Stéphanois* *Stéphanois*) by G. S. *Stéphanois*, *Stéphanois* *Stéphanois* & Co., *Stéphanois*.

Greece (v).

Stéphanois *Stéphanois*, by M. G. *Stéphanois*, *Stéphanois*.

Greece (vi).

Stéphanois *Stéphanois*, by *Stéphanois*.

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Latin (1816-1916).

Greek (iv).

Classics: *Thucydides Disputations I and II.*

Greek (v).

Tacitus: *Historia II.*

Greek (vi).

Plutarch: *Caesari.*Virgil: *Bucolics I, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10.*Horace: *Epodes (voting 1, 2, 11, 12, 15, 16), Odes Sacrae.*Classics: *Thucydides Disputations II.*Tacitus: *Annals, Book II, Chapter XLVII to the end.*Ovid: *A Latin Anthology (Macmillan).*

Text-books recommended for study and reference:

*History of the Latin Language.*Bridges: *Introduction à l'étude comparative des langues indo-européennes (1904).*Olsen: *Short manual of Comparative Philology for classical students (Macmillan).*Bridges: *Elements of Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin (1903).*Bridges: *Grammar of the Latin Language (the large edition).**History of the Latin Literature.*Vahlen (W.S.) and Schwabe (L.): *History of Roman Literature, translated by Ware (C.O.).*Mackail (J.W.): *Short History of Latin Literature.*Lanoue (C.): *Histoire de la littérature latine (1901).*Sellar (W.L.): (1) *Roman Poets of the Republic.*(2) *Poets of the Augustan Age.*Tytel (R.V.): *Lessons de Latin Pur.*Mason: *History of Latin Literature, Vols. I & II (Longmans).*

Selected Subject.

History of Rome, the second century, B.C.

French (1816-1916).

Greek (v).

Old French: *La Chanson de Roland (Delisle, Paris).*

Greek (v).

Alfred Vassal: *Le Vêtement de Rougemont (Solon, Mâcon, Paris).*

Greek (vi).

Romain: *Epigone.*Faber: *Wage, Roy (Paris (Longmans)).*H. de Selve: *Les Chocaux.*Mikow: *L'Armen.*Gautier: *Deuxième et Troisième de la Révolution (Chambridge).*Pérot: *Deuxième de la Révolution.*Rostand: *Cyane de Rougemont (Chambridge, Paris).*

Text-books recommended for study and reference:

*History of the French Language.*Dion: *Grammaire des romans et des français (French translation 1872-73).*Bergery: *Grammaire de la langue d'Oïl (1875).*Schwan: *Grammaire des langues romanes (French translation 1900).*Bridges: *History of the French Language from the beginning to 1500 (1903).*Dion: *La France et l'Europe au commencement du 16^{ème} siècle (1884).**History of the French Literature.*Pérot: *De la littérature française au commencement du 16^{ème} siècle (1884).*Lanoue: *Histoire de la littérature française.*H. Van Loon: *History of French Literature.*Pérot: *Short History of French Literature.*Dion: *History of French Literature.*

Selected subject.

European History, 1816-1916.

German.

Greek (iv), (v) and (vi)

Text-books will be prescribed when required.

Notes.

Greek (v).

Job

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The whole. (L.P.O. H. Depot, Vapour, Madras.)

Related work

The Age of the Mesembriae

4544

Chemist: free

Maladysmus from Marathi, the whole (Kawal Kishore Poo, Datto).
 Maladysmus-Pala, the part dealing with the dispute between Mea and the Bawa (Ghulam
 Kamil & Sana, Shady Bazaar, Bombay).
 Maladysmus of the Khaddia, the whole (Ghulam Kamil & Sana, Shady Bazaar, Bombay).

Figure 6a

Name as Given (FD)

Answer: c

Mekamat of Feit 'al-Zaman, the whole
Tariq of Abd Fide, the whole
Feit Nushajit, the whole
Dawa of Hossaini, Jau-al-Arwal with Uthar's Commentary
Majma' al-Fah No. V, the whole

(Shaban Bani & Son,
Meady House, Ben-
lay).

Collected Homages

Manuscript A41b, No. V, the whole (Gulam Rasul & Sons, Bombay).

2000/01

Game 101

Atchch-i-Sindi, the whale, except the chapter on Wines	(Aghe Mirza Ali Akbar, Nizam College, Hyderabad, Deccan.)
Sub-joint of the Akshayam, the whale	(Aghe Mirza Ali Akbar, Nizam College, Hyderabad, Deccan.)
Sikander Nizam, from the beginning to Alexander's Expedition from India.	(Nizam College, Hyderabad, Deccan.)

Group 2 cells

Same as Group (iv)

Output left

Daman I. Malaka, the whole Kaka-Naga, the whole Chao Malaka, the whole Tumbukua of Nalla Chab, the whole Dama-Balam, to be as medicine, indicate Atch Kaka-dum, Parts of Naga, Kaka-Naga, Nalla Naga, and Malaka	} (Agha Mian Ali Akbar, Mian College, Hyderabad, Deccan)
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Related Research

B.A. courses of the Punjab University, the whole (Paper III), Bookbinder, Chet Minge, Hyderabad.

Statistical analysis

The Absolute Choice

55-6a

Grassroots Mov.

* *Has* 1. Ashlak (Kamovost Hsash), the whole (Kashir Hind Fren, Alshahad).
Shygher; the whole, the first two halves (Serd Kashir Fren, Lashkov).
Kamovost-halshap, the whole (Kashir al Hysar Hsash, Hysradad, Dossar).
Alshahad, the whole (Galy Book Dossar, Ashur).

the same time, the

Source: *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 1997, 92, 1033-1042.

Shannon, E. 1993. *Shannon's Entropy*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Heav-*Hand*, Vol. I (Dairi Book Depot, Aligarh).
 Lige-*Ma-Ni*, the first half (Hizam Ali Akbar, Nizam College, Hyderabad, Deccan).
 Dikha-*Ma-Ni*, the whole with Pottigammas (Dairi Book Depot, Aligarh).
 Dikha-*Ma-Ni*, the whole (East and West Trading Co., Delhi).
 Saam-*Ma-Ni*, the whole (Madhusai Press, Hyderabad, Deccan).

Statistical analysis

The United Empire, 1800-1820

There is

2000/01

Summary

Principles, pp. 70-88 (University selections for the B.A. Degree Examination in Arts, Vol. 1);
 Tractatus, pp. 128-156, chapters 1-10 (University selections for the B.A. Degree Examination
 in Arts, Vol. 1).

313

Telugu : **తెలుగు భాష** : A study by T. Kartaswami Ayyar, Sub-Judicial Magistrate of Sibsaid, Andhra Pradesh.

Group (v).

Same as the Group (iv).

Group (vi).

Fifty:

Perceptum, Perceptum (University selection for the B.A. Degree Examination in Arts, Vol. 3).

Perceptum, pp. 10-40 (University selection for the B.A. Degree Examination in Arts, Vol. 3).

Metaphysics, pp. 121-132 (University selection for the B.A. Degree Examination in Arts, Vol. 3).

Theology, pp. 133-145, chapters 1-10 (University selection for the B.A. Degree Examination in Arts, Vol. 3).

Scepticism, pp. 146-158 (University selection for the B.A. Degree Examination in Arts, Vol. 3).

Kanta Kanta, Ayodhya Kanta, First three padas.

Taksapana, Panchakanta: A study by V. Mahadevi Ayyar.

Taksapana, Panchakanta, pp. 13-177, by M. R. Aravindan, Kottayam (Tiruvananthapuram Press, Kottayam).

Taksapana.

Group (iv).

Kanta Kanta, Ayodhya Kanta, Aravindan 1 and 2.

Kanta Kanta, Ayodhya Kanta, Aravindan 1 and 2.

Kanta Kanta, Ayodhya Kanta, Aravindan 1 and 2.

Kanta Kanta, Ayodhya Kanta, Aravindan 1 and 2.

Group (v).

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Kanta Kanta, Ayodhya Kanta, Aravindan 1 and 2.

Group (vi).

Kanta Kanta, Ayodhya Kanta, Aravindan 1 and 2.

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Kanta Kanta, Ayodhya Kanta, Aravindan 1 and 2.

Kanta Kanta, Ayodhya Kanta, Aravindan 1 and 2.

2. Scientific induction by prospective analysis. Value of Mill's Experimental Method as methods of proof.
3. Scientific induction by hypothesis. Different forms of explanation.
4. The varieties of Deduction-induction. Relative between induction and deduction. Classification of the sciences. Fallacies.
5. Necessity in Knowledge.

(B) Knowledge and Reality:

Relation of knowledge to truth and reality. The entering of truth. Error. Theories of the relativity of knowledge. The conception of degrees of truth and reality. The ideal of knowledge.

(3) *System of Psychology:*

1. Definition, scope and methods of Psychology. Relative to other sciences. Analysis of mental processes.
2. The nervous system in its relation to physical states. Psychophysics.
3. Consciousness and sub-consciousness. Hypnotism. Phases of personality.
4. The Senses. Attention, Perception.
5. Images. Association and suggestion. Mental systems. Memory.
6. Thought. Effect. Psychology of language. Mental development. Influence of society.
7. Affections and emotions. The emotions. Pleasure and pain. Instinct. Emotions and their classification.
8. Mental activity. Attention. Desire. Voluntary action. Habit. Higher forms of culture.

(4) *System of Ethics:*

1. Scope and method of Ethics. Relative to other sciences.
2. The beginnings and growth of morality—customs; conscience; systematic reflection.
3. Moral development of the individual—Childhood; Adolescence; "Adulthood"; "Moralism"; theories of character.
4. Psychology of Ethics—Theories of the moral judgment, the theories which precede it; the science it follows; the degrees of moral criteria. Motives; character; character.
5. Destructive theory—Good and moral good. Obligation. Causality. The moral ideal. Discussion of the principal virtues. The moral significance of variations: the family; the state; property and rights; punishment.
6. Critical study of ethical thoughts—General characterisation of Indian, Greek and European morality. Ethical systems—Utilitarian, sentimental, psychological, idealist.
7. Morality of Ethics—The ultimate validity of moral judgments. Free will and responsibility. Liberty and religion.

(4) *System of European Philosophy:*

- Pre-Socratic Philosophy (2)
- The Sophists and Socrates (4)
- Plato (6)
- Aristotle (6)
- Stoic, Epicurean, and Skeptic (2)
- Neo-Platonism (1)
- The Philosophy of the Middle Ages (5)
- Philosophical Writers of the Renaissance (3)
- Descartes (5)
- Transition to Spinoza (4)
- Spinoza (10)
- Locke (6)
- The Enlightenment in France and Britain as culminating in Hume (10)
- Kant (8)
- Transition to Hegel (8)
- Hegel (14)
- Reaction against Hegelianism (Herbert and Schopenhauer) (2)

Philosophical plants of nineteenth century thought—

- in Germany (6)
- in France (5)
- in Britain (5)

The present philosophical situation (7)

Note.—The *System of Ethics* are offered as an approximate indication of the number of days which is a most satisfactory over 25 lectures, suitably to be divided in the respective periods of instruction or studies mentioned. In the case of *Logic, Aristotle, Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz, Hume, Kant and Hegel*, a thorough critical understanding should be aimed at. *Class room conversations* accompanied at least in the case of *Spinoza, Hegel and, very specially, Kant*—by some measure of *first-hand acquaintance* with selections from their writings. In respect of the rest of the *System* as now it is limited to those such general acquaintance with the real present condition as may be as to provide an intelligible outline for the first-mentioned night lectures and to give brief accounts of the history of philosophy in its outstanding features.

(5) *System of Outline of Indian Philosophy:*

1. Historical Development.—The world conception characteristic of the Maurya period. Growth of philosophy thought in the later Maurya. Development of materialism in the Buddhism. Idealism in the process of attaining the ideal of enjoyment here and in the future.
2. Rise and Development of the new currents of *Spinozism*—Subordination of mind to knowledge in the Upanishads due to change of ideal. Tendency of the early Upanishads towards Purusha-Satva. Growth of Purusha thought. Karma and Rebirth. Conception of Brahman. *Atman* and *Atman* as means for its attainment.
3. Theory of the later Upanishads and the Gita. The liberal attitude of the Gita in respect of means of salvation. Ethical and metaphysical of the Gita. Growth of other philosophical schools in the later Upanishads and the Gita.

EXAMINATIONS IN LAW.

(UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS.)

NOTE.—The Syndicate has purposely refrained from prescribing any special text-books in the case of Arts of the Indian Legislature, but students will be expected to have a mastery of the matter which is usually embraced in the best commentaries as well as a knowledge of the true text of the Act.

1. Text-books have been prescribed where necessary with a view to indicating the general scope of each subject, but questions will not be confined to the books prescribed.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW.

1. Jurisprudence.—

Austin's Jurisprudence, volume I, omitting Lectures II, III and IV.

J. W. Salmond's Jurisprudence.

Meier's Ancient Law.

2. Roman Law.—

J. B. Moyle's Institutes of Justinian, except Books III, VI, VIII, IX, X, XI and XII (Sections), and Book XII, and the Latin Text of the Institutes; but including the Author's English Introduction.

3 & 4. Contracts.—

Austin's Law of Contracts.

5. Torts.—

Pollock on Torts.

6. Indian Constitutional Law.—

Coulson's Courts and Legislative Assemblies in India.

Baker's Government of India except Chapter III (The Effect of Statutory Examinations relating to the Government of India).

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1. (a) *The Law of Property with special reference to the Transfer of Property Act. The Indian Trusts Act and the Indian Succession Act.*—

Willcock's Principles of the Law of Real Property.

Underhill's Private Trusts and Trustees,

and

Foulton's Expositions in English Law.

2. Hindu Law.—

Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage.

3. Mohammedan Law.—

Sir R. K. Wilkin's Digest of Anglo-Mohammedan Law.

4. Criminal Law.—

5. The Law of Evidence.—

Will's Theory and Practice of the Law of Evidence.

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 1916.

The following text-books are recommended for the guidance of candidates residing for the above examinations, but it must be distinctly understood that questions will not necessarily be confined to the books specified.—

BACCALAR I.

The Sources and History of Law.

Jurisprudence.—

Austin's Jurisprudence.

Meier's Ancient Law: Early History of Institutions; Early Law and Custom.

Hobbes' Elements of the Law of Nature; or, of Liberty and Necessity.

Locke's Second Treatise of Government.

Kant's Philosophy of Law (Translated by Hastie).

Carrington's System of Modern Law: { Volume I (Translated by Holloway).

{ Volume II (Translated by Holloway).

Hindu Law (General).—

Mayne's Historical Introduction to Hindu Law.

Pollock's Principles and History of Hindu Law.

Pollock's Principles of Hindu Law.

Pollock's Principles of Hindu Law.

Roman Law (Class Digest).—

Pollock's Introduction to the Study of the Digest.

{ Digest I (X, 12). The Law Aquiliana Devises to Property. By Goulet.

{ Digest II (X, 12). De Rebus. By Mayne.

{ Digest III (X, 12). De Rebus. By Mayne.

{ Digest IV (X, 12). De Rebus. By Mayne.

{ Digest V (X, 12). De Rebus. By Mayne.

{ Digest VI (X, 12). De Rebus. By Mayne.

{ Digest VII (X, 12). De Rebus. By Mayne.

{ Digest VIII (X, 12). De Rebus. By Mayne.

{ Digest IX (X, 12). De Rebus. By Mayne.

{ Digest X (X, 12). De Rebus. By Mayne.

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{ Digest XIII (X, 12). De Rebus. By Mayne.

{ Digest XIV (X, 12). De Rebus. By Mayne.

{ Digest XV (X, 12). De Rebus. By Mayne.

{ Digest XVI (X, 12). De Rebus. By Mayne.

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- Public International Law—
Ball's International Law.
Whitaker's International Law. Edited by Boyd.
The Golden's Leading Cases and Opinions in International Law.
- Private International Law—
Gray's Conflict of Laws.
Bar's Private International Law.
Travers's Private International Law.
Whitaker's Selected Cases in Private International Law.
- Constitutional Law and History—
Stobbs's Constitutional History.
Millson's Constitutional History.
Erskine-May's Constitutional History.
- Legal History—
Amos's Law and Custom of the Constitution.
Travers's Law of the Constitution.
Bagden's History of the Criminal Law of England.

REASON II 4-26-01.

It is not deemed necessary to recommend any particular text-books in these branches.

REASON 10.

Outlines and Statute Law relating to Land Tenure in India.

- Hall's Ancient Law.*
Hall's Early History of Institutions. Early Law and Custom: Village Communities in the East and the West.
Radin Powell's Indian Village Communities: Land Systems of Present India.
Phillips's Landlord and Tenant.

For other parts of this Branch it is not deemed necessary to recommend any particular text-books.

REASON 11. DISEASE ELIMINATION, ETC.

- Practical Chemistry and Bacteriology.*
 1. A. W. Stewart—A Manual of Practical Chemistry for Public Health students.
 2. David Mac Kell—Public Health Chemistry and Bacteriology.
 3. Hux and Huxley—Manual of Bacteriology.

Physics—

1. Russell's Natural Philosophy.
General Optics.
 1. Bailey and Fitch—Theory and Practice of Optics.
 2. Brewster—Optics and Spectroscopy of India, Europe and Japan.
 3. Young—Spectroscopy in India.

General Pathology—

1. Green's Pathology.
 2. Bostock and Dubouche's General Pathology.
 3. Manson's Tropical Diseases.

Hygiene and Manson's Tropical Diseases.

Sanitary Law, Fact Statistics and Vaccination—

1. Robertson and Pettit's Sanitary Law and Practice.
 2. Knight's Sanitary Hygiene.
 3. Nicholson's Elements of Vital Statistics.
 4. The sections or rules in the following, relating to Sanitation and Vaccination.
 (1) Madras District Municipality Act of 1914 or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
 (2) Madras Local Boards Act, 1888, or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
 (3) Madras City Municipal Act, 1914, or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
 (4) Hyderabad Municipal Act, 1914, or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
 (5) Hyderabad Municipal Code, 1914 (Hygiene and Administration of Sanitation) or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
 (6) Town Nuisances Act, 1870, or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
 (7) Public Nuisances (Amendment) or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
 (8) Public Nuisances (Amendment) or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
 (9) Public Nuisances (Amendment) or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
 (10) Civil Medical Code, revised, XVII, Sanitation and sections relating to Vaccination.
 (11) Vaccination Code (revised).
 (12) Manual of Vaccination by Major Crawford.
 (13) Cholera rules in G.O. Nos. 1216 M., dated September 4, 1894, 200 L., dated February 5, 1912, and Vol. I, dated May 4, 1911.
 (14) The English Public Health Act of 1875 and all Acts amending the same.

Sanitary Engineering and Sanitation—

- James' Manual of Sanitary Engineering.*
The Advanced Texts in Sanitary Engineering.
Harris and Roberts's Sanitary Engineering, 2 Vols.
Sanitary Practice in Water Supply.
Sanitary Practice in Sewerage.
Timber's Air-Conditioning Hygiene.
Osborne's Healthy Dwelling.
Osborne's Healthy Construction.

(By order)

Small House, 26th December 1912.

E. DEWINTER, Esq., M.A.,
 Signature

NOTIFICATIONS.

With reference to the ordinary University Examinations under Regulation 1915 mentioned by this Senate for the academic year 1916-17, it is hereby notified that the following courses of lectures will be delivered as given below:

Name of lecturer.	Subject of lecture.	Days and hours of delivery.	Place of delivery.	Date of completion of course.	Days and hours of delivery.
Mr. E. T. Ferguson, M.A.	Euclidean Theory and Projective Geom.	Monday to Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Mathematics College, Port George.	1917, 12th January.	Three evenings a week, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., in the first week two lectures only will be delivered on 14th and 20th.
			Psychology College, Madras.	March ..	Two consecutive evenings to be notified later.

The lectures will be open to students taking the Honours course in any college affiliated to the University on the recommendation of the Principal of the college. No fee will be charged for attending the course of lectures, but a student shall not attend the course till he has paid the usual fees for his college for the term.

The Principals of all colleges affiliated to the University are requested to forward to students, at least fourteen days before the commencement of the lectures, lists of students taking the Honours course recommended for admission to the lectures.

Further other time shown mentioned above may also, on the recommendation of the lecturer and at the discretion of the Senate, be admitted to the lectures.

(By order)

E. DEWSHURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 30th December 1916.

The Executive the Chancellor of the University of Madras, approves, under section 8, clause (2) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), of the election of the following two persons as Ordinary Fellows of the University, who were elected by Registered Graduates at an election held under section 3 (1) of the Act at the Senate House on the 24th day of January 1917:—

M.R. R. K. E. Suryanathan Ayyangar, M.A., LL.B.
M.R. R. A. Ranganathan Ayyangar, B.A., LL.B.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Madras, approves, under section 8, clause (2) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), of the election of the following three persons as Ordinary Fellows of the University, who were elected by the Faculty of Arts and the other two by the Faculty of Law at an election held under section 3 (1) of the Act at the Senate House on the 24th day of January 1917:—

M.R. R. H. Narayana Rao Ayyangar, M.A., LL.B.
M.R. R. C. P. Ranganathan Ayyangar, B.A., LL.B.
M.R. R. K. Ranganathan Ayyangar, B.A., LL.B.

(By order of His Excellency the Chancellor)

F. DEWSHURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 24th January 1917.

EXAMINATIONS, 1917.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS OF THE SALT, ARMS AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
JANUARY 1917.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES.

Notice is hereby given that the time-table for the examination of officers of the Salt, Arms and Customs Department in January 1917 which appeared at page 268 of Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 12th December 1916, is cancelled.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chennai,
Madras, 14th December 1916.

J. W. SEASTURLEY,
Registrar.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS OF THE SALT, ARMS AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
JANUARY 1917.

The following is the time-table for the examination of officers of the Salt, Arms and Customs Department to be held on the 24th January 1917 and the following days.

2-18

Date.	Room.	Subject.	Cost.
1871.			
Monday, January.	80.	Classical Latin	Text 4—Cicero.
Tuesday, January.	80.	Rhetoric and Poetics I. .. .	Text 4—Quint.
Wednesday, January.	80.	Rhetoric and Poetics II. .. .	Text 4—Quint.
Thursday, January.	80.	The Chemistry of Solid and Soluble .. .	Text 4—Rohr.
Friday, January.	80.	Class Survey Regulations and Class Assistant .. .	Text 4—Rohr.
Saturday, January.	80.	Class .. .	Text 4—Rohr.
Sunday, January.	80.	Class .. .	Text 4—Rohr.
Monday, January.	80.	Class .. .	Text 4—Rohr.
Tuesday, January.	80.	Class .. .	Text 4—Rohr.
Wednesday, January.	80.	Class .. .	Text 4—Rohr.
Thursday, January.	80.	Class .. .	Text 4—Rohr.
Friday, January.	80.	Class .. .	Text 4—Rohr.
Saturday, January.	80.	Class .. .	Text 4—Rohr.
Sunday, January.	80.	Class .. .	Text 4—Rohr.
Monday, January.	80.	Class .. .	Text 4—Rohr.
Tuesday, January.	80.	Class .. .	Text 4—Rohr.
Wednesday, January.	80.	Class .. .	Text 4—Rohr.
Thursday, January.	80.	Class .. .	Text 4—Rohr.
Friday, January.	80.	Class .. .	Text 4—Rohr.
Saturday, January.	80.	Class .. .	Text 4—Rohr.
Sunday, January.	80.	Class .. .	Text 4—Rohr.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Cheyenne,
Wyoming, 14th December 1934.

J. W. GREATBORN,
London

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES FOR TEST D-17.

The examination of candidates in Test D-IV to be held in January next has been arranged to be held on the 15th January 1917 at the centres selected by them and they are requested to communicate with the Assistant Commissioners of the respective divisions with regard to the time and place of examination.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chgoash,
Madras. 50th December 1918.

J. W. GEIATOREK,
Secretary

THE LAW COLLEGE, MADRAS

ACCORD TSCA OF 2002-03

There will be no admissions to the College during this term except for transfer students.

2. The following rate of term fees should be paid into the *Shal or Madras* only and the book receipts filed in the college office on or before Monday, the 15th January 1917:—

Model	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Model 1	1.00						
Model 2	0.85	1.00					
Model 3	0.75	0.70	1.00				
Model 4	0.65	0.60	0.55	1.00			
Model 5	0.55	0.50	0.45	0.40	1.00		
Model 6	0.45	0.40	0.35	0.30	0.25	1.00	
Model 7	0.35	0.30	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.10	1.00

3. The student fee of one rupee by each student should be paid in the college office.

Law College, Madras, 10th December 1946.

A. DAVIES,
Principal

MANUAL TRAINING CLASS, TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET.

Appointments are invited from candidates who seek admission into the Musical Training Class attached to the Teachers' College, Fardapur, in July next. The course will extend over a period of two years.

In addition to special instruction in Edgewise band work, the course will include instruction in the methods of teaching the ordinary subjects of the school curriculum and in the principles of Educational Theory.

The selected candidates will appear for the Preliminary Examination for Teachers' positions to be held in March 1918 and qualify as secondary grade teachers. They will also have to appear for a special examination in Manual Training.

The students will be admitted and they will be granted a stipend of Rs. 15 per month and will be required to execute a bond to serve for three years immediately after leaving it a school within the jurisdiction of the Madras Educational Department.

Applications from students who have passed the Intermediate examination or the late F.H. examination of the Madras University or the Matriculation or the European High School or a corresponding examination in a University in the British Empire or have obtained a completed secondary school leaving certificate will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th February 1917. Selected candidates will be named and to take the place of any absentees.

Apprentices should be entrusted by the manager of a recognized institution. Every machine should be turned into his apprenticeship by his constant and general educational certificate; the certificate will have to be renewed when he is released.

Rockwell, Don-Drummond and Robert Christie will not ordinarily be admitted except on condition of residence in the Teachers' College house.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Principal

Managers of schools are informed that drawing forms a very important part of the Manual Training course. It is suggested that Drawing masters with the qualifications prescribed for admission into the Manual Training section be encouraged to apply for admission.

Trasken's College, Gaidapet,
3rd January 1917.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Principal

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIGON, VIETNAM
JULY 1945-1948

Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission into the Teachers' College for training in 1917-1918 in the Collegiate department (L. P. Harding).

8.8 — Special rate, subject to the 10% surcharge.

5.8 — Special rates: subject to the following conditions may also be considered:

[illegible]

4. Applications should be made to the principal of the school.

4. Applicants should invariably be recommended by the Member of the Council.

8. The term fee to be paid by students entering from outside the Madras Presidency is Rs. 40

4. Brahmins, Non Brahmins and Indian Christians will not adversely be affected except on condition of residence in the Teachers' College hostel.

7. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct certificates and B.A. diploma; the originals will have to be produced when he is selected.

4. Entry student shall be an incoming first-year student.

and must be made on printed forms which can be obtained from the Principal.

Teachers' College, San Diego,
8th January 1947.

H. S. DUBSON,
Principal

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE SECONDARY TRAINING SCHOOL,
TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPPE.

Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission into the Secondary Training School attached to the Teachers' College, Budapest.

2. The Matriculation at the Upper Secondary Examination is the minimum general education qualification required for admission into the Secondary department.

Persons holding such Secondary School-Leaving Certificates as are accepted by the Principal will also be admitted. Holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates should attach copies of their school and public examination records to their applications.

8. The period of training will be two years, except in the case of those who have passed the Intermediate Examination or the late P.A. Examination of the Medical University or have taken the course of one year of these examinations in a foreign country.

6. *Rate of diploids*.—The ordinary rate of Provincial stipend is Rs. 12 per mensem.

S.P.—Special rules subject to the following maxima may be employed:

Europe and Anglo-Indians—							
Wishes	01	00	10	00	00	7 10	60
Mistress	02	11	00	00	01	00	00
Wife and Master's Mistress							10 00

8. With regard to the admission of students into the Teachers' College, the Director of Public Instruction has advised that teachers employed in the Manifesto Formers and in the Ceded districts including Coimbatore shall be treated as the Training School, Kanchanur.

6. In addition to the Provincial stipendaries, the Principal will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or Private funds, and also candidates on free studentship.

7. Applications should invariably be countersigned by the Manager of a recognised institution.

8. The term fee to be paid by students residing from outside the Nation's Freehold is Rs. 20.

8. Individuals, Non-Indians and Indian Christians will not ordinarily be admitted except on condition of residence in the Archbishop's College hostel.

Dr. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his current and general educational certificates; the originals will have to be produced when he is admitted.

13. Energy contracts will be an prelude for 2005 working days.

12. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th February 1967 and must be made in printed forms which can be obtained from the Principal.

Teachers' College, Budapest,
3rd January 1917.

* H. B. DUNCAN,
President

PRESIDENTY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISSISSIPPI, KANAKA, MADRAS.

The scheme for Indian married ladies entered here during the past three months as beneficiary classes will be made supplementary to the ordinary school standards and fees from January 1917. Fees will be charged at the following rates:-

		For term.			For term.
		Rs.			Rs.
Supplementary IV Standard	..	8	Supplementary Term IV	..	12
Do Form I	..	12	Do Form V	..	12
Do Form II	..	12	Do Form VI	..	12
Do Form III	..	12			

Further information can be had on application to this office.

Presidency Training School for Misses, Egmore,
Madras, 1st January 1917.

B. HOLMES,
Acting Superintendent.

EXAMINATION FOR ENGINE-DRIVERS.

The undersigned candidates have passed the examination held by the Board of Examiners on the 22nd and 23rd November 1916:-

Order merit	Register number	Name	Order of merit	Register number	Name
CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY.			CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY		
First Class.			Second Class—4th.		
1	22	Engin's Varadachandran	46	46	Indu Aruliah
2	44	T. Srinivasulu Reddy	47	47	Thevarappa Appachandran
3	27	C. L. Soman Mahalingam	48	48	Jandanna Singh
4	47	S. Subramanian	49	49	A. Rajagopal Reddy
5	43	R. Chagga	CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.		
Second Class.			50	50	P. Subramulu Reddy
6	41	Prabhu Appachandran	51	51	Prabhu Appachandran
7	45	Esau Reddy	52	52	S. Subramulu
8	39	T. K. Srinivasulu	53	53	V. Thevar Reddy

Office of the Senior Engineer to Govt.,
Chennai, 26th January 1917.

W. RUTHERFORD,
Superintendent Engineer,
Senior Engineer in Government and
President, Board of Examiners.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The letters, etc., intended for the undersigned should be addressed to No. 1, Adilnagar Road, Vepery.

LAKSHMI,
Acting Asst. Inspector of Schools, Madras Govt. Service.

TELEGRAPH SHORTHAND MANUAL.

Copies of this publication by M. Srinivasulu Reddy, which has been recommended for the use of candidates taking shorthand as an optional subject, are available for sale at the Government Press, Mount Road Branch, Madras, at Rs. 2-4-8 a copy.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 21

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1917.

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the initiator on the polymerization of *l*-lysine.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.
SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1916.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Sentral Test under which their names appear.

Note.—The fulcrum list also appears in this issue.

[Applicants for certificates should be made in accordance with the notice that will be published in the Fort St. George and District Gazette in February next.]

[N.B.—Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for reformation as to the cause of failure or for a re-evaluation of their answer papers will not be attended to.]



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 2.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1917.

[PART II, p. 10.]

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS. SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1916.

LIST OF FAILURES.

[Note 1.—Candidates who were absent from part of the examination are regarded as having failed in the subject or subjects from which they absented themselves.]

[Note 2.—Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-examination of their answer papers will not be attended to.]

THE TRANSLATION TEST (HIGHER GRADE).

MALAYALAM.

Translation from English into Malayalam ... a Translation from Malayalam into English ... b

English Candidates	English Failed in.	English Successful	Malayalam Failed in.	Malayalam Successful	English Failed in.	Malayalam Failed in.	
227	a b	2214	a b	2282	a b	2287	a b
228	a	2283	b	2283	a b		
229	a	2284	a b	2284	a		

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 21st December 1916.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 2.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1917.

[Price, 8 pms.]

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 1916.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS held in November 1916 in the subjects under which their names appear:-

A notice will be published in Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette in the month of March stating when and in what applications should be made for certificates.

[N.B.—Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer papers will not be attended to.]

Rank in order of merit.	Candidate's name.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
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FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ADVANCED GRADE).

Senior Class.

Rank	Candidate's name	Where examined
5194	Chinnappan Subramanyam	Madras.
5195	S. Venkateswara	Do.
5196	P. Duraiswami Sastri	Do.
5197	P. V. Subramanyam	Do.
5198	Mysore K. Ramasubramanyam	Do.
5199	Sundar S. K. Ramasubramanyam	Do.
5200	Amannan Subramanyam	Do.
5201	Samuel Varadachari	Do.
5202	G. Ramaswami Mudali	Do.
5203	Radhakrishnan	Do.
5204	A. V. Subba Rao	Do.
5205	S. Narayana Sastri	Do.
5206	V. Subramanyam	Do.
5207	V. Subramanyam	Do.

DESIGN (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

Senior Class.

Rank	Candidate's name	Where examined
48	Sundar Subramanyam	Madras.
49	S. Venkateswara	Do.
50	A. V. Subba Rao	Do.
51	S. Narayana Sastri	Do.
52	V. Subramanyam	Do.
53	V. Subramanyam	Do.
54	V. Subramanyam	Do.
55	V. Subramanyam	Do.
56	V. Subramanyam	Do.
57	V. Subramanyam	Do.
58	V. Subramanyam	Do.
59	V. Subramanyam	Do.
60	V. Subramanyam	Do.
61	V. Subramanyam	Do.
62	V. Subramanyam	Do.
63	V. Subramanyam	Do.
64	V. Subramanyam	Do.
65	V. Subramanyam	Do.
66	V. Subramanyam	Do.
67	V. Subramanyam	Do.
68	V. Subramanyam	Do.
69	V. Subramanyam	Do.
70	V. Subramanyam	Do.
71	V. Subramanyam	Do.
72	V. Subramanyam	Do.
73	V. Subramanyam	Do.
74	V. Subramanyam	Do.
75	V. Subramanyam	Do.
76	V. Subramanyam	Do.
77	V. Subramanyam	Do.
78	V. Subramanyam	Do.
79	V. Subramanyam	Do.
80	V. Subramanyam	Do.
81	V. Subramanyam	Do.
82	V. Subramanyam	Do.
83	V. Subramanyam	Do.
84	V. Subramanyam	Do.
85	V. Subramanyam	Do.
86	V. Subramanyam	Do.
87	V. Subramanyam	Do.
88	V. Subramanyam	Do.
89	V. Subramanyam	Do.
90	V. Subramanyam	Do.
91	V. Subramanyam	Do.
92	V. Subramanyam	Do.
93	V. Subramanyam	Do.
94	V. Subramanyam	Do.
95	V. Subramanyam	Do.
96	V. Subramanyam	Do.
97	V. Subramanyam	Do.
98	V. Subramanyam	Do.
99	V. Subramanyam	Do.
100	V. Subramanyam	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
DESIGN (INTERMEDIATE GRADE)—cont.			
Second Class—cont.			
1229	T. V. Hanumanthi Nayudu	Do.	Tanjore.
1230	T. G. Kalyanasundaram Pillai	Do.	Do.
1231	K. Pannu Appayya	Do.	Tamilnadu.
1232	A. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.	Do.
1233	Chandrasekhar	Do.	Do.
1234	A. Mahesh Chandraiah	Do.	Do.
1235	P. Venkatesh	Do.	Do.
1236	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.	Do.
1237	C. Subramanian Pillai	Do.	Do.
1238	V. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.	Do.
1239	M. Kalyanasundaram	Do.	Do.
1240	N. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.	Do.
1241	S. V. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.	Do.
1242	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.	Do.
1243	M. S. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.	Do.
1244	A. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.	Do.
1245	R. T. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.	Do.
1246	T. N. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.	Do.
1247	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.	Do.
1248	G. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.	Do.
1249	M. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.	Do.
1250	A. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.	Do.
GEOMETRICAL DRAWING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).			
First Class			
1	492	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
2	5017	V. Arjunan Pillai	Do.
Second Class			
3	493	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
4	494	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
5	495	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
6	496	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
7	497	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
8	498	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
9	499	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
10	500	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
11	501	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
12	502	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
13	503	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
14	504	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
15	505	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
16	506	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
17	507	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
18	508	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
19	509	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
20	510	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
21	511	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
22	512	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
23	513	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
24	514	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
25	515	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
26	516	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
27	517	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
28	518	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
29	519	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
30	520	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
31	521	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
32	522	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
33	523	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
34	524	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
35	525	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
36	526	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
37	527	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
38	528	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
39	529	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
40	530	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
41	531	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
42	532	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
43	533	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
44	534	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
45	535	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
46	536	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
47	537	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
48	538	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
49	539	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
50	540	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
51	541	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
52	542	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
53	543	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
54	544	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
55	545	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
56	546	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
57	547	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
58	548	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
59	549	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
60	550	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
61	551	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
62	552	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
63	553	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
64	554	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
65	555	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
66	556	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
67	557	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
68	558	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
69	559	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.
70	560	K. Suresh Chandraiah	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
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GEOMETRICAL DRAWING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE)—cont.

Second Class—cont.			
1818	S. Madhava Pillai	Trivendrum.
1819	D. Subrahmanya Ayyar	.. ..	Do.
1820	S. Sankaranarayan Ayyar	.. ..	Do.
1821	M. Devrajam	.. ..	Do.
1822	S. Venkatesan Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1823	S. Sankaranand Aiyar	.. ..	Do.
1824	R. Srinivasan Nayar	.. ..	Do.
1825	S. Rama Venka Raja	.. ..	Do.
1826	P. M. Gupta Pillai	.. ..	Ernakulam.
1827	K. M. Padmanabha Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1828	S. Arayana Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1829	M. T. Sebastian	.. ..	Do.
1830	Elakumaraiah C. Joseph	.. ..	Do.
1831	D. G. Jeyar	.. ..	Trivendrum.
1832	K. D. Varadhan	.. ..	Do.
1833	Anthi Naga Maran	.. ..	Do.
1834	Kannappan Krishnakutti Menon	.. ..	Do.
1835	E. Chakkara	.. ..	Kyren.
1836	N. K. Vaidyanatha Nayana	.. ..	Do.
1837	Samudra Konda Varma	.. ..	Do.
1838	S. T. Ramayya	.. ..	Do.
1839	M. K. Kishore Rao	.. ..	Do.
1840	S. Ramaswamy	.. ..	Do.
1841	S. Venkatesanayya	.. ..	Ernakulam.
1842	C. Changanayya Chetti	.. ..	Do.
1843	N. Sankaranarayan	.. ..	Belum.
1844	S. Ananthapavan	.. ..	Do.
1845	S. Venkatesan Chetti	.. ..	Calicut.
1846	S. T. Iyer	.. ..	Calicut.
1847	Paramanand C. Iyer	.. ..	Do.
1848	Paramanand N. Sankaranarayan Ayyar	.. ..	Do.
1849	T. K. Unnan Nalika	.. ..	Madras.
1850	Kan. Sri Subba Ahamad	.. ..	Do.
1851	K. T. Gopala Ahamad	.. ..	Do.
1852	M. Krishnakumar	.. ..	Do.
1853	S. Sankaranarayan Ayyar	.. ..	Do.
1854	Trivendrum Apparathapavan	.. ..	Do.
1855	M. K. Subba Rao	.. ..	Do.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING (ADVANCED GRADE).

Second Class.			
1856	T. Mathappa Ayyangar	.. ..	Trivendrum.
1857	V. Venkatesan Ayyar	.. ..	Trivendrum.
1858	M. Rama Ayyar	.. ..	Do.
1859	S. Nalakantha Ayyar	.. ..	Do.
1860	Mathappan Venkatesan Ayyar	.. ..	Trivendrum.
1861	M. Gupta Rao	.. ..	Kyren.
1862	Srinivasanayya	.. ..	Madras.

PAINTING (ADVANCED GRADE).

Second Class.			
1863	S. Venkatesan	.. ..	Madras.
1864	T. M. Kallurathu Nalika	.. ..	Do.
1865	Alum V. Leffell	.. ..	Do.
1866	Srinivasan Nalika	.. ..	Do.

JEWELLERY WORK (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

First Class.			
1867	Vandana Chittappa	.. ..	Madras.
Second Class.			
1868	C. Narayana	.. ..	Madras.
1869	S. Sankaranarayan Ahamad	.. ..	Do.
1870	Ahamad Nalika	.. ..	Do.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 15th January 1917.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 2.]

MAURAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1917.

[PART I. B, P.]

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS. SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1916.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the SPECIAL TESTS under which their names appear.

Note.—Failure Note also appear in this issue.

[Applications for certificates should be made in accordance with the notice that will be published in the Fort St. George and District Gazette in February next.]

[N.B.—Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-examination of their answer papers will not be attended to.]

Number in order of preference.	Number in general list.	Name of candidate.	Place of examination.	Age.	Highest general education test passed.	Designation of office held.
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THE TRANSLATION TEST—(LOWER GRADE).

MALAYALAM.

First Class.

1	358	M. C. Ananthakrishnan Ayur.	Calicut ..	31	S.E.L.C. ..	Asst. District Muzaf's Court, Madras.
2	401	N. Radhama Kani ..	Do. ..	37	Madras Univ. ..	Asst. District Clerk, District Muzaf's Court, Kanyakumari.
	404	P. Gopalan Nayar ..	Do. ..	47	F.A. ..	Permanent First Revenue Inspector, Calicut Taluk Office, Madras.

Second Class.

	423	Karunetti Ramesh Nayar.	Belgaum ..	30	M.A. ..	Asst. Head Clerk, Revenue Divisional Office, Arcot.
	442	E. Venkateswara Ayyar.	Calicut ..	35	Madras Univ. ..	Fourth Clerk, District Forest Office, North Malabar.
	443	Palakkal Chakori Gurusadas Sankar- yan.	Do. ..	30	Do	Clerk, Taluk Office, Wynad.
	444	Pylone T. Subrah- manya Ayyar.	Do. ..	31	Do.	Clerk Clerk, District Muzaf's Court, Ponnani.
	445	Bama Venkateswara Ayyar.	Do. ..	31	Do.	Head Clerk, Taluk Board's Office, Talasherry.
	447	A. B. Ananthakani Ayyar.	Do. ..	44	Do.	Second Clerk, District Forest Office, North Malabar.
	448	O. K. Venkateswara Ayyar.	Do. ..	34	Do.	Fourth Clerk, Temporary Subdi- visional Judge's Court, Calicut.
	449	C. K. Ananthaswara Ayyar.	Do. ..	24	S.E.L.C. ..	Clerk, Principal District Muzaf's Court, Calicut.

Number in order of preference for promotion or transfer to vacant position.	Name of candidate.	Place of commission.	Age.	Height and weight considered for post.	Description of office held.
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THE TRANSLATION TEST—(LOWER GRADE)—cont.

MILITARY—cont.

Second Class—cont.

843	T. G. Ramakrishna Ayyar.	Calicut ..	43	Malayalam.	Third Clerk, District Magistrate's Court, Madras.
845	T. Nawa Wariyan.	Do. ..	39	S.S.L.C. ..	Acting Third Clerk, Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Pappanur, North Malabar.
1227	Dammangulath Aime Nagesh Wariyan.	Calicut ..	39	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, District and Sessions Court, Calicut.

THE ACCOUNT TEST.

First Class.

3	9755	F. Krishnan ..	Madras ..	34	B.A. ..	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat, Madras.
5	751	Mangalore Appa Rao.	Mangalore	34	B.L. ..	Revenue Clerk, Correspondence Section, Collector's Office, Mangalore.
	18724	Kadi Lakshminarayana ..	Nelore ..	30	S.S.L.C. ..	Acting Third Clerk, Forest Branch, Collector's Office, Nellore.
4	1385	Kalyani K. Sundaram.	Madras ..	39	B.A. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Government.

Second Class.

81	T. Venkateswaraiah	Madras ..	35	B.A. ..	Extra Assistant Commissioner of Forests, Tiruppur.
37	Heela Dalayappa ..	Do	35	Matriculation.	Acting Revenue Inspector, Translation, Tiruppur. P. K. Chinnappa, Tiruppur.
38	K. Ravi Varma ..	Do.	43	Matriculation.	Assistant, Collector's Office, Tiruppur.
331	A. Jagannatha Pillai.	Do.	38	B.A. ..	Land Revenue Superintendent, Tiruppur.
34	K. Ravi Varma ..	Do.	34	Matriculation.	Head Clerk, Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Madras.
37	M. Ravi Appa Rao ..	Do.	34	B.A. ..	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Tiruppur District.
35	Anandam Rao ..	Do.	31	B.A. ..	Tahsildar, Coimbatore.
61	Shankarappa Nannappa ..	Do.	35	S.S.L.C. ..	Acting Head Clerk, Special Forest Office, Tiruppur.
46	Chandrasekhar ..	Do.	35	B.A. ..	Sub-Station Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore.
47	Devi K. Ravi ..	Do.	35	Matriculation.	Assistant, Collector's Office, Tiruppur.
117	S. Ravi Varma ..	Coimbatore	31	B.A. ..	Acting Revenue Inspector, Tiruppur.
118	S. Ravi Varma ..	Do.	30	B.A. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Coimbatore.
119	S. Ravi Varma ..	Do.	30	B.A. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Coimbatore.
121	S. Ravi Varma ..	Do.	27	B.A. ..	Second Clerk, Deputy Collector's Office, Tiruppur.
122	S. Ravi Varma ..	Do.	25	B.L. ..	Revenue Inspector, Tiruppur.
143	S. Ravi Varma ..	Do.	25	B.A. ..	Temporary Assistant, Government Secondary School, Tiruppur.
144	S. Ravi Varma ..	Do.	25	Matriculation.	Clerk, Revenue Office, Tiruppur.
145	S. Ravi Varma ..	Do.	25	B.A. ..	Temporary Assistant, Government Secondary School, Tiruppur.
146	S. Ravi Varma ..	Do.	25	B.A. ..	Temporary Assistant, Government Secondary School, Tiruppur.

Rank in order of precedence.	Rank in order of precedence.	Name of candidate.	Place of residence.	Age.	Height, weight and other particulars.	Designation of office held.
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THE ACCOUNT TEST—cont.

Second Class—cont.

Rank in order of precedence.	Rank in order of precedence.	Name of candidate.	Place of residence.	Age.	Height, weight and other particulars.	Designation of office held.
176	176	Prata Venkata Kameswara Rao.	Madras.	29	B.A.	Assistant Assistant, Government High Elementary Training School, Rajahmundry.
177	177	Jagajyoti Suralakshana.	Do.	29	B.A.	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajahmundry Range.
185	185	Dorvan Ishakiah.	Do.	59	B.A.	First Assistant, Government Training School for Muscraes, Rajahmundry.
194	194	Poligetti Ramachandra Rao.	Do.	37	B.A.	Temporary Assistant, Government Secondary School, Rajahmundry.
208	208	Mutha Kameswara Rao.	Guntur.	27	B.A.	Revenue Inspector, Chintalapudi Pitha.
216	216	T. K. Mahaswamy Ayyar.	Do.	28	Madras University.	English Assistant, Collector's Office, Guntur.
222	222	Jayaram Venkateswara Rao Narsimha.	Do.	37	F.A.	Sub-Inspector of Assistance, Guntur.
229	229	Sub Venkata Krishna Rao.	Do.	33	F.A.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Guntur.
230	230	Potluri Sankarajit Rao.	Do.	19	B.A.	Acting Fourth Correspondence Clerk, Collector's Office, Guntur.
304	304	Rameswari Nanyana Rao.	Do.	43	B.A.	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Marripadu Range.
327	327	Vakabati Venkata Rao.	Do.	24	Madras University.	First Clerk, Temporary Sub-Registrar's Office, Guntur.
328	328	Vedagopal Krishna Rao.	Do.	24	B.A.	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chintalapudi.
411	411	Chandrasekhar Virendraswami.	Do.	31	B.S.L.C.	Clerk, District Police Office, Guntur.
415	415	Dorvanishetty H. Mahalingam.	Do.	28	Madras University.	Clerk, Taluk Sub-Division Office, Chintalapudi.
428	428	Sripati Panayya.	Madras.	33	B.A.	Revenue Inspector, Dist. Taluk.
440	440	Jayaram Krishna Rao.	Do.	23	Madras University.	Teacher, Vidyanagar, Madras Taluk.
445	445	Yadavji Rao.	Do.	26	Do.	Acting Third Clerk of the District Collector's Office, Rajahmundry.
448	448	Govinda Rao.	Do.	32	B.A.	Acting Fourth Clerk, District Collector's Office.
469	469	Maheshwari Ramaswami.	Do.	39	B.A.	Teacher, Dist. Taluk.
472	472	Govind Venkata Rao.	Do.	30	B.A.	Head Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Berhampur.
480	480	Ganesh Venkata Rao.	Do.	21	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Collector's Office, Madras Taluk.
491	491	Poligetti Ramachandra Rao.	Do.	28	B.A.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Madras Taluk.
492	492	Vijayaram Venkateswaram.	Vijayapuram.	27	B.A.	Acting Fifth Assistant, Collector's Office, Vijayapuram.
520	520	Koravalli Rajagopal Rao.	Do.	29	Intermediate.	Clerk, District Office, Jaggam.
525	525	Palani Rajagopal Rao.	Do.	35	B.S.L.C.	Assistant Accountant, Office of the Commissioner of Forests, Madras.
544	544	Venkat Venkateswaram.	Do.	21	Madras University.	Third Assistant, District Board, Collector's Office, Vijayapuram.
545	545	Poti Subhanyasa Rao.	Do.	21	B.S.L.C.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Vijayapuram.
550	550	Tayya Ramachandra Rao.	Do.	37	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Nizampur Pitha.
571	571	Govind Venkata Rao.	Do.	30	B.A.	Sub-Assistant, Gopalganjam.
575	575	Maha Venkata Rao.	Do.	16	Madras University.	Clerk, Office of the Superintendent of Police, Vijayapuram.
581	581	Kanaka Venkata Rao.	Do.	18	Do.	Clerk, Office of the Superintendent of Police, Vijayapuram.
582	582	Vijayaram Rao.	Do.	27	Do.	Acting Assistant, Collector's Office, Vijayapuram.
589	589	Upadhyaya Rajagopal Rao.	Do.	22	Do.	Secretary of Elementary Schools, Sub-Division Range.

Number in order of preference. (Number in general register.)	Name of candidate	Place of examination.	Age.	Highest general education last passed.	Designation of office held.
TIRE ACCOUNT TEST—cont.					
Savage Class—cont.					
207	Sivas Sarga Sagar Mangalore	Mangalore.	41	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Mangalore.
208	Harshu Manginath Bilga	Do.	39	B.A.	Teahouse, Upplavanta Taluk, Patthar, South Canara.
209	Kalyani Gururaja Tatkal	Do.	31	B.A.	Second Local Asst. Clerk, Collector's Office, Mangalore.
210	Kalyanpur Krishna Mangalore	Do.	31	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Uthi Gannu, Mangalore.
211	Sabudhar D'Souza.	Do.	30	B.A.	Assistant Collector's Office, South Canara, Mangalore.
212	Haradwar Palanis Mangalore	Do.	34	B.A.	Sub-Inspector, Mangalore.
213	Sagar Baba Rao	Do.	30	B.A.	Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Kasaragod.
214	Harad Loka	Do.	33	B.A.	Sub-Inspector of Police, Mangalore.
215	Jalan Francis Sagar.	Do.	28	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Mangalore.
216	Adiga Bhagavendra Rao.	Do.	27	B.A.	Assistant, Collector's Office, Mangalore.
217	Mahanta Desampayya.	Do.	23	Do.	Probationary Second Clerk, District Forest Office, Mangalore.
218	Alaptha Polyanthas Mangalore	Do.	21	Intermediate.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Mangalore.
219	B. Rama Rao	Bellary	35	English Mentoria Do.	Clerk, Clerk, Taluk Office, Alur, Bellary.
220	P. V. Rama Subrah Mangalore	Do.	31	B.A.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Bellary.
221	Strangaya Venkata Rao.	Do.	33	B.A.	Joint Assistant, Collector's Office, Bellary.
222	B. Chinnappa Rao	Do.	37	M.A.	Third Clerk, Taluk Office, Kalyandurg.
223	Kalyan K. Ven Mangalore	Do.	40	Do.	Second Clerk, Revenue Divisional Office, Bellary.
224	Prasanna Venkata Rao.	Do.	35	B.A.	Sub-Inspector of Police, Bellary.
225	Kalyan Subrah Mangalore	Do.	38	B.A.	Joint Assistant, Clerk, Collector's Office, Bellary.
226	Thiruvannamalai Mangalore	Do.	35	B.A.	Joint Assistant, Clerk, Collector's Office, Bellary.
227	Kadai Nagar Rao	Do.	32	B.A.	Joint Assistant, Clerk, Collector's Office, Bellary.
228	Kannan Man Mangalore	Do.	38	B.A.	First Revenue Inspector, Alur, Bellary District.
229	Chinnappa Konda Rao.	Do.	30	M.A.	Agricultural Assistant, Government Training School, Bellary.
230	A. Bhaganna	Do.	28	B.A.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Anantapur.
231	R. Subba Rao	Do.	31	B.A.	Assistant, Collector's Office, Anantapur.
232	A. S. Anandappa Anantapur	Do.	32	B.A.	Second Clerk, District Forest Office, North Malabar.
233	Kannan Subrah Anantapur	Do.	31	B.A.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Bellary.
234	Kannan Subrah Anantapur	Do.	31	B.A.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Bellary.
235	E. K. Krishnamoorthy	Do.	37	B.A.	Headmaster, Model School of Government Training School, Calicut.
236	L. S. Kalyanappa Anantapur	Do.	30	B.A.	Sub-Inspector, Tirur, Malabar.
237	Kadai Nagar Rao	Do.	35	B.A.	Joint Assistant, Clerk, Collector's Office, Bellary.
238	Kannan Subrah Anantapur	Do.	31	B.A.	Clerk, District Police Office, Calicut.

Number in column of preference.	Ranking in general register.	Name of land sale.	Place of abode.	Age.	Height, general education, last passed.	Designation of other land.
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THE ACCOUNT TEST—cont.

Second Column—cont.

1900	V. N. Kallan Appar	Coltrist	28	Matriculation	Acting Head Clerk, Deputy Tahiti- lar's Office, Ombudsman.
1901	B. Y. Lakshman	Do	28	S.A.L.C.	Acting Head Clerk, Tahiti Office, Ombudsman.
1902	A. Sankaran Nayar	Do	28	S.S.L.C.	Clerk, Revenue Office, Ombudsman.
1903	R. A. Pannamanna	Do	28	S.S.L.C.	Clerk, Deputy Collector's Office, Ombudsman.
1904	K. Pannamanna	Do	32	D.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Tahiti Office.
1905	A. Perindanappa	Coltrist	38	Matriculation	Clerk, Collector's Office, Ombudsman.
1906	G. Y. Kuchipudi	Do	30	Do	Deputy Head, Provincial District Museum, Ombudsman.
1907	G. Perindanappa	Do	32	S.S.L.C.	Deputy Clerk, Deputy Registrar's Office, Ombudsman.
1908	V. N. Pannamanna	Do	35	Matriculation	Clerk, Collector's Office, Ombudsman.
1909	P. Y. Pannamanna	Do	38	Do	Clerk, Collector's Office, Ombudsman.
1910	T. K. Venkatesh	Do	34	S.S.L.C.	Clerk, Additional District Museum, Ombudsman.
1911	Alagat Sankaran	Do	28	Matriculation	Secretary Inspector, Pughat.
1912	K. S. Gopala Rao	Do	30	F.A.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Ombudsman.
1913	D. Sankaran	Do	35	D.A.	Deputy Tahiti Office, Ombudsman.
1914	S. Sankaran	Do	33	D.A.	Head Accountant and Manager, Office of the District Board, Ombudsman.
1915	John P. Palle	Do	38	D.A.	Probationary Sub-Registrar, Ombudsman.
1916	V. Kallamanna	Do	30	Matriculation	Clerk, District Palle Office, Ombudsman.
1917	G. S. Sankaran	Do	28	Do	Thiruvank Accountant, Collector's Office, Ombudsman.
1918	S. Y. Sankaran	Do	33	Do	Second Clerk, Provincial Forest Office, Ombudsman.
1919	M. Sankaran	Do	35	D.A.	Headmaster, S.S.A.M. High School, Ombudsman.
1920	Mahmood Yusuf Ali	Coltrist	28	D.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Ombudsman.
1921	K. Sankaran	Do	28	D.A.	Sub-Registrar, Ombudsman.
1922	S. S. Sankaran	Do	30	Matriculation	Head Clerk, Deputy Tahiti Office, Ombudsman.
1923	Sankaran	Do	30	D.A.	Acting Head Clerk, Revenue District Office, Ombudsman.
1924	P. Y. Sankaran	Do	33	D.A.	Acting Second Clerk, Deputy Collector's Office, Ombudsman.
1925	S. Sankaran	Do	41	Matriculation	Headmaster, Government Training School, Ombudsman.
1926	Kadai Sankaran	Do	32	D.A.	Deputy Clerk, Collector's Office, Ombudsman.
1927	Sankaran	Do	33	S.S.L.C.	Acting Second Clerk, Tahiti Office, Ombudsman.
1928	S. Sankaran	Do	33	S.S.L.C.	Acting Accountant, Collector's Office, Ombudsman.
1929	T. S. Sankaran	Do	34	Upper Secondary	Clerk, Revenue Collector's Office, Ombudsman.
1930	D. Sankaran	Do	34	Matriculation	Clerk, Revenue Collector's Office, Ombudsman.
1931	K. Sankaran	Do	35	S.S.L.C.	Clerk, District Board, Ombudsman.
1932	S. Sankaran	Do	35	Sankaran	Third Clerk, Revenue District Board Office, Ombudsman.
1933	K. Sankaran	Do	35	Do	Head Clerk, Tahiti Board Office, Ombudsman.
1934	S. S. Sankaran	Do	35	D.A.	Sub-Registrar of Accounts, State Office, Ombudsman.

Number in order of preference	Name of candidate	Place of candidature	Age	Highest general education last passed	Designation of office held.
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THE ACCOUNT TEST—cont.

Senior Class—cont.

No.	Name	Place	Age	Highest general education last passed	Designation of office held.
1240	V. Raghunatha Ayyar	Madras	35	B.A.	Acting Sub-Inspector, Inspector of Schools, Hyderabad Range.
1241	Shari Ahmad Ali	Do	26	B.A.	Probationary Deputy Collector, Madras.
1242	I. Pukkumay	Do	30	B.A. & C.	Sub-Collector, District Revenue Office, Madras.
1243	K. Raghunatha Ayyar	Do	31	F.A.	Sub-Inspector, Tirupattur, Madras.
1244	V. V. Raghunatha Ayyar	Do	35	B.A. & C.	Acting Assistant, District Collector, Madras.
1245	S. Raghunatha Ayyar	Do	39	Matriculation	Second Clerk, District Board Engineer's Office, Madras.
1246	T. M. Nallayappa Pillai	Do	39	B.A.	First Sub-Inspector No. 111, Madras.
1247	S. Chelambaram Achary	Do	24	Matriculation	Clerk, Executive Engineer's Office, Southern Division, Nagapattinam.
1248	S. Raghunatha	Do	39	B.A. & C.	Acting Assistant, District Collector, Madras.
1249	P. B. Ramaswami Ayyar	Do	40	B.A.	Talukdar of Madras.
1250	E. Sathasubramanian	Do	34	Matriculation	Clerk, Administrative Branch, Madras Engineer's Office, Madras.
1251	M. V. Rajaratnam	Do	27	B.A.	Probationary Assistant Inspector, Collector's Office, Madras.
1252	K. Sathasubramanian	Do	35	B.A.	Revenue Inspector, District Tahsil, Madras.
1253	Yashwanth Ramaswami	Madras	38	Examined	Head Clerk, Tahsil Head Office, Madras.
1254	M. Varada Achary	Do	43	Matriculation	Tahsil Head Assistant, Coimbatore.
1255	B. P. Rajagopala Sarada	Do	38	Examined	Acting Second Clerk, District Head Office, Coimbatore.
1256	Uppala Sathasubramanian	Do	31	Matriculation	Assistant, Collector's Office, Coimbatore.
1257	C. Rajagopal Ramaswami	Do	34	B.A.	Sub-Inspector, Coimbatore.
1258	S. Sathasubramanian	Do	31	Matriculation	Superintendent, Elementary Schools, Coimbatore.
1259	P. Sathasubramanian	Do	33	Do	Seventeenth Clerical Officer, Collector's Office, Coimbatore.
1260	J. Sathasubramanian	Do	38	Do	Seventeenth Assistant, Collector's Office, Coimbatore.
1261	S. Sathasubramanian	Do	36	B.A.	Land Revenue Tahsil, Coimbatore.
1262	F. Sathasubramanian	Do	39	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Coimbatore.
1263	E. S. Sathasubramanian	Do	30	B.A. & C.	Acting Fourth Clerk, Tahsil Office, Coimbatore.
1264	K. Sathasubramanian	Do	37	Examined	Head Clerk, Collector's Office, Coimbatore.
1265	S. S. Sathasubramanian	Do	34	Matriculation	Special Revenue Inspector, Coimbatore.
1266	M. Sathasubramanian	Do	42	B.A.	Land Revenue Inspector, Coimbatore.
1267	J. Sathasubramanian	Do	38	F.A.	Sub-Inspector, Coimbatore.
1268	U. Sathasubramanian	Do	36	B.A.	Superintendent, Revenue Secretariat, Coimbatore.
1269	P. Sathasubramanian	Do	34	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Coimbatore.
1270	F. Sathasubramanian	Do	36	B.A.	Probationary Sub-Inspector, Coimbatore.
1271	A. Sathasubramanian	Do	37	Matriculation	Head Clerk, District Forest Office, Coimbatore.
1272	A. Sathasubramanian	Do	37	Matriculation	Manager, District Forest Office, Coimbatore.

Number of order of preference	Number in general register	Name of candidate	Place of nomination	Age	Religion (general character, not proved)	Designation of official held
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THE ACCOUNT TEST—(cont.)

Senior Class—cont.

1902	C. R. Shanmugam	Pohorung-tak	58	Matriculation	Fourth Clerk, Taluk Office, Sattur, District.
1903	M. S. Mahalingam	Do	48	Do	Asst. Clerk, Collector's Office, Tenkasi.
1904	J. Krishna Rao	Do	35	B.A.	First Assistant, Government Training School, Tenkasi.
1905	G. S. Subramanyam	Do	31	B.A.	Do.
1906	K. V. Subramanyam	Do	43	Matriculation	Asst. Second Clerk, District Forest Office, Tenkasi.
1907	G. Subramanyam	Do	37	B.A.	Asst. Inspector, Model School, Government Training School, Tenkasi.
1908	V. Lakshminarayana	Do	36	Matriculation	Head Clerk, Puri Office, Coimbatore.
1909	Peri Madan Thandaiah	Do	33	B.A.	Joint Sub-Registrar No. 1, Tenkasi.
1910	A. K. Subbaraya	Do	40	B.A.	Sub-Registrar of Kallakurichi Taluk.
1911	Harry Edward Lewis Thomas	Do	36	B.A.	Probationary Deputy Collector, Tenkasi.
1912	B. Ramasubramanyam	Salem	30	Matriculation	Asst. Second Clerk, Taluk Office, Kallakurichi.
1913	P. Chandra Ayyar	Do	30	Do	Staff Clerk, Taluk Office, Thirupattur, North Arcot.
1914	T. K. Subramanyam	Do	38	Do	Clerk, Office of the S.D., K.A.S., Southern Circle, Bangalore.
1915	K. S. Subramanyam	Do	32	B.A.	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kamakshi Range.
1916	M. K. Subbarayan	Do	31	B.A.	Extra Clerk, Sub-Inspector's Office, Hosur.
1917	V. Mani Reddy	Tanjore	33	B.A.	Head Clerk, District Office, Tanjore.
1918	J. Gopalan	Do	33	B.A.	Extra Clerk, Collector's Office, Tanjore.
1919	T. S. Viswanathan	Do	32	B.S.L.C.	Clerk, Sub-Registrar's Office, Pondicherry.
1920	G. Jeyaraj	Do	32	B.A.	Do.
1921	C. Ranga Achary	Do	35	B.A.	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kamakshi Range.
1922	N. K. Vijayaraghava Achary	Do	43	M.A.	First Assistant, Secondary Training School, Tanjore.
1923	V. Krishnaswami	Do	35	Matriculation	Head Clerk, Municipal Office, Bangalore.
1924	R. Subbaraya	Trichinopoly	34	Do	Schoolmaster, S.F.O. High School, Trichinopoly.
1925	P. V. Subramanyam	Do	35	Do	Clerk, Forest Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Trichinopoly.
1926	T. Subramanyam	Do	30	Do	Sub-assistant, Superintendent, Government Schools, Ponnaiyilak Range, Ponnaiyilak, Kamakshi.
1927	A. Changan	Do	36	B.A.	Inspector of Schools, Model Sub-Range, Madurai.
1928	S. Subbaraya	Do	33	B.S.L.C.	Head Clerk, Office of the Assistant Director of Agriculture, Southern Division, Trichinopoly.
1929	V. Mahalingam	Do	30	B.S.L.C.	Clerk, Registrar's Office, Trichinopoly.
1930	S. Subramanyam	Do	33	B.A.	Special Athlete, Accountant, Technical Office, Trichinopoly.
1931	P. S. Ganesan	Do	33	B.A.	Teacher, National High School, Trichinopoly.
1932	T. Subramanyam	Do	33	B.A.	Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Madurai.
1933	T. Arundhan	Do	37	B.A.	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, + Stationmaster, Range, Trichinopoly.

Rank & name of holder.	Number in post and vacant.	Name of holder.	Place of residence.	Age	Highest grade of education.	Designation of office held.
THE ACCOUNT TENDERS.—cont.						
SCHOOL CHARTER.—cont.						
1043	Donation to the	Trichinopoly.	Do.	22	B.A.	Junior Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kaveri.
1044	S. Venkateswara	Do.	21	B.A.	First Assistant, Government Training School, Trichinopoly.	
1045	S. Srinivasan	Do.	20	Matriculation.	Clerk, Chief Sargent's Office, Trichinopoly.	
1046	T. Jagannathan	Do.	21	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Trichinopoly.	
1047	S. Subrahmanyan	Madras.	20	B.A.	Clerk, Court of Ward's Station, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Madras.	
1048	K. S. Venkateswara	Do.	20	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Tiruvannamalai.	
1049	T. V. Adhikari	Do.	19	B.A.	Commissionary Clerk, Court of Small Causes, Madras.	
1050	P. Subrahmanyan	Do.	21	B.A.	Sub-Assistant, Postal Audit Office, Madras.	
1051	K. M. Venkateswara	Do.	20	B.A.	Clerk, Judicial Secretariat, Madras.	
1052	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat, Madras.	
1053	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1054	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1055	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1056	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1057	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1058	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1059	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1060	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1061	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1062	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1063	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1064	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1065	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1066	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1067	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1068	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1069	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1070	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1071	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1072	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1073	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1074	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1075	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1076	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1077	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1078	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1079	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1080	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1081	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1082	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1083	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1084	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1085	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1086	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1087	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1088	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1089	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1090	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1091	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1092	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1093	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1094	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1095	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1096	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1097	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1098	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1099	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	
1100	S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	20	B.A.	St. Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	

Rank in order of seniority.	Name of candidate.	Date of examination.	Age.	Highest grade in which he passed.	Deduction of office held.
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THE ACCOUNT TEST—cont.

Success Class—cont.

Rank	Name of candidate.	Date of examination.	Age.	Highest grade in which he passed.	Deduction of office held.
3007	N. A. Chidambaram Ayyar.	Madras ..	31	B.A.	Prob. Registrar, Peramb.
3017	K. Sankaranarayanan	Do. ..	39	B.A.	Clerk, P.W. Secretariat, Madras.
3020	V. K. Vinayachandran.	Do. ..	34	F.A.	Clerk, Office of the Commissioner of Police, Madras.
3021	V. K. Srinivasan	Do. ..	30	F.A.	Chief Person. Clerk, Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras.
3026	S. Arulappan	Do. ..	36	B.A.	Clerk, Office of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Revenue), Chappal, Madras.
3034	T. S. Srinivasan	Do. ..	28	P.A.	Clerk, Chief Secretariat and Acting General Inspector, Training at Buckingham, Salem District.
3035	P. Seshadri Ayyangar.	Do. ..	37	Matriculation.	Clerk, Treasury Deputy Collector's Office, Suddipet.
3036	J. Sankaranarayanan Ayyangar.	Do. ..	36	P.A.	Clerk, Public Works Secretariat, Madras.
3038	V. Srinivasan Ayyangar.	Do. ..	33	Matriculation.	Acting General Clerk, District Forest Office, South Vellore.
3040	D. Sankaranarayanan Ayyar.	Do. ..	30	B.A.	Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Government of Madras.
3042	V. Sankaranarayanan Ayyar.	Do. ..	31	S.S.L.C.	Head Clerk, Forest Office, Tirupur.
3044	V. Sankaranarayanan Ayyar.	Do. ..	31	B.A.	Superintendent of Elementary Schools, Tiruvallur District.
3045	N. P. Sankaranarayanan	Do. ..	29	S.S.L.C.	Clerk, Sankaranarayanan's Office, Tirupur, Madras.
3050	T. V. Sankaranarayanan	Do. ..	28	B.A.	Clerk, P.W. (Engineering), Madras.
3053	P. O. Sankaranarayanan	Do. ..	30	B.A.	Clerk, Home Department, Secretariat of Madras.
3055	O. Sankaranarayanan	Do. ..	28	Matriculation.	Clerk, Customs House, Madras.
3058	V. Sankaranarayanan Ayyar	Do. ..	30	Do.	Clerk, Post Office, Madras.
3060	K. Sankaranarayanan	Do. ..	37	Do.	Third Clerk, Taluk Office, Suddipet, Chingleput.
3062	K. Sankaranarayanan Ayyar.	Do. ..	30	Do.	Clerk, Revenue Inspector's Office, North Presidency Division, Chingleput, Madras.
3067	K. A. Sankaranarayanan	Do. ..	33	B.A.	Clerk, P. W. Secretariat, Madras.
3070	D. Sankaranarayanan	Do. ..	38	B.A.	General Auditor, Government of Madras, Madras.
3074	G. S. Sankaranarayanan	Do. ..	37	Matriculation.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Suddipet.
3075	D. P. Sankaranarayanan	Do. ..	37	Do.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Suddipet.
3078	L. A. Sankaranarayanan Ayyar.	Do. ..	33	B.A.	Asst. Comm. Assistant General's Office, Madras.
3084	G. Krishna Ayyar	Do. ..	35	F.A.	Magisterial Clerk, Collector's Office, Suddipet.
3085	S. Jayaraman	Do. ..	35	B.A.	Clerk, P.W. Secretariat, Madras.
3091	A. Sankaranarayanan	Do. ..	34	S.S.L.C.	Clerk, Secretary Office, Madras.
3093	G. Sankaranarayanan	Do. ..	30	Matriculation.	Clerk, Secretary Office, Madras.
3096	T. S. Sankaranarayanan	Do. ..	33	S.S.L.C.	Head Clerk, Collector's Office, Suddipet.
3100	T. V. Sankaranarayanan Ayyangar.	Do. ..	35	Matriculation.	Acting Head Clerk, Office of the Land Revenue Superintendant, Group V, Chingleput.
3103	G. Sankaranarayanan	Do. ..	37	Do.	Clerk, Office of the Superintendent of Police, St. Thomas Mount, Chingleput.
3105	K. Sankaranarayanan Ayyangar.	Do. ..	35	Do.	Superintendent of Cooperative Societies, Tirupur.

Number in order of preference.	Name of candidate.	Place of residence.	Age.	His last general election last year.	Designation of office held.
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THE ACCOUNT TEST—cont.

System Class—cont.

Sl. No.	Name of candidate.	Place of residence.	Age.	His last general election last year.	Designation of office held.
3100	S. R. Ramaswami Ayyangar	Madras ..	31	S.A.	Nil
3110	V. Perikumarathi Gopal.	Do. ..	33	S.A.	Sub-Inspector, Office of the Deputy Assistant-Commissioner, Police and Telegraphs, Madras
3113	S. R. Subbajal Rao Nayudu.	Do. ..	34	Matriculation	Clerk, Office of the Deputy Assistant-Commissioner, Police and Telegraphs, Madras
3116	P. Ramakrishnan ..	Do. ..	35	S.A.	Revenue Inspector, Valmikiar Park, Chingleput District
3118	P. Subrahmanyam Ayyar.	Do. ..	36	Matriculation	Clerk, Taluk Office, Chingleput.
3120	M. Mahesh Ayyar ..	Do. ..	36	Do.	Assistant-Collector's Office, North Arcot, Tellicherry
3125	C. M. Velupillai Nadali	Do. ..	37	S.S.L.C.	Assistant Writer, Government Museum, Mysore, Madras
3126	V. M. Vengalil Ayyar.	Do. ..	37	S.A.	Sub-Registrar, Chingleput
3128	K. Pichai Ayyar ..	Do. ..	39	S.A.	Sub-Registrar, Wandurath, North Arcot
3127	S. K. Subrahmanyam.	Do. ..	38	Matriculation	Clerk, Taluk Office, Chingleput.
3129	M. S. Subbajal Ayyangar.	Do. ..	37	S.S.L.C.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Madras.
3141	T. Gopalakrishnan Pillai.	Do. ..	37	Matriculation	Clerk, Customs House, Madras.
3143	S. Ayyar.	Do. ..	38	Do.	Inspector, Government House, Madras
3147	S. Kachalaparam Ayyar.	Do. ..	38	Do.	Assistant-Commissioner, Taluk Office, Chingleput
3161	R. Gopalakrishnan	Do. ..	41	S.A.	Sub-Registrar, Tirupattur.
3180	M. Subbajal Rao.	Do. ..	38	S.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Anantapur District
3184	S. Subbajal Rao.	Do. ..	38	S.A.	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat, Madras.
3186	V. Subbajal Ayyar.	Do. ..	38	S.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Chingleput
3188	T. R. Subbajal Ayyar.	Do. ..	38	S.A.	Clerk, Office of the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue, Madras.
3162	K. Gopalakrishnan	Do. ..	38	S.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, North Arcot
3163	K. Subbajal Rao	Do. ..	38	S.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Chingleput
3185	T. R. Subbajal Ayyar.	Do. ..	38	S.A.	Clerk, South Clerk Section, High Court, Madras.
3186	M. G. Subbajal	Do. ..	38	S.A.	Clerk, Board of Revenue, Land Revenue, Madras.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 2nd January 1917.G. MADDOX,
Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 5.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1917.

[Price, 8 pica.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS
SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1916.

LIST OF FAILURES.

[Note.—Candidates who were absent from part of the examination are regarded as having failed in the subject or subjects from which they absented themselves.
Note.—Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer papers will not be attended to.]

THE ACCOUNT TEST.

The Civil Account Code ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Civil Service Regulations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delivery of trial orders ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
20	a b	180	a	658	a b	894	a b
16A	a	181	a	618	b	895	a
21	b	196	a	621	b	898	b
22	a	191	a b	622	a	701	b
30	a b	200	a	670	a	700	b
33	b	194	a	671	a b	719	b
40	a	209	a	676	a b	713	b
42	a	211	b	675	b	718	a
48	a	202	a b	678	b	727	b
125	b	214	a	678	a b	728	b
279	a b	226	a	677	b	729	a
140	a	227	a	680	a	731	a b
145	a b	228	b	555	a b	722	a
151	a b	230	b	672	a	725	a
229	a b	245	b	679	a	736	a
105	a b	245	a	671	a b	810	a b
167	b	248	a	674	a	812	b
168	a b	452	a	675	a	814	a b
168	a	452	a	679	b	817	a
170A	a	458	a b	880	a	818	b
172	a	459	a	826	b	850	a
176	a	460	b	867	a	851	a b
178	a	484	a	868	b	875	a b
178	a b	456	a b	881	a	828	a

Reg. dist. number.	Signature full name.	Signature number.	Signature full name.	Signature number.	Signature full name.	Signature number.	Signature full name.
840	a	1248	a b	2044	a	2976	b
842	a b	1247	a b	2047	a	2977	a b
847	a b	1249	a b	2048	a	2978	a
850	a b	1250	a b	2049	a	2979	a
858	a	1251	a	2050	a	2980	a
858	a b	1252	a b	2051	a	2981	a
859	a	1253	a	2052	a	2982	a
859	a b	1254	a b	2053	a	2983	a
860	a b	1255	a b	2054	a	2984	a
861	a b	1256	a b	2055	a	2985	a
862	a b	1257	a b	2056	a	2986	a
863	a b	1258	a b	2057	a	2987	a
864	a b	1259	a b	2058	a	2988	a
865	a b	1260	a b	2059	a	2989	a
866	a b	1261	a b	2060	a	2990	a
867	a	1262	a	2061	a	2991	a
868	a	1263	a	2062	a	2992	a
869	a	1264	a	2063	a	2993	a
870	a	1265	a	2064	a	2994	a
871	a	1266	a	2065	a	2995	a
872	a	1267	a	2066	a	2996	a
873	a	1268	a	2067	a	2997	a
874	a	1269	a	2068	a	2998	a
875	a	1270	a	2069	a	2999	a
876	a	1271	a	2070	a	3000	a
877	a	1272	a	2071	a	3001	a
878	a	1273	a	2072	a	3002	a
879	a	1274	a	2073	a	3003	a
880	a	1275	a	2074	a	3004	a
881	a	1276	a	2075	a	3005	a
882	a	1277	a	2076	a	3006	a
883	a	1278	a	2077	a	3007	a
884	a	1279	a	2078	a	3008	a
885	a	1280	a	2079	a	3009	a
886	a	1281	a	2080	a	3010	a
887	a	1282	a	2081	a	3011	a
888	a	1283	a	2082	a	3012	a
889	a	1284	a	2083	a	3013	a
890	a	1285	a	2084	a	3014	a
891	a	1286	a	2085	a	3015	a
892	a	1287	a	2086	a	3016	a
893	a	1288	a	2087	a	3017	a
894	a	1289	a	2088	a	3018	a
895	a	1290	a	2089	a	3019	a
896	a	1291	a	2090	a	3020	a
897	a	1292	a	2091	a	3021	a
898	a	1293	a	2092	a	3022	a
899	a	1294	a	2093	a	3023	a
900	a	1295	a	2094	a	3024	a
901	a	1296	a	2095	a	3025	a
902	a	1297	a	2096	a	3026	a
903	a	1298	a	2097	a	3027	a
904	a	1299	a	2098	a	3028	a
905	a	1300	a	2099	a	3029	a
906	a	1301	a	2100	a	3030	a
907	a	1302	a	2101	a	3031	a
908	a	1303	a	2102	a	3032	a
909	a	1304	a	2103	a	3033	a
910	a	1305	a	2104	a	3034	a
911	a	1306	a	2105	a	3035	a
912	a	1307	a	2106	a	3036	a
913	a	1308	a	2107	a	3037	a
914	a	1309	a	2108	a	3038	a
915	a	1310	a	2109	a	3039	a
916	a	1311	a	2110	a	3040	a
917	a	1312	a	2111	a	3041	a
918	a	1313	a	2112	a	3042	a
919	a	1314	a	2113	a	3043	a
920	a	1315	a	2114	a	3044	a
921	a	1316	a	2115	a	3045	a
922	a	1317	a	2116	a	3046	a
923	a	1318	a	2117	a	3047	a
924	a	1319	a	2118	a	3048	a
925	a	1320	a	2119	a	3049	a
926	a	1321	a	2120	a	3050	a
927	a	1322	a	2121	a	3051	a
928	a	1323	a	2122	a	3052	a
929	a	1324	a	2123	a	3053	a
930	a	1325	a	2124	a	3054	a
931	a	1326	a	2125	a	3055	a
932	a	1327	a	2126	a	3056	a
933	a	1328	a	2127	a	3057	a
934	a	1329	a	2128	a	3058	a
935	a	1330	a	2129	a	3059	a
936	a	1331	a	2130	a	3060	a
937	a	1332	a	2131	a	3061	a
938	a	1333	a	2132	a	3062	a
939	a	1334	a	2133	a	3063	a
940	a	1335	a	2134	a	3064	a
941	a	1336	a	2135	a	3065	a
942	a	1337	a	2136	a	3066	a
943	a	1338	a	2137	a	3067	a
944	a	1339	a	2138	a	3068	a
945	a	1340	a	2139	a	3069	a
946	a	1341	a	2140	a	3070	a
947	a	1342	a	2141	a	3071	a
948	a	1343	a	2142	a	3072	a
949	a	1344	a	2143	a	3073	a
950	a	1345	a	2144	a	3074	a
951	a	1346	a	2145	a	3075	a
952	a	1347	a	2146	a	3076	a
953	a	1348	a	2147	a	3077	a
954	a	1349	a	2148	a	3078	a
955	a	1350	a	2149	a	3079	a
956	a	1351	a	2150	a	3080	a
957	a	1352	a	2151	a	3081	a
958	a	1353	a	2152	a	3082	a
959	a	1354	a	2153	a	3083	a
960	a	1355	a	2154	a	3084	a
961	a	1356	a	2155	a	3085	a
962	a	1357	a	2156	a	3086	a
963	a	1358	a	2157	a	3087	a
964	a	1359	a	2158	a	3088	a
965	a	1360	a	2159	a	3089	a
966	a	1361	a	2160	a	3090	a
967	a	1362	a	2161	a	3091	a
968	a	1363	a	2162	a	3092	a
969	a	1364	a	2163	a	3093	a
970	a	1365	a	2164	a	3094	a
971	a	1366	a	2165	a	3095	a
972	a	1367	a	2166	a	3096	a
973	a	1368	a	2167	a	3097	a
974	a	1369	a	2168	a	3098	a
975	a	1370	a	2169	a	3099	a
976	a	1371	a	2170	a	3100	a
977	a	1372	a	2171	a	3101	a
978	a	1373	a	2172	a	3102	a
979	a	1374	a	2173	a	3103	a
980	a	1375	a	2174	a	3104	a
981	a	1376	a	2175	a	3105	a
982	a	1377	a	2176	a	3106	a
983	a	1378	a	2177	a	3107	a
984	a	1379	a	2178	a	3108	a
985	a	1380	a	2179	a	3109	a
986	a	1381	a	2180	a	3110	a
987	a	1382	a	2181	a	3111	a
988	a	1383	a	2182	a	3112	a
989	a	1384	a	2183	a	3113	a
990	a	1385	a	2184	a	3114	a
991	a	1386	a	2185	a	3115	a
992	a	1387	a	2186	a	3116	a
993	a	1388	a	2187	a	3117	a
994	a	1389	a	2188	a	3118	a
995	a	1390	a	2189	a	3119	a
996	a	1391	a	2190	a	3120	a
997	a	1392	a	2191	a	3121	a
998	a	1393	a	2192	a	3122	a
999	a	1394	a	2193	a	3123	a
1000	a	1395	a	2194	a	3124	a

(By order)

Office of the Com. for Dist. Revenues,
Madras, 4th January 1917.G. MAIDOX,
Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 2.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1907.

[Parts, 6 per

**GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.
SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1906.**

LIST OF FAILURES.

[Note 1.—Candidates who were absent from part of the examinations are reported as having failed in the subject or subjects from which they absented themselves.]

[Note 2.—Applicants from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure, or for a re-valuation of their answer papers will not be attended to.]

THE TRANSLATION TEST (LOWER GRADE)

MALAYALAM.

Translation from English into Malayalam
Translation from Malayalam into English

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
901	a, b	917	a	954	a	960	a, b
902	a	945	a, b	956	a, b	9718	a, b
906	a, b	949	a	958	a, b	9810	a, b
908	a, b	950	a, b				

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 9th January 1907.

* O MADDOX,
Secretary.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority

1992

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1917.

[Page, 3 cont.]

Part III.—Miscellaneous Notifications

CONTENTS

1949		1950		1951	
Administrative, General or General, other		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Industrial, Social or Services, Postal, Public Works, Agriculture, Churches and Educational	21-71	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Research and Development		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
General	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Research	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Development	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Public Works	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Churches	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Educational	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Interpret.

No. 3.—*Transit*.—The following transfer of a District Manse has been ordered by the High Court:—

M.R.Ey, Ullashtil Govindan Nayak Asangal, from Krishnagiri to Salem (Principal), *To join*
forwards.

No. 2.—Appointment and Posting.—M.R. By. Kambhakarai Brahmam Ayyangar (Kashimuram) Ayyangar Ananth, High Court Vakil practising at Madras, is appointed to act as District Muzoff fourth grade, and is posted to Krishnagiri. To give sanction.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
2nd January 1911.

D. G. MACHAT,
Editor

BOARD OF REVENUE.

Life History

Promotions.—Consequent on the demise of first grade Ranger, A. Venkataswamy, the following promotions are made in the class of Rangers with effect from 1st December 1911:—

- (1) M. R. Hy. D. Vachkarskii *Apykar*, from first grade, with *see* below, to first grade, permanent;
(2) M. R. Hy. B. Z. Zhurava *Hayak*, from second grade, permanent, to first grade, with *see* above;
(3) M. R. Hy. A. S. Nakhodskii *Apykar*, from third grade, permanent, to second grade, permanent, without prejudice to his present appointment as First Assistant Extra Assistant Conservator of *Yevropa*.

- (4) Mr. C. Mahony, from third grade, permanent, to second grade, sub. pro tem.
 (5) M.R. Ry. C. Hennessey, from third grade, sub. pro tem., to third grade, permanent.
 (6) M.R. Ry. T. D. Sanderson Napier, from fourth grade, permanent, to third grade, sub. pro tem.
 (7) M.R. Ry. A. Ranganayakulu, from fourth grade, sub. pro tem., to fourth grade, permanent.
 (8) M.R. Ry. M. K. Sarna, from 19th grade, permanent, to fourth grade, sub. pro tem.
 (9) Mr. E. W. Fennenden, from 12th grade, sub. pro tem., to 20th grade, permanent.
 (10) M.R. Ry. K. Tushneti, from sixth grade, permanent, to 22d grade, sub. pro tem.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 6th January 1917.

H. R. PAIR,
Secretary.

SALE, ASSIGN AND CHARGE DISBURSEMENT.

Extension of Leave.—Under article 81a of the Civil Service Regulations Mr. J. D. F. Lemerle, Inspector, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month from 31st December 1916.

Board of Revenue (Revenue Revenue),
Madras, 5th January 1917.

E. F. THOMAS,
Secretary.

FOREST.

Leave and Appointment.—(1) M.R. Ry. E. Douglas Ashall, Deputy Ranger, first grade, and acting Ranger, sixth grade, in charge of Indralokan range, Malabar district, is granted two months' privilege leave on unpaid certificate with effect from date of release.

(2) P. S. Venkatasubramanian Ashall, Deputy Ranger, first grade, Coimbatore district, is appointed to act as Ranger, sixth grade, and will relieve Mr. (1) at once without awaiting of joining date and hold charge of Suberivota range, Malabar district, until further orders.

Madras, 2nd January 1917.

H. R. BRYANT,
Commissioner of Forests, Central Circle.

Appointments.—M. Anba, Ranger, 6th grade, Panchi range, South Coimbatore division, is appointed Instructor, Vicramar Training School, South Coimbatore division, with effect from the 15th January 1917.

(2) Ganesh Subbiah, Deputy Ranger, second grade, and temporary Deputy Ranger, first grade, South Malabar, is appointed Assistant Instructor, Vicramar Training School, South Coimbatore division, from the 15th January 1917 and will act as Ranger, sixth grade, temporary, until so employed.

(3) K. Subbaraya Ayyar, Deputy Ranger, third grade, and temporary Deputy Ranger, first grade, North Malabar, is appointed to act as Ranger, sixth grade, temporary, and transferred to South Coimbatore division to take charge of the Panchi range during the absence of Kangan M. Anba posted another duty or until further orders. His appointment to the Ranger's grade is to take effect from the 15th January 1917.

Reliefs, etc.—(1) M.R. Ry. S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Ranger, second grade, Nilgiris, on leave from leave, is posted to the charge of Marupalam range, Central Coimbatore division.

(2) M.R. Ry. A. Swaminathan, Ranger, 5th grade, Coimbatore range, North Coimbatore division, is transferred to North Malabar division to the charge of Nilambur range.

(3) E. Keshava Sani, Deputy Ranger, third grade, Mangalore North division, is transferred to the charge of the Kuvem range, North Coimbatore division, to relieve Mr. (2) and is appointed to act as Ranger, sixth grade, from the date of his assuming charge of the range.

Calicut, 31st December 1916.

C. D. MCCARTHY,
Commissioner of Forests, Western Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Transfer.—M.R. Ry. Taladi Subbaraya Krishna Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate as No. 40, from the Town works Division, VI Circle, to the III Circle. To move Sat.

M.R. Ry. A. Ranganayakulu Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate as No. 10, from the Kanadodanai division, III Circle, to the VI Circle. To move as relief.

The above transfers carry with them sanction to vacant pay.

Madras, 3rd January 1917.

PROVISIONS AND RATIONS.

With effect from 17th August 1916.

M.R. Ry. V. Venkatasubramanian Ayyar from Overman, second grade, to Overman, first grade, permanent.

M.R. Ry. Mahalingam Subramaniam Ayyar from Overman, first grade, to Overman, second grade, permanent, and Overman, first grade, temporary rank.

With effect from 1st December 1916.

M.R. Ry. S. Adalathurani Pillai from Overman, first grade, to Superintendent, second grade, temporary rank.

M.R. Ry. Subbarao Subramanian Rao from Superintendent, second grade, temporary rank, to Overman, first grade, permanent.

AGRICULTURE.

Promotion.—The following promotion is made to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Inspector of Agricultural offices, B. S. R. A. Krishnaswami:

Mr. J. G. Hodgson, Head Clerk, College of Agriculture, to be Inspector of Agricultural offices.
To be on probation for six months.

G. A. D. STUART,
Director of Agriculture.

Madras, 1st January 1917.

Leave.—M. R. S. K. S. Taganarayana Sastri, Supervisor, Poultry and Beekeeping, Chingleput section, is granted a privilege leave for a fortnight from the 1st instant with permission to join the Christmas holidays thereon.

G. A. D. STUART,
Director of Agriculture.

Madras, 8th January 1917.

CUSTOMS.

Leave.—Under article 186 of the Civil Service Regulations, M. R. S. Panchanabha Appa, Deputy Asst. Inspector of Customs, Northern Customs circle, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days in celebration of the Christmas holidays, that is, from the 2nd January 1917.

P. ENCLER,
Offg. Collector of Customs.

Customs House, Madras, 1st January 1917.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Leave.—The Rev. Herman Ernest Maier, B.A., Chaplain of St. Matthew's Church, Vepery, Madras, has been granted privilege leave for three weeks from the 4th January 1917 under article 182 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect.

(By order)

Bishop's Office, Madras, N.W.,
4th January 1917.

H. N. BRIDGES,
Bishop's Chaplain.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted and examined in accordance with the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Indian Patent Office, Calcutta. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Connaught Place, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Abstracts for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (para 16 annex), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (para 1 annex). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

- 2384. Rameswar Lal Dha. Improvements in the shape of side chains for lamps.
- 2403. W. G. Ebbels. Improved roller valve for rotary vacuum blower engines.
- 2409. W. S. Fraser and C. R. Wells. Superheated steam engines.
- 2411. C. Adams. An improved working valve for rotary vacuum blower engines.
- 2412. K. Chakrabarti. An improved valve for rotary vacuum blower engines.
- 2413. H. Chakrabarti. Improvements in rotary engines, pumps and the like.
- 2418. F. Paschall. Improvements in or relating to receptacles for acid, gas, gasolene, petroleum or semi liquid materials and in covers therefor.
- 2419. W. Rosenbaum and T. G. W. Füllinger. Improvements in or relating to the valve mechanism and also inlet ports of internal combustion engines.
- 2421. W. Rosenbaum and T. G. W. Füllinger. Improvements in or relating to steamships or other built vessel engines for internal combustion engines.
- 1934. A. Vassarelli. Improvements in or relating to valves.
- 2423. H. W. Johns-Manville Co. Fire extinguishers.
- 2424. White Equipment Co., Ltd., and A. A. Latham. Improvements in or relating to military equipment.
- 2425. J. M. Murray. Mosquito preventer and general destructor.
- 2426. H. R. Hooper. Improvements in or relating to the extraction of turgid solids from Wolffian ore.
- 2428. J. M. Hooper. Improvements in apparatus for separating substances of different specific gravities, such as fat and oil and the like.
- 2429. A. G. Goodrich. An improved species of railway control.
- 2430. Peter Paul & Sons, Ltd., and H. Paul. A new or improved process and composition for moulding or forming articles such as light resistance or photo, or the like, or decorative glass for partitions, wall or ceiling covering or the like.
- 2431. Erben & Bister Co. Reformed screw-shaft.

- 2759 L. G. Yente. A die for making numbered beams or surfaces.
 2762 J. H. Hild. Improvements in or relating to apparatus for testing or separating soils.
 2764 J. H. Hild. An improved filter spoon and sump holder.
 2766 M. J. Foye and E. H. Armstrong. Improvements in increasing the sensitivity of spectroscopic means.
 2768 E. G. Yente. Improved beam holder.

Madras, 31st January 1917.

L. DAVIDSON,
Selling Chief Engineer.

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(CORNER OF MARK STREET AND STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.)

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 (Sunday and Holidays, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.)

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

All correspondence intended for the combined office of the Secret and Junior Government Inspectors of Railways, Cutch No. 7, Vadwa, should, from 1st January 1917, be addressed to "Lloyd's Road, Rajpattah, Madras."

Madras, 18th December 1916.

A. BOWLAND,
Senior Government Inspector of Railways.

NOTICES

The Cheque No. T.N. 57647, dated 25th March 1916, for Rs. 15-3-0 drawn on the Indian Treasury in favour of Endimark, remains uncashed. Notice is hereby given that if within the said Endimark or his legal representatives fail to cash this cheque and get payment of the same closed cheque or before the 10th March 1917 the value of the cheque will be realised to general services.

Palanmettali, 20th December 1916.

T. P. DILSON,
Executive Engineer, Revenue Division.

Draft electoral rolls under schedules III, IV, V and VI to the Regulations for the constitution and election of statutory members of the Legislative Council of the Governor at Fort St. George and draft electoral rolls under schedules VI and VII to the Regulations for the constitution and election of statutory members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India have been published in the Fort St. George Gazette and in the special supplement to the Madras Weekly Advertiser dated 15th December 1916.

E. All objections relating to the entries in or omissions from the rolls or for any other reason in the Madras District collected on or before the 1st January 1917 will be heard by the Collector of Madras on Monday 24th February 1917 at 2 p.m.

Madras District Collector's Office,
2nd January 1917.E. S. LLOYD,
Collector.

ERRATUM.

The following erratum to the notice regarding objections to the draft electoral rolls (Provincial and Municipal) published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 2nd January 1917, relating to the draft is published:—

For "21st January 1916" read "21st January 1917".

Madras District Collector's Office,
6th January 1917.E. W. LEIGH,
Collector.

TREASURE TROVE.

Notice is hereby given under section 1 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on 18th November 1916 the sub-divisional treasure trove said to have been found by Sriprasa Appaiah has been found at No. 26/1 of Ponnambalam village, Madras district, which he was preparing the land for a flower garden:—

Description of treasure.		Estimated value.
		Rs. A. P.
One female stone image about 4 feet high standing on the head of a		
buffalo .. .. .	.. .. .	3 0 0
One female stone image 3 1/2 feet high .. .. .	.. .. .	5 0 0
Two small stone images each, 1 1/2 feet high .. .. .	.. .. .	6 0 0
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	14 0 0

All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are requested to appear in person or by a duly authorised agent before the Collector at Chengalpet at his office at Madras on the 24th May 1917 in view of their claim being required into was determined according to law.

Chengalpet Collector's Office,
14th December 1916.J. F. BRYANT,
Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

35

POB: 67, GLOBOS ALBERTA

Part III

* Names among the States and Districts registered in the Districts of the Marine Economy during the month of August 1916

Operation for the year ending 31.12.	Station.	Description for which balance sheet is maintained.	CURRENT												DEBTORS																						
			CASH						TOTAL DEBTS						CASH						TOTAL DEBTS																
			IN HAND			ON ORDER			TOTAL DEBTS			IN HAND			ON ORDER			TOTAL DEBTS			IN HAND			ON ORDER			TOTAL DEBTS										
			IN HAND	ON ORDER	TOTAL DEBTS	IN HAND	ON ORDER	TOTAL DEBTS	IN HAND	ON ORDER	TOTAL DEBTS	IN HAND	ON ORDER	TOTAL DEBTS	IN HAND	ON ORDER	TOTAL DEBTS	IN HAND	ON ORDER	TOTAL DEBTS	IN HAND	ON ORDER	TOTAL DEBTS														
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30					
1,231,349	Guangzhou	1,231,349	1	2	3,640	32	1,231,349	1,231,349	3,672	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,000,000	Shanghai	1,000,000	1	2	3,171	61	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,232	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,231,349	Guangzhou	1,231,349	1	2	3,640	32	1,231,349	1,231,349	3,672	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,000,000	Shanghai	1,000,000	1	2	3,171	61	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,232	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,231,349	Guangzhou	1,231,349	1	2	3,640	32	1,231,349	1,231,349	3,672	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,000,000	Shanghai	1,000,000	1	2	3,171	61	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,232	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,231,349	Guangzhou	1,231,349	1	2	3,640	32	1,231,349	1,231,349	3,672	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,000,000	Shanghai	1,000,000	1	2	3,171	61	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,232	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,231,349	Guangzhou	1,231,349	1	2	3,640	32	1,231,349	1,231,349	3,672	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,000,000	Shanghai	1,000,000	1	2	3,171	61	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,232	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,231,349	Guangzhou	1,231,349	1	2	3,640	32	1,231,349	1,231,349	3,672	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,000,000	Shanghai	1,000,000	1	2	3,171	61	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,232	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,231,349	Guangzhou	1,231,349	1	2	3,640	32	1,231,349	1,231,349	3,672	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,000,000	Shanghai	1,000,000	1	2	3,171	61	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,232	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,231,349	Guangzhou	1,231,349	1	2	3,640	32	1,231,349	1,231,349	3,672	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,000,000	Shanghai	1,000,000	1	2	3,171	61	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,232	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,231,349	Guangzhou	1,231,349	1	2	3,640	32	1,231,349	1,231,349	3,672	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,000,000	Shanghai	1,000,000	1	2	3,171	61	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,232	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,231,349	Guangzhou	1,231,349	1	2	3,640	32	1,231,349	1,231,349	3,672	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,000,000	Shanghai	1,000,000	1	2	3,171	61	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,232	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,231,349	Guangzhou	1,231,349	1	2	3,640	32	1,231,349	1,231,349	3,672	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,000,000	Shanghai	1,000,000	1	2	3,171	61	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,232	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,231,349	Guangzhou	1,231,349	1	2	3,640	32	1,231,349	1,231,349	3,672	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,000,000	Shanghai	1,000,000	1	2	3,171	61	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,232	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,231,349	Guangzhou	1,231,349	1	2	3,640	32	1,231,349	1,231,349	3,672	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,000,000	Shanghai	1,000,000	1	2	3,171	61	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,232	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,231,349	Guangzhou	1,231,349	1	2	3,640	32	1,231,349	1,231,349	3,672	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,000,000	Shanghai	1,000,000	1	2	3,171	61	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,232	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,231,349	Guangzhou	1,231,349	1	2	3,640	32	1,231,349	1,231,349	3,672	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,000,000	Shanghai	1,000,000	1	2	3,171	61	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,232	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,231,349	Guangzhou	1,231,349	1	2	3,640	32	1,231,349	1,231,349	3,672	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,000,000	Shanghai	1,000,000	1	2	3,171	61	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,232	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,231,349	Guangzhou	1,231,349	1	2	3,640	32	1,231,349	1,231,349	3,672	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,000,000	Shanghai	1,000,000	1	2	3,171	61	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,232	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,231,349	Guangzhou	1,231,349	1	2	3,640	32	1,231,349	1,231,349	3,672	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,000,000	Shanghai	1,000,000	1	2	3,171	61	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,232	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,231,349	Guangzhou	1,231,349	1	2	3,640	32	1,231,349	1,231,349	3,672	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,000,000	Shanghai	1,000,000	1	2	3,171	61	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,232	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,231,349	Guangzhou	1,231,349	1	2	3,640	32	1,231,349	1,231,349	3,672	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,000,000	Shanghai	1,000,000	1	2	3,171	61	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,232	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27</			

Part no showing the Names and Dates registered in several Districts of the Madras Province and in the District of Travancore during the month of August 1914.

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	Males.												Totals.																					
			Cases.							Total Deaths.					Cases.							Total Deaths.									Cases or Deaths.					
			Deaths.	Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Christians.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Other Castes.	M.	F.	Total.	Deaths.	Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Christians.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Other Castes.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.								
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.								
1,075,078	Madras	1,075,078	8	1	240	3,811	271	81	5,374	8,188	6,776	..	1	313	5,719	107	41	1,075	1,598	2,548	..	..	13	18	31	5	130	143						
218,740	Travancore	218,740	..	..	25	1,158	81	51	682	483	1,340	..	..	35	548	18	5	268	307	795	..	..	4	8	..	..	178	146
8,107,817	Total	8,107,817	8	1	265	4,969	352	132	6,056	8,671	8,116	..	1	348	6,267	125	46	1,343	1,905	3,343	..	..	17	26	43	5	248	289						

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	Cases of Distemper.																		All other deaths.	Cases and Deaths by other causes.									
			Cases of Distemper.										Deaths.										Deaths.		Deaths.		Deaths.		Deaths.		
			Reported and Deaths.	Reported and Deaths.	Reported and Deaths.	Reported and Deaths.	Reported and Deaths.	Reported and Deaths.	Reported and Deaths.	Reported and Deaths.	Reported and Deaths.	Reported and Deaths.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.		19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.			
1,075,078	Madras	1,075,078	38	65	18	80	0	..	7	12	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	861	14	12	..	0	0	0	0	0
218,740	Travancore	218,740	38	12	18	18	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	248	8	8	..	0	0	0	0	0
8,107,817	Total	8,107,817	76	77	36	98	1	..	9	12	9	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231	1,109	22	20	..	0	0	0	0	0

Madras, 5th October 1914.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner.

Summaries showing the Diseases and Deaths registered in the MATERNITY of the MARRAS PROVINCE during the month of August 1926.

Municipality	Municipal Towns	Population according to Census of 1921	DISEASES										DEATHS																			
			Cause					Total Deaths					Cause					Total Deaths														
			Typhoid	Anger Typhoid	Typhus	Shingles	Measles	Other	Total	M.	F.	Total	Typhoid	Anger Typhoid	Typhus	Shingles	Measles	Other	Total	M.	F.	Total	Typhoid	Anger Typhoid	Typhus	Shingles	Measles	Other	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Gorizia	Chiusi	11,801	..	..	..	15	0	..	15	36	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Portogruaro	11,475	..	..	..	22	0	..	22	17	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Portogruaro	11,475	..	..	..	22	0	..	22	17	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Venezia	41,415	..	..	..	347	0	..	347	55	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Venezia	41,415	..	..	..	347	0	..	347	55	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treviso	Portogruaro	11,475	..	..	..	22	0	..	22	17	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Portogruaro	11,475	..	..	..	22	0	..	22	17	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Portogruaro	11,475	..	..	..	22	0	..	22	17	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Portogruaro	11,475	..	..	..	22	0	..	22	17	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Portogruaro	11,475	..	..	..	22	0	..	22	17	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezia	Portogruaro	11,475	..	..	..	22	0	..	22	17	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Portogruaro	11,475	..	..	..	22	0	..	22	17	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Portogruaro	11,475	..	..	..	22	0	..	22	17	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Portogruaro	11,475	..	..	..	22	0	..	22	17	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Portogruaro	11,475	..	..	..	22	0	..	22	17	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezia	Portogruaro	11,475	..	..	..	22	0	..	22	17	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Portogruaro	11,475	..	..	..	22	0	..	22	17	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Portogruaro	11,475	..	..	..	22	0	..	22	17	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Portogruaro	11,475	..	..	..	22	0	..	22	17	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Portogruaro	11,475	..	..	..	22	0	..	22	17	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(Continued on next page.)

Revenues during the Budget and Taxation registered in the Memorandum of the Kansas Producers during the month of August 1904—was

[illegible]

[illegible]

† Downloaded from <http://ajph.org/> on May 2, 2015

[illegible]

Madras, 24th October 1916.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Bombay, Deccan Division

Statement showing Fluges Reinsure and Deaths in each infected place in the Western Presidency for three weeks ending 4th January 1917.

[illegible]

■ *Unconstrained Planning*

March 6th, January 1917

W. A. JUSTICE, Mayor, I.M.S.,
Agulhas Negras

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS

PROCLAMATION

By virtue of a concept to me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras in Madras 10, the following provisions shall be made:—

And also that at the same time and place will be held a Bureau of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions or in any court concerned therein to attend at the time and place above mentioned and not to default without leave.

C. RAMAKUJAM CULETTI,
Shaw of Madras

Total this 15th day of December 1948.

烟台世昌广业

In continuation of the notice, dated 2nd October 1916, published in the *Madras Gazette*, Part II, dated 10th October 1904, page 190-9, it is hereby notified under section 217 (3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1912, that the name of the Madras Coy Life Assurance Company, Limited, Madras, has been struck off the register.

Qadwari-Vinayapattam District,
Cannada, 2nd January 1917.

SHULAM MUTHUDDAN,
Assistant Secretary of Joint Black Congress

INSTRUCTION UP RECORDS.

It is hereby notified for the information of parties and witnesses concerned that, under the rules for the distribution of estates awarded by the High Court of Chancery, London, under Act 131, of 1875 and under the said Order No. 215, of 1911, and Order No. 110, of February 1916, all the documents produced by them and all other evidence in the estate or in the foregoing proceedings submitted in the estate, hereunder, and all other documents which have been produced by them, have either not been submitted in evidence or having been submitted in evidence have been rejected by the judge and in the foregoing proceedings mentioned in the said schedule, will, unless previously indicated, be destroyed after 31st March 1917.

See entry on.

Year	Fund of sale.	Year.	Fund of sale.
1910	230.		
1911	118, 108, 308 and 400.		301, 302, 303, 424, 400, 421, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.
1912	3, 400, 41, 30, 100, 134, 280, 101, 210, 280, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475,		

Executive Proceedings

[illegible]

Member and year of association previous.	Member and year of association this.	Member and year of association previous.	Member and year of association this.
211 of 1900	11	117 of 1910	11
222 of 1900	11	128 of 1910	11
230 of 1900	11	139 of 1910	11
241 of 1900	11	150 of 1910	11
251 of 1900	11	161 of 1910	11
261 of 1900	11	172 of 1910	11
271 of 1900	11	183 of 1910	11
281 of 1900	11	194 of 1910	11
291 of 1900	11	205 of 1910	11
301 of 1900	11	216 of 1910	11
311 of 1900	11	227 of 1910	11
321 of 1900	11	238 of 1910	11
331 of 1900	11	249 of 1910	11
341 of 1900	11	260 of 1910	11
351 of 1900	11	271 of 1910	11
361 of 1900	11	282 of 1910	11
371 of 1900	11	293 of 1910	11
381 of 1900	11	304 of 1910	11
391 of 1900	11	315 of 1910	11
401 of 1900	11	326 of 1910	11
411 of 1900	11	337 of 1910	11
421 of 1900	11	348 of 1910	11
431 of 1900	11	359 of 1910	11
441 of 1900	11	370 of 1910	11
451 of 1900	11	381 of 1910	11
461 of 1900	11	392 of 1910	11
471 of 1900	11	403 of 1910	11
481 of 1900	11	414 of 1910	11
491 of 1900	11	425 of 1910	11
501 of 1900	11	436 of 1910	11
511 of 1900	11	447 of 1910	11
521 of 1900	11	458 of 1910	11
531 of 1900	11	469 of 1910	11
541 of 1900	11	480 of 1910	11
551 of 1900	11	491 of 1910	11
561 of 1900	11	502 of 1910	11
571 of 1900	11	513 of 1910	11
581 of 1900	11	524 of 1910	11
591 of 1900	11	535 of 1910	11
601 of 1900	11	546 of 1910	11
611 of 1900	11	557 of 1910	11
621 of 1900	11	568 of 1910	11
631 of 1900	11	579 of 1910	11
641 of 1900	11	590 of 1910	11
651 of 1900	11	601 of 1910	11
661 of 1900	11	612 of 1910	11
671 of 1900	11	623 of 1910	11
681 of 1900	11	634 of 1910	11
691 of 1900	11	645 of 1910	11
701 of 1900	11	656 of 1910	11
711 of 1900	11	667 of 1910	11
721 of 1900	11	678 of 1910	11
731 of 1900	11	689 of 1910	11
741 of 1900	11	700 of 1910	11
751 of 1900	11	711 of 1910	11
761 of 1900	11	722 of 1910	11
771 of 1900	11	733 of 1910	11
781 of 1900	11	744 of 1910	11
791 of 1900	11	755 of 1910	11
801 of 1900	11	766 of 1910	11
811 of 1900	11	777 of 1910	11
821 of 1900	11	788 of 1910	11
831 of 1900	11	799 of 1910	11
841 of 1900	11	810 of 1910	11
851 of 1900	11	821 of 1910	11
861 of 1900	11	832 of 1910	11
871 of 1900	11	843 of 1910	11
881 of 1900	11	854 of 1910	11
891 of 1900	11	865 of 1910	11
901 of 1900	11	876 of 1910	11
911 of 1900	11	887 of 1910	11
921 of 1900	11	898 of 1910	11
931 of 1900	11	909 of 1910	11
941 of 1900	11	920 of 1910	11
951 of 1900	11	931 of 1910	11
961 of 1900	11	942 of 1910	11
971 of 1900	11	953 of 1910	11
981 of 1900	11	964 of 1910	11
991 of 1900	11	975 of 1910	11
1001 of 1900	11	986 of 1910	11
1011 of 1900	11	997 of 1910	11
1021 of 1900	11	1008 of 1910	11
1031 of 1900	11	1019 of 1910	11
1041 of 1900	11	1030 of 1910	11
1051 of 1900	11	1041 of 1910	11
1061 of 1900	11		

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 10 of 1926 in the Court of the District Judge, Guntur.

Thiruvelli Nagappa of Tadipatri, Madras District. Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 1st December 1925, and that the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver of Guntur an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 14 of 1926 in the Court of the District Judge, Guntur.

Anna Lakshmi, Kottam, sub-town of Palnadu, Sathapattinam taluk. Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 23rd November 1925, and that the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver of Guntur an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 21 of 1926 in the Court of the District Judge, Guntur.

Majum Nageswara of Guntur Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 23rd November 1925, and that the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver of Guntur an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 26 of 1926 in the Court of the District Judge, Guntur.

Suguman Reddanna, Kammas, taluk of Sathapattinam, hamlet of
Suguman, Sathapattinam Petitioner.
One Engamma Lakshmi and another Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner named above has applied to this Court for being adjudged insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 25th January 1927.

& Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petition may do so either in person or by a pleader on the said date.

District Court, Guntur.
2nd January 1927.

O. K. SRINIVASA RAO,
District Judge.

No. 32 of 1926 in the Court of the Temporary Sessions Judge, Guntur.

Thiruvelli Venkataraghayya Petitioner.
Thiruvelli Venkataraghayya and others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under section 18, clause (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovesaid petitioner was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 19th day of December 1926. The creditors should prove their claims before the Official Receiver at Guntur.

Temporary Sess. Court, Guntur.
2nd January 1927.

A. SAMBAMURTI AYYAR,
Sessions Judge.

No. 37 of 1926 in the Court of the Principal District Judge, Guntur.

A. S. Pitchay of Tadipatri Petitioner.
Thiruvelli Lakshminarayana and others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to this Court on the 1st day of December 1926 to be declared bankrupt and that the 15th day of February 1927 has been fixed by this Court for receiving objections, if any, of the creditors intending to oppose the said application.

Principal District Judge's Court, Guntur.
2nd January 1927.

F. RAMA RAO,
Principal District Judge.

No. 38 of 1926 in the Court of the Principal District Judge, Tenali.

Thiruvelli Venkataraghayya Petitioner (Debtor).
Thiruvelli Chenna Venkataraghayya and others Creditors (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given, under section 18 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovesaid petitioner has been adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 25th day of December 1926 and that the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that claims may be proved by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Tenali, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Insolvency Act.

No. 11 of 1915 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, TRAVEL.

Abdul Aziz Sahib Petitioner (Debit).
 Venkappa, Harganath and others Counter-petitioner (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given, under clause 18 (3) of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has been adjudged as insolvent by an order of this Court dated the 12th day of November 1914 and that the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that claims may be proved by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Travels, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Insolvency Act.

Principal District Magistrate's Court, Travels,
 19th December 1914.

L. NARAYANA AYYAR,
 Principal District Magistrate.

No. 112 of 1915 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KATTA.

Chattampi Raghava Petitioner.
 Vannay Venkatasubrahmanyam and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 35 of Act III of 1907 that the above-named petitioner Chattampi Raghava has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to this January 1917.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

No. 114 of 1915 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KATTA.

Challampy Venkatasubrahmanyam, Ganganayana Petitioner.
 Marudana Ramasubrahmanyam and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 35 of Act III of 1907, that the above named petitioner Challampy Venkatasubrahmanyam has applied for being declared an insolvent, and that his application is posted for hearing to 19th January 1917.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

No. 120 of 1915 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KATTA.

Madhavan Desayya Petitioner.
 Pannayya Venkatasubrahmanyam and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 35 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner Madhavan Desayya has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 20th January 1917.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

No. 128 of 1915 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KATTA.

Mangayya Peta Krishnasubrahmanyam Petitioner.
 Gully Kanyas and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 35 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner M. Peta Krishnasubrahmanyam has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 19th January 1917.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

No. 140 of 1915 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KATTA.

Alibay Menoncherry Petitioner.
 Pilla Venkatasubrahmanyam and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 35 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner Alibay Menoncherry has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 20th January 1917.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

No. 167 of 1915 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KATTA.

Gowdharaja Kattappa Rao Petitioner.
 Kallappa, Subbanna and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 35 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner Gowdharaja Kattappa Rao has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 19th January 1917.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Katta, Madhavaram,
 18th January 1917.

Dr. BRINDAKTIL,
 Official Receiver.

No. 8 of 1916 in the Cases of the Official Journal, Madrid.

K. T. V. Kamikubi Nader and another	..	..	..	..	Police case.
S. Ponnuswami Pillai and others	..	..	..	..	Cable case.

Polysaccharides

Canada 1990.

Notes under serial 1817 of the Zwettzner Act, is hereby given that (1) K. T. F. Kerschbair, (2) Kerschbair & Co., and (3) F. J. Penzlin, all of Zwettz, Austria, have been appointed as the sole agents for the sale of the above-named goods in the United States, and are authorized to receive their share as soon as possible by collecting or sending by registered post to the United States, Austria, an affidavit in Form No. 5.

NO. 14 OF 1919 IN THE CASE OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIPTS, MADRAS.

Eshita Mukherjee and co-workers	19	22	44	77	88	Polyimides
Ranajit Chatterji and others	—	10	22	33	66	Craftsman

Public Health

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Notice, under section 16 (2) of the Trade-mark Act, is hereby given that (1) Babbar Malchan, (2) Tashkentpuri Bhandari, sons of Vaidanath Singh at Kalanchothpur village, Mathura, U.P., the plaintiffs above named, were adjudged incident by the Court on 26th December 1930 and that the defendants are required to purge their debts as soon as possible by discharging or sending by registered post to the Civil Receiver, Mathura, an affidavit in Form No. 2.

No. 15 of 1912 is the Case of the *CYRILLIC* EIGHTH, MADRAS.

Therapeutic Overt	..	..	..	..	<i>Painless.</i>
Chelation plus transferrinizer and others	..	..	..	..	<i>Ineffective.</i>

John H. Garvey

Leaders.

Notar, emite actul 16 (1) al Invediturii Act, în bazele givene. Not. Thiruvengappan Chetti, son of Thiruvengappan Chetti at Channarayana, Palakkad District, Madras, the petitioner above-mentioned, was adjudged insolvent by the Court on 27th December 1918 and that the creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in Form No. 2.

No. 45 of 1948 of the State of the Official Register, Madrid

Chandabera Chatti	20	15	40	20	20	20	Patilmer
Esompa Chatti	20	20	100	20	20	20	Cowley.

Publication in

Continued

Notice, under section 19 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Chidambaram Chettai, son of Palanappa Chettai of Kollonangalwalam, Sologowam tank, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition is fixed to 31st January 1957. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by rival.

No. 12 of 1913 of the Court of the Official Receiver, Hamburg.

In the matter of insolvency of Murthy Pooja of Thiruvananthi

¹¹ Notice, under article 89 (4) of the Luxembourg Act, is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the next meeting and that if the condition do not press these debts to the satisfaction of the Court on or before 31st February 1927, their claims will be expanded and a dividend will be distributed without regard to such claims.

(No. 8 of 1918 at the time of the District Board's Census, Calcutta), in the Census of the Official Register, NARAYAN.

In the nature of instances of Karmaprasaṅga Pradīpā

* Notice, under section 29 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the said matter and that if the creditors do not raise their claims to the satisfaction of this Court on or before 5th January 1917 their claims will be regarded as a dividend will be distributed without regard to such claims.

No. 1, de 1898 is van Gogh's *Carte de son Oncle, Vincent, Nannes*.

15. B. Mathis Necker	22	22	22	22	22	Prisoner
16. Polara Kerman Necker and others	22	22	22	22	22	Criminal

Abstract

• *Journal of Management*
• *Journal of Marketing*

Notice, under section 18 (7) of the Factories Act, is hereby given that to R. Mohan, Madras, one of Chicago Madras at Yandrapati, Salari taluk, a petition was presented and was adjudged inadmissible on 13rd December 1916 by this Court and that the evidence are required to prove their debts as usual as possible by following or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in Form No. 3.

No. 3 of 1916 of the COURT of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, BANGALORE.

S. M. D. A. Ananthachari Chetti Petitioner.
 Vendor Ahoi and others Creditors.

Notice, under section 12 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that S. M. D. A. Ananthachari Chetti, son of Uthappa Chetti, at Kothanur, Kuvempur taluk, the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent on 6th January 1917 by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in Form No. 5.

No. 28 of 1916 of the COURT of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, BANGALORE.

Jagadees Pillai Petitioner.
 J. G. Ramaswami Pillai and others Creditors.

Notice, under section 12 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Jagadees Pillai, son of Matha Pillai at Kathandipatti, Ponnappur taluk, the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 28th December 1916 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in Form No. 5.

No. 67 of 1916 of the COURT of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, BANGALORE.

Swaminathan Chetti Petitioner.
 Naraya Chetti and others Creditors.

Notice, under section 12 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Sw. Swaminathan Chetti, son of Subramanyam Chetti at Urvasthal, Ananthachari taluk, the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 23rd December 1916 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in Form No. 5.

No. 86 of 1916 of the COURT of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, BANGALORE.

Karyasooda Pillai Petitioner.
 J. G. Ramaswami Chetti Creditors.

Notice, under section 12 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Karyasooda Pillai, son of Anayappa Pillai at Yandupatti, Same taluk, the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 23rd December 1916 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in Form No. 5.

No. 88 of 1916 of the COURT of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, BANGALORE.

Yappa Sahib Kanchikar Petitioner.
 Ramaswami Desai and others Creditors.

Notice, under section 12 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Yappa Sahib Kanchikar, son of Kanchikar Mungappa Yappa Kanchikar at Kulkarni, Kuvempur taluk, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition is noted on 23rd January 1917. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vald.

Official Receiver's Court, Bangalore, at Madras,
 24th January 1917.

T. S. NAKARAJA AYYANGAR,
 Official Receiver.

No. 11 of 1916 (No. 3 of 1916 of the 11th of the 8th COURT, SOUTH CANADA)
 of the COURT of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH CANADA.

Tannajee Managappa, son of Sannajappa, resident in Managappa
 town Petitioner.
 Jappa Manjappa Shanbhoga and others Creditors.

Under section 12 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of sequestration was made in above matter on 23rd December 1916 and that creditors should present their claims before the Court on or before 23rd January 1917. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, South Canada,
 Mangalore, 23rd December 1916.

B. NARADALA HEGDE,
 Official Receiver.

No. 51 of 1917 (No. 31 of 1915 of the 11th of the 8th COURT, MOUNTAIN'S COURT, TIRUPUR)
 of the COURT of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TIRUPUR.

Kannappa Pillai, son of Kanchikarappa Pillai, Kankapada street,
 Tirupur Debtor.
 T. M. Kanchikarappa Pillai and others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that creditors of the insolvent are required to prove their debts on or before the 15th day of February 1917; failing which their demands will be declared and distributed without regard to their claims.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED FUNDS.

Notice is hereby given that an amount of Rs. 13-4-8, being the salary of B. Srinivasan Rao, late temporary clerk in Yeakobpet sub-division, Madurai Northern division, from 1st to 10th February 1916 after deducting the value of leave lost by him, is outstanding in the accounts of this division from September 1915 and it will be ordered to Government if not claimed before September 1916.

Madurai, 22nd December 1916.

F. M. WAINWRIGHT,
Executive Engineer, Madurai Northern Division.

Notice is hereby given that the amount of Rs. 4 due to deceased pioneer Mr. Arava Subbi of Sidiappur Tank Project, Kurnool district, will be credited to Provincial revenue if not claimed by his legal heirs within three months from the date of this notification. Applications for payment of the amount should be made to the undersigned.

Kurnool, 29th December 1916.

P. V. GEORGE,
Off. Executive Engineer, Kurnool District.

REVENUE NOTIFICATION.

NOTIFICATION.

The company named below has been granted a certificate of approval under the following rules:—

Serial number.	Name and address.	Date of order granting the certificate.	Term over which the company engages to perform its work.
1	Shree R. Mahomed Fakhri Shabb & Co., Madras.	1st January 1917.	Madras Presidency.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 1st January 1917.

H. S. PATE,
Secretary.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

No. 1 of 1917.

Time Ball.

Madras.

The new Time Ball now having been completed and brought into use, the old apparatus which has hitherto been utilized as a Time Signal is discontinued from this day.

The new Time Ball is of the usual standard pattern painted vermilion, and is situated on the Signal Tower of the Madras Harbour Office at

Latitude 13° 04' 41" N.

Longitude 80° 16' 50" E.

N. M. S.

The Time Ball is dropped every day at 1.00.00 Indian Standard Time which being five and one-half hours ahead of G.M.T. corresponds to 19.55.45 Greenwich Mean Time.

In case of failure to drop correctly at 1 p.m. the International Code Signal N.G.T. (Defect) will be hoisted immediately and kept flying for half an hour, and the Time Ball will be dropped again at

N. M. S.

3 p.m. Indian Standard Time corresponding to 10.34.45 Greenwich Mean Time.

A Gun is fired from Fort St. George at Noon and 3 p.m. Indian Standard Time.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
1st January 1917.

C. W. STEVENS, Commander, R.N.M.,
Presidency Port Office.

No. 2 of 1917.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
2nd January 1917.

F. G. SMITH,
Sec. Presidency Port Office.

NOTICE TO MARINERS
Canton—Water Cans.

Approximate position—
Latitude 1° 55' N.
Longitude 78° 44' E.

Notice is hereby given that the Columbia Light White Group Flaring every ten seconds may be extinguished at any moment owing to defective machinery.

A further notice will be issued when light signals are working order and reliable.

Charts offered.—

Admiralty Charts.

No. 816, Colombo Harbour.

2024, Approaches to Colombo Harbour.

212, Ceylon South Coast.

2105, Colombo to Galle.

214, Ceylon Coast to Ceylon.

203, Falk Beach and Gulf of Mannar Sheet A.

20, Bay of Bengal.

Publishers—*Bay of Bengal Pilot*.

British Edition, 1915, pages 49, 14.

Master Attendant's Office, Colombo,
2nd December 1915.

C. F. FROST, Lieut. Commander, R.N.

Master Attendant.

No. 2 of 1915.

The following is republished for information.

President's Port Office, Madras,
2nd January 1917.

F. G. SMITH,
for President's Port Office.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

NAVAL DEPARTMENT.

Bay of Bengal—*Entrance Coast*.

about *Pattinam Light-house*.—*Revised by lamp*.

No. 201 f. (first publication).—

Subject.—The South Indian Light-house will be removed from her station on the 15th December 1915 and replaced in March 1917.

It and several lamps with staff and riggs will mark the position during her absence.

Position.—Latitude 2° 25' N., Longitude 81° 30' E.

Charts offered.—No. 203, *Coastline to Rameswaram*.

No. 20, *Bay of Bengal*.

No. 212, *North coast to Elephant point*.

Publishers.—*List of Lights*, Part VI, 1915, No. 455.

Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1915, page 125.

Authority.—Port Office, Madras, Notice dated 15th November 1915.

G. H. S. LARSEN, Commander, R.N.

Deputy Port Officer of Colombo.

Published for general information.

F. A. A. COSTLY,
Secretary, Marine Department.

Colombo, 2nd 12th December 1915.

Loss of Services in *Manasse Hancock* with *Distress*, etc., on the 15th December 1915,
as reported at this office.

Ship's name.	Tonnage.	Master.	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents.
R.R. "The Duchess"	1,265	A. Williams	Galle	15th December.	Wells, Gordon, Wood- wards & Co.
R.R. "Fishing"	1,217	H. J. J. M. M. M.	Do.	15th "	Wells, Gordon, Wood- wards & Co.
R.R. "Columbus"	1,385	F. A. B. B. B.	Do.	15th "	Wells, Gordon, Wood- wards & Co.
R.R. "Lepidus"	1,385	Commander H. J. J. J.	Do.	15th "	Wells, Gordon, Wood- wards & Co.

Report of *Services* arrived at and departed from the Port of Madras from the 9th December to the 15th December 1915.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Ship's name.	Tonnage.	Master.	Where from.	Notes accepted.
15th Dec.	R.R. "Columbus"	1,385	F. A. B. B. B.	Madras	No. 1.
15th Dec.	R.R. "Fishing"	1,217	H. J. J. M. M. M.	Do.	No. 2.
15th Dec.	R.R. "Lepidus"	1,385	Commander H. J. J. J.	Do.	No. 3.
15th Dec.	R.R. "Columbus"	1,385	F. A. B. B. B.	Do.	No. 4.
15th Dec.	R.R. "Fishing"	1,217	H. J. J. M. M. M.	Do.	No. 5.
15th Dec.	R.R. "Columbus"	1,385	F. A. B. B. B.	Do.	No. 6.
15th Dec.	R.R. "Lepidus"	1,385	Commander H. J. J. J.	Do.	No. 7.

Report of a deserter or absconder without leave from the 1st Durham Light Infantry, dated at Newcastle, the 4th day of December 1916.

Number, rank and name, 1550, Private, Robert William Macnamara; age, 36 years 10 months; height, 5 feet 8 inches; colour of complexion, sallow; hair, brown; eyes, blue; trade, soldier; date of enlistment, 24th February 1903; place of enlistment, Walsby-Tyng; parish and county in which born, Hough, Durham; date of discharge or absence, 14th December 1903; place of discharge or absence, Newcastle; marks, head of nose, dagger, etc., right breast, straight bands left breast, lower side back of head; right and under nose pure service.

Report of a deserter or absconder without leave from the 1st Durham Light Infantry, dated at Newcastle, the 2nd day of December 1916.

Number, rank and name, 6588, Private, P. Smith; age, 38 years; height, 5 feet 10 inches; colour of complexion, fair; hair, light brown; eyes, not known (intention not recorded); a transfer from the 3rd Rifle Brigade; trade, date of enlistment, place of enlistment and parish and county in which born, nil; date of discharge or absence, 24th December 1904; place of discharge or absence, Newcastle; marks, nil.

Report of a deserter or absconder without leave from the 1st Durham Light Infantry, dated at Newcastle, the 6th day of December 1916.

Number, rank and name, 5418, Private, Alexander; age, 24 years 8 months; height, 5 feet 4 inches; colour of complexion, fair; hair, dark; eyes, blue; trade, labourer; date of enlistment, 16th August 1901; place of enlistment, Hough, Durham; parish and county in which born, Newcastle; date of discharge or absence, 26th December 1910; place of discharge or absence, Newcastle; marks, nose and lower chin left breast, lower side back right breast; right and under chin pure service.

E. V. MENGER, Lieut.

Quartermaster Dept., 1st Durham Light Infantry.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE.

Two endorsement tickets in the Tank Redemption Scheme Division, VII Circle, will be sold in public auction by this department on the dates and places stated against each:—

Conditions of sale.

Every person intending to bid must deposit a sum not less than Rs. 5 and not more than Rs. 50 as may be fixed at the time of sale.

5. Each lot will be knocked down to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the Executive Engineer, Tank Redemption Scheme Division.

6. As soon as any lot is knocked down, the successful bidder should pay the amount of the sale money as noted below:—

(a) When the amount of the sale is less than Rs. 50, it must be paid at once.

(b) When the amount is more than Rs. 50 and less than Rs. 100, half the amount should be paid at once.

(c) When the amount is more than Rs. 100, one-third of the amount should be paid at once.

4. If the auctioneer is not paid as per condition 3, the lot will remain for sale; the previous bidder will, however, forfeiting his deposit, be liable for any loss the Government may sustain by such sale.

5. The interest of the amount as per condition 3 (b) must be paid within one month from the date of sale, failing which interest will be charged at the rate of 3 annas per day. If the amount is not paid within 45 days, the lot will be put up for sale again; the previous bidder will lose the amount he has already paid.

6. The balance of the amount as per condition 3 (b) must be paid in two instalments, the first instalment being paid within one month of the date of sale and the second within two months. If the amount is not paid within the time fixed, interest will be charged at the rate of 3 annas a day. If the whole amount is not paid within 75 days of sale, the lot will be resold and the previous bidder will lose all the amount paid by him.

7. The deposits of successful bidders will be returned at the close of the sale.

List of lots to be sold in the Tank Redemption Scheme during 1917.

Serial number.	Description of services.	Locality.	Mileage		Date of sale.	Remarks.
			From	To		
1.	Payee ..	Atkinson supply cleared from Chetty over in the back.	5. 2	5. 2	1st January 1917.	Resold — one year from date of sale.
2.	Do. ..	Atkinson supply cleared ..	5. 2	5. 2		
3.	Do. ..	Atkinson supply cleared ..	5. 2	5. 2		
4.	Do. ..	Atkinson supply cleared ..	5. 2	5. 2		
5.	Do. ..	Atkinson supply cleared ..	5. 2	5. 2	2nd January 1917.	Resold — one year from date of sale.
6.	Do. ..	Atkinson supply cleared ..	5. 2	5. 2		

When a lot is sold it will be returned by the Auctioneer, Government, at the rate

E. V. MENGER, A.Y.A.B.

Madras, 26th January 1917.

Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, VII Circle.

SALE OF SECOND-HAND RAY PRIMER.

For sale first second-hand Ray primer, serviceable, made by Messrs. Duponts & Sons, Newark, England. Capacity 40" x 57" x 18" in bulk about 2 cwt. at a time.
For further particulars apply to District Forest Officer, Coimbatore.

Coimbatore, 9th December 1916

A. M. G. LITTLEWOOD,
District Forest Officer.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MARHAREE PATTERN ROOFING TILES.

Sealed tenders will be received up to 12 noon on 30th January 1917, by the Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Akbar and Nagarwala Harwar, Chapakh, Marwa, for the supply of Marharee pattern roofing tiles and should be accompanied by a sample of the tiles to be supplied and a deposit of Rs. 100/- and in company note, samples will not be returned.

3. Tenders must state the rate per 1,000 on which they are prepared to supply tiles to be delivered at the Marwar Salt Depot and the number of tiles required to cover 100 square feet.

4. Tenderers should undertake to supply the full number of tiles required before 15th May 1917 at the rate of not less than 25,000 per week beginning with the first week in March 1917.

5. The successful tenderer must, if required, make a further deposit of Rs. 100 for the due fulfilment of the contract and execute an agreement (copy of which may be seen at the office of the Board of Akbarwala, Nagarwala Harwar, Chapakh, Marwa) within a week of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender and in case of failure to do so the deposit will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of the tender cancelled. The stamp duty on the agreement must be paid by the tenderer.

6. The right of rejecting or accepting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing is reserved to the Board.

7. The deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposit of the successful tenderer will be returned on the fulfilment of the contract.

Board of Akbarwala (Nagarwala Harwar),
Marwa, 29th December 1916.

K. F. THOMAS,
Secretary.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF GUNNY COVERS.

Sealed tenders for the supply of gunny covers for use in boats employed in the transport of salt from the various factories in Madras District during the 1917 season will be received by the Assistant Commissioner at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, up to 2 p.m. on Monday, 30th January 1917. The number of gunny covers to be supplied is given below:-

First lot, 30" x 15"	"	"	"	"	"	125
Second lot, 30" x 15"	"	"	"	"	"	45
Third lot, 30" x 9"	"	"	"	"	"	100
Fourth lot, 15" x 15"	"	"	"	"	"	50
Fifth lot, 15" x 9"	"	"	"	"	"	45

545

1. Tenders may be made for the supply of any class of gunny covers.

2. Covers containing the tenders should be accompanied "Tenders for the supply of gunny covers" and should be accompanied by a sample of the articles in app of the sizes to be supplied and a Ten-rupee amount for payment of a deposit of Rs. 50 to the Salt Treasury at Madras Depot. Samples of the successful tenderers will be returned, while those of unsuccessful ones will be taken as part of the supply towards the cost.

3. Tenderers must state the rate per gunny cover of each of the sizes at which they are prepared to supply the articles to be delivered at the Madras Salt Depot.

4. Tenderers should undertake to supply the full number of articles of each size required before 1st March 1917 and the other lot before 25th March 1917.

5. The successful tenderer must, if required, make a further deposit of Rs. 50 in such case for the due fulfilment of the contract and execute an agreement (copy of which may be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner or at the Madras Salt Depot) within a week of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender and in case of failure to do so the deposit will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of the tender cancelled. The stamp duty on the agreement must be paid by himself.

6. The right of rejecting or accepting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing is reserved to the department.

7. The deposit of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposit of the successful tenderer will be returned on the fulfilment of the contract.

Office of the Asst. Comm. of Salt, Akbar and Nagarwala Harwar,
Chapakh Salt-Depot, Fort Office Premises,
North Beach Road, Madras,
29th December 1916.

G. K. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commr.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TAMPALIN.

Sealed tenders for the supply of tampalin for use in boats employed in the transport of salt from the various factories in Madras District during the 1917 season will be received by the Assistant

Commissioner at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, up to 2 p.m. on Monday, 23rd January 1917. The number of tarpaulins to be supplied is given below:—

1. Caves containing the tender should be accompanied by a receipt for the supply of tarpaulins¹² and should be accompanied by a receipt of the article and inventory thereof for payment of a deposit of Rs. 25 to the salt treasury at Madras Depot. Samples of the tarpaulins will be returned.
2. Tenders must state the rate per tarpaulin of the size at which they are prepared to supply the article to be delivered at the Madras Depot.
3. Tenders should be prepared to supply half the number of tarpaulins required before 1st March 1917 and the other half before 1st March 1918.
4. The successful tenderer must, if required, make a further deposit of Rs. 100 for the due fulfilment of the contract and execute an agreement (copy of which may be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner at the Madras Salt Depot) within a week of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender, and in case of failure to do so the deposit will be forfeited to Government and the terms of the tender cancelled. The stamp duty on the agreement must be paid by himself.
5. The right of rejecting or accepting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing is reserved to the Government.
6. The deposit of the successful tenderer will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposit of the unsuccessful tenderer will be returned on the fulfilment of the contract.

Office of the Asst. Commr. of Salt, Alkali and Customs Dept.,
Chingleput sub-Div., Port Office Premises,
North Beach Road, Madras,
23rd December 1916.

G. R. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

TENDERS FOR THE COVERING OF SALT HEAPS.

SALT tenders will be received by the Assistant Commissioner at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, up to 2 p.m. on Monday, 23rd January 1917, for the following work in connection with the covering of salt heaps at the Madras Depot of the salt manufactured during the season of 1917 in the four divisions (Kattur, Vayalar, Aringur and Vaidar) of the Madras Circle.

MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED.

1. (a) Stringing the tiles and also sheets supplied by Government to the storage site and covering the heaps with them to such an extent as may be required by the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, after pointing out the other materials required for covering, such as galvanized iron bolts and nuts, galvanised iron wire, pegs and clips. The number of heaps to be covered in this way will be about 168.

(b) Stringing the tiles supplied by Government to the storage site, covering the heaps with them, putting on thirteen tenders (1' by 1' thick) to edges and top so may be required by the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle (Chingleput and Aringur) by the contractor and valued in the proportion of 1:1 and providing clay for the base of heaps.

The number of heaps to be covered in this way will be about 370.

Notes.—Tender for a thirty seven heap should be given separately for work No. 1 (a) and 1 (b) where as per details noted below:—

Work No. 1 (a).—

Stringing the tiles and also sheets and covering the heaps with them.			
Unriveted iron bolts and nuts	..	..	..
Galvanised iron wire	..	..	..
Clay	..	..	..
Pegs	..	..	..

Work No. 1 (b).—

Stringing the tiles and covering the heaps with them.			
Plastering the edges and top with chikkan mortar (one foot wide and one inch thick).	..	..	..
Clay two cartloads or two cubic yards.	..	..	..

12. Tenders can be made either for work No. 1 (a) or for 1 (b) or for both.

13. Caves containing tenders should be accompanied by a receipt for the work in connection with the covering of salt heaps at the Madras Depot¹³ and should be accompanied by a treasury receipt of payment to the Madras Depot salt treasury of a deposit of Rs. 25 only for each work.

14. Successful tenderer must, if required, make a further deposit of Rs. 100 for the due fulfilment of the contract and execute an agreement (copy of which may be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner, Chingleput sub-Division, at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle) within a week from the date of their being notified of the acceptance of their tenders. In case they fail to do so, the deposit will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of their tenders cancelled. The stamp duty on the agreement must be paid by the tenderer themselves.

15. The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any other tender.

16. Further particulars may be obtained from the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle.

17. The deposit of the successful tenderer will be returned as soon after the opening of the tenders as possible, while the deposit of the unsuccessful tenderer will be returned on the fulfilment of the contract.

Office of the Asst. Commr. of Salt, Alkali and Customs Dept.,
Chingleput sub-Div., Port Office Premises,
North Beach Road, Madras,
23rd December 1916.

G. R. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLYING LABOUR FOR THE CONDUCT OF SALTS AT THE MADRAS SALT DEPOT.

SALT tenders for the privilege of supplying labour for conducting the sale of salt at the Madras Salt Depot, including labour for delivering packages which will be taken from the salt stored at the

Madras Depot or from the salt received in bags from Toyahur and kept stacked at the depot, as the case may be, during the year 1917-18 except in those exceptional cases in which merchants may be specially permitted by the Assistant Commissioner, Coimbatore Salt Division, or the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, to supply their own salt, will be received by the Assistant Commissioner at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, up to 5 p.m. on Monday, 22nd January 1917.

2. Some substantial tenders should be submitted to the Inspector for the supply of labour for carting salt, viz. of salt at the Madras Salt Depot and should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security money.

3. Nature of work—

(i) Taking the tare of gunnies and waggons.

(ii) Unravelling bags for salt or for rams for fish-curing purposes when such items are made from the salt stored at the depot and carting, whereby the salt removed from them is such place and in such manner as may be required by the Inspector, Madras Depot.

(iii) Rugging salt by waggons or any other in all cases of salt and in the case of insects for fish-curing purposes when such items are made from the salt stored at the depot.

(iv) Securing stitching up the mouths of bags with double twine supplied either (i) by the merchants or the department; (ii) by the tenderer himself, as which case the quality of the twine should be such as to meet with the approval of the Inspector.

(v) Loading bags or in waggons or carts as required by merchants or the department and unloading waggons when necessary, and all other matters connected with the requirement, despatchment and delivery of salt to merchants within the depot premises.

(vi) Passing on loaded waggons over the weighbridge for weighed or supplying labour for check weighing out salt and rams for fish curing purposes.

(vii) Re-filling and re-covering the barrels of bags issued for salt or for rams for fish-curing purposes when such items are made from the salt stored at the depot and unloading up of the place of salt or rams in such manner as may be required by the officer in charge of the depot.

4. Tenderers must state separately the different kinds of rams specified below the rate at which they are prepared to supply in each per bag (i) with twine and (ii) without twine for each platform—

(a) Wagon salt.

(b) Road salt.

(c) Fish-curing salt—

(i) from salt stored at the depot.

(ii) From salt received in bags from Toyahur and kept stacked at the depot.

Note.—In the case of (i) (ii) only one rate without twine should be given.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to make a further deposit of Rs. 500 for the due fulfilment of the contract and execute an agreement (copy of which can be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner or at the Madras Salt Depot) within a week of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender, and in case of failure to do so, his deposit will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of the tender cancelled. The necessary stamp duty on the agreement must be paid by himself.

6. The department will not hold itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

7. If the successful tenderer, on either day or the day before removal of the number of waggons wanted by merchants subject to the limits specified below or by the department, fails to supply such salt labour, the merchants in the department will be entitled to remove from him any sum they may be charged for damages on account of waggons detained through his failure. On the other hand, if after due notice to the contractor waggons are detained by the merchants themselves or by the department, the charges to which the contractor would be otherwise entitled will be paid to him by them, before the waggons detained by them leave the depot—

Follow number.	Maximum number of waggons.	Remarks.
II. North and south	50	When salt is to be removed from bags stacked within five spans of seawater end.
IV. East and west	20	In other cases.
V.	20	When salt is to be removed from bags stacked within five spans from south end of the platform.
	20	In other cases.

8. Merchants applying for salt will be required to pay into the Salt Depot Treasury, along with the duty and sea port, the cost of labour at the rate ascertained by the department, and the successful tenderer will be paid proportionately once a fortnight. Fortnightly payments will also be made in case of rams for fish-curing purposes.

9. Further information, if required, may be obtained from the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle.

10. The deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposit of the successful tenderer will be returned on the fulfilment of the contract.

Office of the Asst. Commr. of Salt, Abbevi and Customs Dept.,
Coimbatore Salt Divn., Post Office Ponnies,
North Bank Road, Madras,
20th December 1916.

G. E. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Commissioner.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF LIME.

Sealed tenders for the supply of the undermentioned lime during the year 1917-18 will be received by the Superintendent, Coalite Factory, Annamkudi, up to 12 noon on Tuesday, the 13th January 1917.

2. Forms of "Tenders" and "Subtenders" (L.F. 2313 and 2312) of the stores, for the supply of which tenders are invited, are obtainable on payment of the rate of Rs. 1 per set on application in writing, and samples of the forms to be supplied can be inspected at the Cordite Factory, Ammanabad, any day (Sundays and holidays excepted), between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

3. Tenders will only be received in accordance with the conditions on these printed forms, which must be submitted in English and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named or there will be delivered. Fractional parts of paise in rates will not be accepted. Tenders must be duly signed and completed in accordance with the instructions they contain.

4. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit in the form of a ^{Government} ^{Treasury} Promissory note, Provincial or Municipal Debenture, or Port Trust Bonds, as current money, at the rate of 5 per cent on the total value of the stores tendered for, subject to a maximum of Rs. 15, which deposit will be returned on acceptance or rejection of the tender. In the case of Promissory notes being furnished, they must remain in the name of the depositor. No such or security note will be accepted as earnest deposit.

5. No security or deposit which the tenderer may have furnished in connection with a previous contract or on any other account can be accepted as earnest money.

6. The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Director of Ordnance Stores, Calcutta, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender, or any clause in a tender, without cause assigned. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted.

7. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on Tuesday, the 22nd January 1917. Tenderers are invited to attend.

8. Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

9. Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

10. Tenders must be sent under a strong cover securely fastened, sealed with a distinctive device and conspicuously marked "Tender for the supply of Timber, etc." and addressed to the Superintendent, Cordite Factory, Ammanabad, and not to any other by name.

11. Tenders which do not comply with the above conditions will be rejected.

Supplies required.	When required.	Quantity required.	Remarks.																																																																																																				
Timber, best, Mulbar or Kuma sundri.	To be delivered at the Cordite Factory, Ammanabad, 2500 cu. ft. of S.D.W. Ammanabad on the same of cotton-tine cutlery.	C. S. 1,700	<p>The timber of the description herein mentioned must be of good quality, thoroughly seasoned, and five lines square, clean and free of any knot. The quantities to be supplied of the following are—</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Length, 10 feet.</td><td>Breadth.</td><td>Thickness.</td><td>Quantity.</td></tr> <tr> <td>12 inches.</td><td>2 inches.</td><td>2 inch.</td><td>700</td></tr> <tr> <td>8 "</td><td>3 "</td><td>2 "</td><td>400</td></tr> <tr> <td>8 "</td><td>4 "</td><td>2 "</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr> <td>10 "</td><td>5 "</td><td>2 "</td><td>1,000</td></tr> </table> <p>The value of the 8 inch and 10 inch quantities to be supplied by 1st June 1917 and the 12 inch quantity by 1st August 1917.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Length.</td><td>Breadth.</td><td>Thickness.</td><td>Quantity.</td></tr> <tr> <td>10 feet.</td><td>8 inches.</td><td>2 inch.</td><td>1,700</td></tr> <tr> <td>8 "</td><td>8 "</td><td>2 "</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr> <td>10 "</td><td>10 "</td><td>2 "</td><td>100</td></tr> </table> <p>Total quantities to be supplied in April, May and June 1917.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Length, 10 feet.</td><td>Breadth.</td><td>Thickness.</td><td>Quantity.</td></tr> <tr> <td>12 inches.</td><td>2 inch.</td><td>2 inch.</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr> <td>10 "</td><td>3 "</td><td>2 "</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr> <td>10 "</td><td>4 "</td><td>2 "</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr> <td>10 "</td><td>5 "</td><td>2 inches.</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr> <td>8 "</td><td>5 "</td><td>2 "</td><td>200</td></tr> <tr> <td>8 "</td><td>5 "</td><td>2 "</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr> <td>10 "</td><td>6 "</td><td>2 "</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr> <td>10 "</td><td>6 "</td><td>2 "</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr> <td>10 "</td><td>6 "</td><td>2 "</td><td>100</td></tr> </table> <p>Total quantities to be supplied in April, May and June 1917.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Length, 10 feet and where.</td><td>Breadth.</td><td>Thickness.</td><td>Quantity.</td></tr> <tr> <td>12 inches.</td><td>2 inch.</td><td>2 inch.</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr> <td>8 "</td><td>3 "</td><td>2 "</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr> <td>10 "</td><td>4 "</td><td>2 "</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr> <td>10 "</td><td>5 "</td><td>2 "</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr> <td>10 "</td><td>5 "</td><td>2 "</td><td>100</td></tr> </table> <p>Total quantities to be supplied in April, May and June 1917.</p>	Length, 10 feet.	Breadth.	Thickness.	Quantity.	12 inches.	2 inches.	2 inch.	700	8 "	3 "	2 "	400	8 "	4 "	2 "	100	10 "	5 "	2 "	1,000	Length.	Breadth.	Thickness.	Quantity.	10 feet.	8 inches.	2 inch.	1,700	8 "	8 "	2 "	100	10 "	10 "	2 "	100	Length, 10 feet.	Breadth.	Thickness.	Quantity.	12 inches.	2 inch.	2 inch.	100	10 "	3 "	2 "	100	10 "	4 "	2 "	100	10 "	5 "	2 inches.	100	8 "	5 "	2 "	200	8 "	5 "	2 "	100	10 "	6 "	2 "	100	10 "	6 "	2 "	100	10 "	6 "	2 "	100	Length, 10 feet and where.	Breadth.	Thickness.	Quantity.	12 inches.	2 inch.	2 inch.	100	8 "	3 "	2 "	100	10 "	4 "	2 "	100	10 "	5 "	2 "	100	10 "	5 "	2 "	100
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* Timber for a large work will be considered on basis of best white if quantities need not be given for the lot.

Notes.—Ordnance for delivery Free Co Bank Ammanabad (Police Munition Railway) will only be considered.

Ammanabad, 24th Decr., 1916.

H. D. BROWN, Major, R.A.,
Assistant Superintendent in charge, Cordite Factory.

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The Superintendent, Madras Branch Press, Adalatpet.
Messrs. D. B. Gangopadhyay & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. Chatterjee & Co., Ltd., Calcutta.
Messrs. J. C. Karmacharya & Co. (Printers), Calcutta.
Messrs. J. C. Karmacharya, Ltd., Mount Road, Madras.
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Messrs. G. C. Sengupta Brothers, Madras.
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Messrs. S. Sengupta & Co., Madras.
Messrs. S. Sengupta & Co., Madras.

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Messrs. Constable & Co., 11, Old Bailey, London.
Messrs. Constable & Co., 12, Old Bailey, London.
Messrs. Constable & Co., 13, Old Bailey, London.
Messrs. Constable & Co., 14, Old Bailey, London.
Messrs. Constable & Co., 15, Old Bailey, London.
Messrs. Constable & Co., 16, Old Bailey, London.

Messrs. W. Constable & Co., 1, Great Street, London.
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Messrs. W. Constable & Co., 3, Great Street, London.
Messrs. W. Constable & Co., 4, Great Street, London.
Messrs. W. Constable & Co., 5, Great Street, London.
Messrs. W. Constable & Co., 6, Great Street, London.
Messrs. W. Constable & Co., 7, Great Street, London.

[A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Madras Buildings, or at Mount Road, Madras.]

[The contents of the publications are for printing and printing.]

The following publications, damaged by fire, are for sale at half price at the Government Press, Madras, S.O.—

EMPLOYMENT AND AGRICULTURE (By John Macdonald, M.A.). Royal 8vo, cloth, lettered.

Rs. 1. (2s.)

MADRAS KARNATAKA (By Mohi-ud-Din Khan Bahadur). Royal 8vo, cloth, lettered.

Rs. 1. (2s.)

MADRAS OF THE PROVINCE OF MADRAS (By H. H. Baden-Powell, I.C.S.). Demy 8vo, half bound leather and cloth. Rs. 2. (2s.) (For sale to Government officials only.)

List of Books published during the current quarter.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

BOARD OF REVENUE (OFFICE SETTLEMENT, SURVEY, LAND RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS).

Board's Statistical Tables. Eleventh List of Corrections to Vol. I. Part 1. (2s.)

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF THE BOOKS AND THE UNIVERSITY EDUCATION, 1913. Published 2nd January 1914.

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REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT. Part 9. (2s.)

Rs. 1. (2s.)

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT. Part 10. (2s.)

Rs. 1. (2s.)

WANTED certified applicants for the post of senior vaccination permanently vacant in this district. Pay Rs. 15 per mensem with usual travelling allowances according to the Civil Service Regulations. Selected applicants will be appointed on probation for one year and will be confirmed at the end of the period if their work and conduct are satisfactory.

P. F. MATURAR,
Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Salem, 10th December 1915.

Advertisements are invited for a temporary Draftsman's job on Rs. 35—50—65 per mensem in the office of the District Forest Officer, North Tellore.

1. The applicants should have passed either the Lower Subordinate test or the Draftsman's test of the Tamil Engineering College with survey group and preference in surveying or should possess the Draftsman's group certificate in mechanical drawing and survey group certificate in surveying.

2. Applications will be received by the undersigned till the end of January 1917.

3. Applicants will be given to those who have experience of previous work in District Forest Officer and who have got sufficient educational qualifications to look after clerical work as well.

MR. HANBULLAH SAHIB,
District Forest Officer.

North Tellore, 10th December 1915.

Advertisements are invited for the post of Minor Irrigation Sub-Engineer on Rs. 50 temporarily for six months for service in the Madigala canals.

Applicants should be submitted in the undersigned if seen. Applications received after 1st February 1917 will not be accepted. Those but those who are qualified under the rules need apply. Copies of instructions should be attached to the applications.

H. A. R. VERNON,
Acting Collector.

Tirupattur Collector's Office,
22nd December 1916.

Advertisements are invited for the post of a Surveyor on Rs. 50 plus Rs. 25 Agency allowances for a period of one year for service in the Gidipada Agency of the Tirupattur district. Applicants for this post should be capable of signing &c. ready, carrying lines of levels and preparing plans and estimates of work and landings. Preference will be given to a man with experience in the alignment of hill roads.

Applications should in the first instance be submitted to the Deputy Tahsil Dar, Gidipada Agency, Tirupattur post, Tirupattur district.

H. A. R. VERNON,
Acting Agent in the District.

Agreed to the District Officer, Tirupattur,
22nd December 1916.

WANTED immediately applicants for a clerkship in a masonry of about two and a half months in this office on Rs. 25 a mensem. The selected candidate if found efficient will be provided for permanently at the earliest opportunity. A knowledge of shorthand is particularly required and candidates qualified under the Public Service Notification will be preferred.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAN,
Attendant District Office.

Tandil, 2nd January 1917.

WANTED immediately candidates for Field Surveyor's posts in the Bellary district on Rs. 25. Candidates should apply to the undersigned stating age, qualifications and experience held previously.

J. M. TURINO,
Collector.

Bellary Collector's Office,
5th January 1917.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after 15th February 1917, I intend moving the High Court to stand me as a Vaid thereof.
Madrass, 5th December 1915.

S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR

On or after the 20th January 1917, I intend moving the High Court to stand me as a Vaid thereof.
Madrass, 10th December 1915.

H. R. SUBRAMANYAM.

On or after the 20th January 1917, I intend moving the High Court to stand me as a Vaid thereof.
Chennai, 17th December 1915.

N. R. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR.

ESTATE OF COLONEL GEORGE HENRY BUTLER NEWTON (DECEASED).

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims against the Estate of George Henry Butler Newton late of 245 Gloucester Terrace Hyde Park (late Captain of Middlesex Regt of December 1915) are required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned on or before the 14th day of February 1917 at the undersigned address after which date the Administrator of the said Estate will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said George Henry Butler Newton deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

No. 7, Abchurch Lane, London,
14th December 1916.

R. N. O. CAMPBELL,
Administrator of the estate.

ESTATE OF SUBJUNCTION GENERAL CHARLES EDWIN McVITTIE (DECEASED).

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims against the Estate of Charles Edwin McVittie formerly of Thornecliffe in the County of Durham late of Goodrich Grenadier in the County of Devon (deceased) of the 14th day of January 1917 are required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned on or before the 14th day of February 1917 at the undersigned address after which date the Administrator of the said estate will proceed to distribute the assets and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Charles Edwin McVittie deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

High Court House, London,
14th December 1916.

H. BRIGHTWELL,
Administrator of the Estate of Subjunct General
Charles Edwin McVittie (deceased).

ESTATE OF CAPTAIN JOHN THORPE LEWIS (DECEASED).

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims against the Estate of John Thorpe Lewis formerly of Truro, Cornwall, Southern India, Chief Engineer of the South Indian Railway Company (Ltd.), late a Captain in the 4th Cavalry Brigade, late a Major in the 1st Cavalry Brigade, are required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned on or before the 14th day of February 1917 at the undersigned address after which date the Administrator of the said estate will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said John Thorpe Lewis (deceased) or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

High Court House, London,
14th December 1916.

H. BRIGHTWELL,
Administrator of the estate of Captain John
Thorpe Lewis (deceased).

ESTATE OF PETER STEVENS (DECEASED).

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate and effects throughout the whole of British India of Peter Stevens late of Woodside Wren, Abchurch Lane in the County of North in England (late a Major in the 1st Cavalry Brigade) are required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned on or before the 14th day of February 1917 at the undersigned address after which date the Administrator of the said estate will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Peter Stevens deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

High Court House, London,
14th December 1916.

G. MCGURRY,
Administrator of the Estate of
Peter Stevens (deceased).

INSOLVENCY PETITION.

No. 75 of 1916 in the Court of the Honourable Mr. Justice, District.

Take notice that Fakhri Gerdhaji Metali Sahib of Bhandarkar has applied to be declared insolvent and all creditors intending to make objections should appear and object before the above Court at 10 a.m. on 17th January 1917.

Gautier, 27th December 1916.

R. METALWADI,
Debtor.

PAGE 69 MATTHEW.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1916 of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent (one penny) on the paid-up capital of the Bank, will be payable to the registered holders of the Bank's shares on the 15th instant, which date the transfer books will be closed.

(The order of the Board of Directors)

W. E. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer

Malina, Ted January 2018

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS.
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1916.

[illegible]

FAVORITE ARTS, LEARN, ACHIEVEMENT

ASSETS				LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
	1914	1915	1916		1914	1915	1916
To Cash	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	To Capital Stock	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
To Receivables	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	To Reserves	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
To Inventory	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	To Retained Earnings	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
To Fixed Assets	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00				
To Other Assets	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00				
Total	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	Total	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00

Published for the information of the Proprietors.

(By notice of the Board of Directors.)

III, R. TOLMIE,
Chief, Research

W. E. HUNTLEY,
Secretary and Treasurer

WANG, CHEN, AND TAO

The following changes in the Book's staff are hereby notified:—

Mr. J. J. Jantzen to be Agent at Mungahon via Mr. C. Davies.
Mr. W. D. Mackay to be Agent at Salem, and Mr. G. A. T. Tyne.
Mr. S. H. Phillips to be Assistant in charge at Zaphenodary via Mr. A. L. M. Wiggins.
Mr. E. D. Lee to be Assistant at Graham via Mr. S. H. Phillips.
Mr. J. Stewart to be Sub-Agent at Columbia, via Mr. H. H. Richardson.

(The action of the Directors)

W. B. HUNTER,
Rochester and Truro.

Macrop., 9th January 1947.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 21

MADEIRA, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1907.

[Figure 4 not visible]

MADRAS PORT TRUST

MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING, No. 38 OF 1916-17, HELD ON THE
1st DECEMBER 1916.

Phonology

The Hon'ble Mr. Francis J. E. Spiller, M.P., Chairman.

Mr. F. E. Riden, M.A., I.C.S.
Commander C. W. Sherrin, R.N.
Mr. J. W. Lacey, M.A.
Mr. A. Mulford, M.A.
Mr. A. B. George
The Hon'ble Mr. G. F. Fawcett
Mr. J. F. G. G. G.
Mr. A. P. G. G.

Mr. H. P. M. Sae,
No. 3, H. Thengay,
Kine Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Kaddas
Mafika Saitik.
H.R. Sr. Rao Sahib C. Kamasrajan Chetti
Gow.
M. H. Sr. Rao Bahadur P. Thengayya Chetti
Gow. Sae.

⁵⁴⁶ Ibid., as printed and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Thursday the 14th December 1866.

286. Road entries on fence recorded by, and the killing of, a *Canis lupus* on road of Communistas Highway and Highway 24 M., and Mr. P. Kofas who at the Road meeting of December 1st was asked to require aid the authorities attending the rescue of four light-blue *Canis lupus* from the area near Represorio, on the border of Honduras.

Resolved that five pages each be given to the five ex-marines now mentioned in the H. C. Fishbein letter, dated the 27th November 1946, chargeable to the ex-officio of the Ministry for expiring service benefits.

287. Read a note by the Trust's Chief Engineer recommending the payment of compensation to George Amund, sole defendant on *Freemasons' Malabar* listed as the owner.

Resolved to sanction the payment of a sum of Rs. 10 lakh to be distributed to the teachers of the Government schools.

124. The Board have agreed with long members of the secret staff, in action as the Western front, on November 24th, of the son of Mr. T. W. Mear, Distinguished Member, who has been in the Trench's service for thirteen years, and with the Chairman to convey to Mr. Mear an expression of their kind regards.

198. The Board have learnt with deep sorrow of the death, last July, in action on the Western front, of the son of Mr. H. W. Fowler, Section Master, who has been in the Trust's service for more than a half year, and wish the Chairmen to convey to Mr Fowler an expression of their kind sympathy.

204. Reported that the new time ball—a copper ball, three feet diameter and 114 lbs. in weight—was set in fire at the old time sphere, on the 12th December 1912. The new time ball is dropped electrically at 1 p.m. by the Marine Observatory. It is mounted on the north front of the signal's watch-tower on the sea wall, in the third storey of the second tower of Madras harbour fort.

261. The following statement summarizing harbour dues collected in and up to the end of November 1909, with those for the corresponding period of the previous two years was ordered to be recorded—

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of November 1909.

I. Harbour receipts—		1908.			1909.			1910.			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
(1) Dues on imports ..	..	41,853	4	7	16,948	3	4	81,852	17	3
(2) Dues on exports ..	..	10,468	1	0	18,454	11	0	10,566	1	0
(3) French dues exports ..	..	5,500	1	0	5,434	14	0	11,848	11	0
(4) Storage receipts ..	..	76	11	0	358	0	0	989	14	0
(5) Rent for storage space ..	..	975	7	0	1,168	12	0	1,651	10	0
(6) Harbour terminal charges ..	..	4,574	0	1	5,956	13	3	4,271	0	3
(7) Canteen ..	..	7,881	8	7	11,404	10	0	10,325	1	0
(8) Fortage, special ..	..	357	8	0	369	8	0	467	8	0
(9) Diversions ..	..	315	0	0	64	8	8	181	0	0
(10) Rents of harbour wharves ..	..	..	..	..	416	0	0	703	0	0
II. Rents, fees and penalties—											
(1) Rent of properties ..	..	2,119	0	6	4,579	10	7	7,580	1	8
(2) Overland fees ..	..	2,724	8	4	3,688	0	0	1,755	8	8
(3) Passenger tolls	3,569	5	9	—	2,888	0	0
(4) Taxes and penalties ..	..	..	..	..	—	49	1	0	0	0
(5) Railway tolls ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Sales—											
(1) Water sold to boats ..	..	1,189	15	8	909	8	0	1,168	8	5
(2) Tea ..	..	179	6	8	433	8	7	810	8	0
(3) Sale of sundry goods	1,828	10	0	—	2,016	14	3
(4) Other sales ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Contributions to Revenue—											
(1) Fresh Port Fund ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Town Development ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Interest—											
(1) Interest on investments ..	..	1,769	0	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Miscellaneous—											
(1) Profit on investments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Commission on Corporation timber ..	..	312	0	6	319	16	6	378	1	0
(3) Range fees ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII. Dues resulting adjustment ..	..	78	0	0	0	10	0	..	..	..
Total ..	..	85,871	1	8	1,04,828	78	6	1,16,740	21	8

		Totals of 1910-1911.			Totals of 1911-1912.			Totals of 1912-1913.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
April ..	1,16,259	10	4	74,358	3	4	74,322	7	21	—
May ..	1,31,188	10	4	84,858	3	8	87,800	8	10	—
June ..	1,14,151	0	10	85,882	14	8	1,04,680	0	8	—
July ..	1,14,188	0	7	1,30,000	0	8	89,334	12	7	—
August ..	10,351	0	8	1,05,162	1	8	1,29,183	5	8	—
September ..	13,109	0	9	1,07,187	7	1	1,29,137	13	6	—
October ..	14,904	0	11	1,05,162	0	4	99,410	4	1	—
November ..	82,471	1	8	1,04,888	15	0	1,16,740	11	5	—
Total ..	8,15,645	0	10	7,66,857	4	4	8,37,740	1	8	—

262. The following statement of estimates mentioned since the 14th December 1908 was ordered to be recorded:—

Statement of estimates by Chairman and Board.

Period accounts.	Authority.		Name of work.	Amount estimated.	Status of budget estimates with authority.	Obligations to	Remarks.
	No.	Date.					
B. B. No. 111, Feb. 1909.		1908-1909	Capital Water Works.	—	—	Capital	Rs. 10,000,000
		1909-1910	A. Capital estimate for the construction of a new quay along the coast line, at the Indian Harbour.	20,00,000	—	Capital	Rs. 10,000,000
		1910-1911	General Works.	—	—	Capital	Rs. 10,000,000
		1911-1912	Indian Port Fund.	—	—	Capital	Rs. 10,000,000
		1912-1913	Indian Port Fund.	—	—	Capital	Rs. 10,000,000

293. Resolved O.O. No. 511, Public (Madras), dated 18th November 1916, sanctioning a reward amounting to Rs. 50,00,000 for the apprehension of a ship crew along the west coast of the Madras Harbour—see Board's Resolution No. 253, dated the 10th September 1916.

294. Resolved O.O. No. 306, Public (Madras), dated 18th December 1916, recommending pay of a telegram received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India stating that Mr. R. H. G. Mitchell has been permitted to return to duty.

295. Resolved Administration Report of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1915-16.

296. Receipts and cash held by the Bank of Madras, for the Madras Port Trust on the 31st December 1916 were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Debitment recordest.	Cash balance.
Various Account	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Provision Fund Account	* Nil.	78,993 10 6
Deposit Account	9,88,000	3,486 4 1
Bombay Porters' House Charity Account	11,700	3,107 14 3
Divided Eastern's Fund Account	25,400	1,766 22 8
Pilotage Fund Account	16,500	1,708 4 1
Harbour dues Account	88,100	— 278 15 2
Railway Freight Advances Account	34	22,804 4 0
	Nil.	9,218 8 0

Port Trust Clerk, Madras,
8th January 1917.

F. J. K. SPRING,
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 2.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1917. (Part, 4 p.m.)

ABKARI NOTICE

NOTICE OF SALE OF ABKARI AND OPTUM PRIVILEGES IN MADRAS TOWN FOR THE LEASE, 1917-18.

Notice is hereby given that the Fort St. George Abkari, Taxes, Gharis, and Optum shops along in the enclosed schedule will, for the lease commencing from 1st April 1917, be put up to public auction by the Collector of Madras at his office on Thursday the 1st February 1917, commencing at 11 a.m.

Schedule I.—Fort St. George Abkari.

- | Shop No. | Locality. |
|----------|--|
| 1. | New Watering-place, Tippenpore High Road, between Arumthalamangal Avenue Cut and Vaidathal Main Road, 100 yards. |
| 2. | Tippenpore, between Main Road and between Police Station and previous No. 40, 50 yards. |
| 3. | Old Watering-place, Tippenpore High Road, between Golden Gate and Cemetery Road. |
| 4. | Tippenpore, between Tippenpore High Road, between the Main Road and Tippenpore Road. |
| 5. | Tippenpore, between Tippenpore High Road, between the Main Road and Tippenpore Road. |
| 6. | Tippenpore, between Tippenpore High Road, between the Main Road and Tippenpore Road. |
| 7. | Tippenpore, between Tippenpore High Road, between the Main Road and Tippenpore Road. |
| 8. | Tippenpore, between Tippenpore High Road, between the Main Road and Tippenpore Road. |
| 9. | Tippenpore, between Tippenpore High Road, between the Main Road and Tippenpore Road. |
| 10. | Tippenpore, between Tippenpore High Road, between the Main Road and Tippenpore Road. |
| 11. | Tippenpore, between Tippenpore High Road, between the Main Road and Tippenpore Road. |
| 12. | Tippenpore, between Tippenpore High Road, between the Main Road and Tippenpore Road. |
| 13. | Tippenpore, between Tippenpore High Road, between the Main Road and Tippenpore Road. |
| 14. | Tippenpore, between Tippenpore High Road, between the Main Road and Tippenpore Road. |
| 15. | Tippenpore, between Tippenpore High Road, between the Main Road and Tippenpore Road. |
| 16. | Tippenpore, between Tippenpore High Road, between the Main Road and Tippenpore Road. |
| 17. | Tippenpore, between Tippenpore High Road, between the Main Road and Tippenpore Road. |
| 18. | Tippenpore, between Tippenpore High Road, between the Main Road and Tippenpore Road. |
| 19. | Tippenpore, between Tippenpore High Road, between the Main Road and Tippenpore Road. |
| 20. | Tippenpore, between Tippenpore High Road, between the Main Road and Tippenpore Road. |
| 21. | Tippenpore, between Tippenpore High Road, between the Main Road and Tippenpore Road. |

Schedule II.—Foreign Liquor Taxation.

- | Shop No. | Locality. |
|----------|---|
| 1. | Tippenpore, between Main Road and between Police Station and previous No. 40, 50 yards. |
| 2. | Tippenpore, between Main Road and between Police Station and previous No. 40, 50 yards. |
| 3. | Tippenpore, between Main Road and between Police Station and previous No. 40, 50 yards. |
| 4. | Tippenpore, between Main Road and between Police Station and previous No. 40, 50 yards. |
| 5. | Tippenpore, between Main Road and between Police Station and previous No. 40, 50 yards. |
| 6. | Tippenpore, between Main Road and between Police Station and previous No. 40, 50 yards. |
| 7. | Tippenpore, between Main Road and between Police Station and previous No. 40, 50 yards. |
| 8. | Tippenpore, between Main Road and between Police Station and previous No. 40, 50 yards. |
| 9. | Tippenpore, between Main Road and between Police Station and previous No. 40, 50 yards. |
| 10. | Tippenpore, between Main Road and between Police Station and previous No. 40, 50 yards. |
| 11. | Tippenpore, between Main Road and between Police Station and previous No. 40, 50 yards. |
| 12. | Tippenpore, between Main Road and between Police Station and previous No. 40, 50 yards. |
| 13. | Tippenpore, between Main Road and between Police Station and previous No. 40, 50 yards. |
| 14. | Tippenpore, between Main Road and between Police Station and previous No. 40, 50 yards. |
| 15. | Tippenpore, between Main Road and between Police Station and previous No. 40, 50 yards. |
| 16. | Tippenpore, between Main Road and between Police Station and previous No. 40, 50 yards. |
| 17. | Tippenpore, between Main Road and between Police Station and previous No. 40, 50 yards. |
| 18. | Tippenpore, between Main Road and between Police Station and previous No. 40, 50 yards. |
| 19. | Tippenpore, between Main Road and between Police Station and previous No. 40, 50 yards. |
| 20. | Tippenpore, between Main Road and between Police Station and previous No. 40, 50 yards. |
| 21. | Tippenpore, between Main Road and between Police Station and previous No. 40, 50 yards. |



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 23

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1917. [Price, 2 pds.]

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

2017.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Temperature.				Wet Bulb.	Winds.	Prevailing direction.	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	Remarks.
		General Daily Range.		General Extremes.									
		Dry.	Wet.	Max.	Min.								
January.	Inches.	"	"	"	"	Obs.		Miles.	Inches.	Obs.	"Hrs.		
1st Mon.	30.025	70.2	71.4	70.0	71.0	74.1	38	E.S.E.	150	..	80	7.1	Fine with pass- ing clouds.
2nd Tues.	..	69.8	72.8	70.2	73.0	74.4	18	E. by S.	115	..	41	8.2	Fine with clouds.
3rd Wed.	..	70.0	72.8	70.1	73.0	74.4	40	S.	85	..	41	8.2	Do.
4th Thurs.	..	69.750	70.8	69.8	70.0	74.1	74	E. by E.	137	..	31	8.8	Do.
5th Fri.	..	69.6	70.1	67.0	68.0	74.1	64	N.E. by E.	145	..	26	4.1	Do.
6th Sat.	..	69.1	70.7	67.6	68.4	73.0	50	S.E.	200	..	20	4.2	Fine with pass- ing clouds.
7th Sun.	..	69.1	70.0	67.0	68.2	73.0	41	N.E. by E.	202	..	28	4.7	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometer are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m., and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The screen of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the average of the Fort George is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general vapour registered are for the current civil day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 41.1, the average for the same period being 0.17 inch.

ABSTRACT of the Mean Meteorological Observations of Madras in December 1916
compared with the average of past years.

Mean element	1916	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	30.168	0.038 below	30.206
Temperature of air	78.1	0.4 above	77.7
Do. of evaporation	76.4	0.5	76.9
Percentage of humidity	78	1 below	79
Constant solar heat in foot	168.2	15.9 above	152.3
Maximum in shade	83.7	0.1	83.6
Minimum in shade	69.9	0.1 below	69.8
Do. on grass	67.4	0.7 above	68.1
Rainfall in inches in 2 days	0.95	0.97 below	0.98
Do. since January 1st in 92 days	48.47	2.15	50.62
General direction of wind	N. E. by N.	1 point N.	N. N. E.
Daily velocity in miles	14.1	34 below	48.1
Percentage of cloudy sky	42	11	53
Do. of bright sunshine	44.4	1.5 above	42.9

DURATION AND QUANTITY of the Wind from different points.

From	Hours	Miles	From	Hours	Miles	From	Hours	Miles	From	Hours	Miles
North	88	565	East.	22	53	South.	..	..	West	..	..
N. by E.	61	394	E. by E.	15	74	E. by W.	..	..	W. by N.	..	..
N.E.E.	179	1119	E.S.E.	3	48	S.E.W.	..	..	W.S.W.	..	..
N.E. by E.	215	1725	S.E. by E.	..	..	S.W. by S.	..	..	N.W. by E.	..	..
S.E.	30	287	S.E.	..	..	S.W.	..	..	N.W.	..	..
N.E. by E.	14	91	S.E. by E.	..	..	S.W. by W.	..	..	N.W. by N.	..	..
E.N.E.	22	118	E.S.E.	..	..	W.S.W.	..	..	N.S.W.	..	..
E. by E.	38	84	S. by E.	..	..	W. by E.	..	..	S. by W.	..	..

There were four calm hours during the month. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a N.E. by E. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 128 miles.

B. LA. JONES,
Deputy Director.

Madras Observatory, 6th January 1917.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 2.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1917

[Price, 6 pice.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 6th JANUARY 1917.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Smallbunds and Bunds recovered 12-3 feet and 27-8 feet deep respectively. Sowing of greengram and transplantation of rice grown up. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, horsegram and sugarcane, cotton fair. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

VIZAGAPATAN.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of rice, greengram and ginger commencing or proceeding; of greengram and rice concluding. Transplantation of rice commencing or proceeding or concluding. Standing crops thriving. Harvested cotton, sugarcane, horsegram, rice, shola and paddy, cotton generally fair. Pasture generally sufficient. Fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient. Godavari 2-4 feet over bank. Ploughing; sowing of sorghum for second crop; sowing of pulses and transplantation of tobacco, cotton and paddy proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested cotton and pulses; cotton poor in fair; shola, paddy and sugarcane, fair to good, water normal; rice fair. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available except in parts. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KRISHNA.

Water-supply sufficient. Krishna 2-3 feet above bank. Ploughing; planting of tobacco seedlings commencing. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and cotton; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but highest price in one table. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of bengalgram, cowpeas and mung and transplantation of rice proceeding. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy; cotton fair to good; cotton fair. Pasture generally sufficient. Fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but highest price in one table. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply sufficient except under the Kurum-Giddipet dam. Transplantation of rice proceeding. Sowing of second crop paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, groundnut, sugarcane and horse, cotton fair. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but highest price in one table. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

RANDHAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested sugarcane and groundnut; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy proceeding, of wheat and white-cholam concluding. Standing of cotton, cholam and horsegram proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested cholam, horse, groundnut, cotton, paddy, cotton, sugarcane, indigo and horsegram, cotton fair; paddy, fair to normal. Pasture normal. Fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but black quarters, anthrax, foot and mouth disease and madcow prevalent in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Working of land proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested cholam, cotton fair; cotton and horse, poor. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but foot-and-mouth disease prevalent in few villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and working of cholam proceeding. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, gingelly, groundnut, horsegram and sugarcane; cotton generally fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

GUDDAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, and horsegram and transplantation and working of ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and groundnut, cotton fair to normal; arhar, indigo and cholam, poor to good. Pasture sufficient; fodder available, but scanty in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but disease is rampant in a few villages of these taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow of water over the Nellore and Bangam canals, but supply at the two outlets and in the Kanungu reservoir inadequate. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and ragi, transplantation and working of ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, cotton, normal to bumper; indigo and cholam, normal; cotton, but to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but epidemic aphthæ prevalent in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CHINLAGUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, transplantation and working of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and groundnut, cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax prevalent in three villages and disease (not reported) in another village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available.

SOUTH ARROY.

[Report not received.]

CHITTORG.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing sowing of paddy commencing or proceeding, of cholam proceeding. Transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, groundnut, indigo, cholam and sugarcane; pasture fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARROY.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Ploughing, sowing of ragi and transplantation and working of paddy proceeding. Standing crops generally good. Harvested groundnut, paddy, ragi, sugarcane and cholam; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of cholam commencing, of paddy commencing or proceeding, of cotton proceeding. Transplantation of ragi commencing or proceeding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, cholam, cotton, sugarcane, groundnut and ragi; cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHENNAITORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. No lack of water in the Courtney at Erode. Ploughing; transplantation of paddy commencing and of cholam proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, horsegram, cholam, ragi, cotton and groundnut; cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. No flow over the Grand Anicut, but supply is otherwise adequate. Sowing of cotton and paddy and transplantation of paddy and suga proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, Chola, uramba and groundnuts, cotton, fair to normal. Pasture sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Height of water over the crest of the northern and southern branches of the Lower Anicut 44 feet and 24 feet respectively. Transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts; sowing of ragi and tobacco commencing in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but west of rain or heavy parts of these crops. Harvested paddy, groundnut and suga normal to excess fair. Pasture sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply insufficient in most parts. Standing crops withering for want of rain in most parts. Harvested groundnut and cotton normal to excess fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair. Want of rain keenly felt.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Average discharge from the Periyar dam about 1,000 cusecs. Ploughing, sowing and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but require rain; they have become short in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy, ragi, chola and cotton, poor to fair. Pasture generally sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

KANNIAR.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing and sowing proceeding; transplantation withering; sowing proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops fair to good; but paddy, ragi and suga withering in parts. Harvested paddy, ragi, chola, uramba, suga and groundnut; cotton, poor to fair, some taluk fair and normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TIRUNELVELY.

Water-supply insufficient except in Tirunelveli valley. No flow over the Velankulam anicut but discharge adequate. Ploughing, transplantation and sowing of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally good; but paddy crops under rain-fed lands withering or withered in parts of four taluks. Harvested ragi; cotton poor to fair. Pasture sufficient but scanty in parts; fodder generally available but scarce in parts. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects not encouraging. Rain very urgently needed.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but malnourished animals in some villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KRATANKORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Standing crops good. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing and pruning of rabi crops concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 26 January 1917.—Fairly fair generally and Nilgiris, light Godavari, Gunter, Chingleput, Madras, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madras and Bannod; all elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good generally except in parts of four districts where they are withering or withered for want of rain or require rain urgently. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding normally; cotton fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy and dry crops proceeding normally. Condition of cattle generally good. Water-supply insufficient in parts of Kanara, Anantapur, Chittoor, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and South; sufficient elsewhere. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Prices steady.

DEPT. OF REV. SERV. SECY., LARD ROOM & AGRY.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
24 January 1917.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 6th JANUARY 1917.

District.		Rainfall in inches.				Prices in Rupees (for 40 lbs) and Mace.												Cargos.		
		In the week.		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice.			Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Average for the year.		
		1916.	Average of 10 years.	1917.	Average of 10 years.	Average for the year.	Last week.	This week.	Average for the year.	Last week.	This week.	Average for the year.	Last week.	This week.	Average for the year.	Last week.	This week.	Average for the year.	Last week.	This week.
Central	Bombay	..	..	20.0	45.5	9.0	8.8	8.6	17.0	20.0	17.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Yamnapur	..	..	20.0	45.5	10.0	9.0	7.0	18.0	16.0	16.0	..	..	..	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
	Godavari	..	..	20.0	45.5	10.0	9.0	6.0	18.0	16.0	16.0	17.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
	Krishna	..	..	20.0	45.5	10.0	9.0	7.0	17.0	16.0	16.0	17.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
	Godavari	..	..	20.0	45.5	10.0	9.0	7.0	17.0	16.0	16.0	17.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Deccan	Marathwada	..	..	20.0	45.5	..	8.0	8.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
	Belgaum	..	..	20.0	45.5	9.0	7.0	7.0	..	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
	Beaver	..	..	20.0	45.5	..	7.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
	Amravati	..	..	20.0	45.5	9.0	8.0	8.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
	Chandrapur	..	..	20.0	45.5	9.0	7.0	7.0	17.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Coastal	Nagpur	..	..	20.0	45.5	10.0	8.0	8.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
	Chandrapur	..	..	20.0	45.5	9.0	7.0	7.0	17.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
	Nagpur	..	..	20.0	45.5	10.0	8.0	8.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
	Chandrapur	..	..	20.0	45.5	9.0	7.0	7.0	17.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
	Nagpur	..	..	20.0	45.5	10.0	8.0	8.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Deccan	Marathwada	..	..	20.0	45.5	..	7.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
	Beaver	..	..	20.0	45.5	..	7.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
	Amravati	..	..	20.0	45.5	9.0	8.0	8.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
	Chandrapur	..	..	20.0	45.5	9.0	7.0	7.0	17.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
	Nagpur	..	..	20.0	45.5	10.0	8.0	8.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Coastal	Nagpur	..	..	20.0	45.5	10.0	8.0	8.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
	Chandrapur	..	..	20.0	45.5	9.0	7.0	7.0	17.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
	Nagpur	..	..	20.0	45.5	10.0	8.0	8.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
	Chandrapur	..	..	20.0	45.5	9.0	7.0	7.0	17.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
	Nagpur	..	..	20.0	45.5	10.0	8.0	8.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0

A. = Agency.

B. = Belgaum.

C. = Average of 10 years ending 1910-11.

D. = Average of 10 years.

RAINFALL, RICES AND PULSES BY THE GOVERNMENT, GOVERNMENT PAPER.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 13

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1917. (Price, Rs. 1-2-6.)

Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 81.

The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 21st day of November 1916.

PRESENT:

- His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JORJE, Baron PRESTON of Leth, P.C., G.C.S.I., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.
- The Hon'ble Sir P. S. NINGAPANE ATTAR, F.R.S.I., C.I.E.
- The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARRON, K.C.S.I.
- The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
- The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. E. HARRISMAN, F.R.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.I.E.
- The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BEARHOLM.
- The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. RAMAIAH.
- The Hon'ble Mr. L. K. BUCKLEY.
- The Hon'ble Mr. R. E. CLARKE.
- The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COCHRAN.
- The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVISON, C.I.E.
- The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. KILN, R.E., C.I.E.
- The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.
- The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAMASWAMI ACHARYA, C.I.E.
- The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.

(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakikayar.)

[21st November 1916.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TREWSTER.
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. RAJAG. AGGARWAL.
 The Hon'ble the Hon. G. PITTENDRICH.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBRAMANIAM RAO PARTULU GUPTA.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMANANJAN RAO PARTULU GUPTA.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KESAVA RAO PARTULU.
 The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.
 The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur A. SUBRAMANIAM HANDESH AVMAGAL.
 The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. SAKUNICA BEAL.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA SUBRAMANIAM AVMAGAL.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. KAMA AVMAGAL.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PARTULU.
 The Hon'ble B. RAJA RAJAWARA SETHUPATI alias MUTTUSWAMINATHA SETHUPATI AVMAGAL, Raja of Rameswari.
 The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMANATHA MURUGIAN.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAVALATTARA MUPPIE NATHAN.
 The Hon'ble YAGAS HANNA SATHI RAJAG.
 The Hon'ble Mr. GEORGE FRANK.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. HARRISON.
 The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. HARRIS.
 The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE MURRAY ALI SATHI RAJAG, Khan Bahadur, K. C. S. I., Amir-i-Akmal of Prince of Arcot.
 The Hon'ble the Most Reverend JOHN ADELIN, D.D.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAKALAI CHETTIAR AVMAGAL.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. H. SUBRAMANIAM RAO PARTULU GUPTA.
 The Hon'ble Raja, Raja Sri Rao VENKATA KUMARA PRINCE RAJAG RAO Bahadur, of Bobbili.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen took the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then took their seats:—

The Honourable Mr. MAJIDUDDIN EDWARD CHUDMAN.

The Honourable Raja, Raja Sri Rao VENKATA KUMARA PRINCE RAJAG RAO Bahadur, of Bobbili.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by His Excellency the President under rule 11 of the statutory rules for the asking of questions in the Council:—

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as presented.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner:—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in turn, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to allow the Honourable Member a reasonable opportunity of rising to his place, if he is desirous of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakikayar.

1 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Mahomedan residents of Devipattam, Ramanad district, have submitted a memorial to Government on 22nd June 1916, placing before the Government the economic and hardships they undergo at Mandapam quarantine camp?

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to take immediate action in the matter?

1 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to the reply to question No. 45.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

21st November 1915.] (Mr. Ahmed Yaqub Mirza.)

2 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Government have received a memorial from the Muhammadan residents of Badli town, Cuddalore district, protesting against the action of the Hindus who conducted a pig procession in front of their mosques on the 7th May 1915?

Provision to be made of mosque, Badli town, Cuddalore district.

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state what action they have taken in the matter?

2 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Honorable Member is referred to G.O. No. 3603, Judicial, dated the 17th July 1915, which has been laid on the Editors' Table.

3 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that Government have received a memorial from the ratepayers and citizens of Combar, dated 26th July 1915, regarding certain grievances in their municipality?

Grievances of ratepayers in the Combar Municipality.

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to consider favourably their request contained in paragraph 2 of the memorial, by leaving open two more seats for Indian councillors?

3 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The question of appointing more Indian members to the municipal council will be considered in connection with the filling of future vacancies.

4 Q.—With reference to my question No. 72 in the meeting held on the 11th November 1915, and the Government's answer thereto, regarding overtime fees for the Port establishment in the municipal,

Overtime fees to Port establishment in the municipal.

(a) is it a fact that G.O. No. 52, Marine, dated 30th January 1905, abolishes overtime fees for the clerks employed in the Port office;

(b) is it a fact that no increase of pay was given to the clerks (except the head clerks), since the issue of G.O. No. 172, Marine, dated 18th May 1903;

(c) did the Government aware that the overtime fees for the Customs Department have been further increased by G.O. No. 545, Separate Branch Department, dated 4th July 1915;

(d) if the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to allow the Port establishment the right of collecting similar overtime fees from the merchants and shipping firms; and

(e) if the Government however find it impossible to allow the clerks to collect overtime fees, will they be pleased at least to increase their pay, considering that no increase was given to them since 1903?

4 A.—(a) The facts are as stated in answer to the Honorable Member's previous question on the subject. Overtime fees to clerks employed under Port Officers were discontinued under the order quoted.

(b) Since 1903 the minimum pay of the permanent clerical establishment of the Port Department has been raised from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20.

(c) The scale of overtime fees payable to Customs Officers was revised, not with a view to increasing these fees, but to simplify accounting and to remove inequalities in the emoluments drawn by officers of different grades. It is anticipated that the revision will result in a small increase. In the Customs, as in the Port Department, overtime fees are not ordinarily allowed to the clerical, accounts, or supervising staff.

(d) The Government see no sufficient reason to reconsider the existing orders.

(e) The Government are not satisfied of the necessity for any general revision of the pay of the Port establishment.

(Mr. Ahmad Taqui Marikkar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.) [21st NOVEMBER 1916,

Religious
duty leaves no
time for
other work.

5 Q.—(a) Are Government aware that a disturbance took place between the Hindus and the Mohammedans of Tanjore on the night of 3rd October 1916, when the former were conducting a *Dussehra* procession in front of the mosque in Great Collier Road with music and drums?

(b) In view of the frequent disturbance of this sort to which Government's attention has been repeatedly drawn by me, will Government be pleased to issue an order now, prohibiting the play of music and the beating of *tam-tam* in front of mosques?

5 A.—The answer to both parts of the question is in the negative.

Decision to
appoint a lady
doctor to
conduct a
post mortem
examination is
made.

6 Q.—(a) Are Government aware of an article in *New India*, dated 2nd October 1916, regarding the death on the 21st September 1916 of Dr. K. Vital Rao, the Assistant Surgeon of the Madras Municipal Hospital, being the result of a rat which he got while operating on the body of a Mohammedan woman who came from Ceylon and who was suspected of plague?

(b) While regretting the death of Dr. K. Vital Rao, I request that Government will be pleased to ascertain the reason why due regard was not given to G.O. No. 1809 of 13th June 1915, by not deposing a lady doctor to conduct the post mortem examination.

6 A.—(a) The Government have perused the article.

(b) The case was suspected to be one of plague, and as the lady apothecaries are constantly required to attend on maternity cases, it was considered undesirable in the interests of the patients whom they attend that they should conduct the post mortem examination of a plague patient. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer therefore conducted the post mortem examination himself with the aid of his assistants.

Application for
a certificate
under section
4 (2) of the
Madras Medical
Registration
Act.

7 Q.—(a) Have Government received two petitions from Mr. T. K. Muhammad Akbar Fakhruddin, Tanjore, one dated 19th April and another dated 21st July 1916, praying that he may be granted a certificate under the provisions of section 4 (2) of the Madras Medical Registration Act IV of 1914?

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to grant him the desired certificate in view of the reasons set forth in the petitions?

7 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The petitioner having no registrable qualification under the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914, the Government have permitted him, as a special case, to appear for the final sub-assistant surgeons' examination to be held in 1917 to enable him to secure this qualification. They have also sanctioned his retention in the South Indian Railway medical service without registration for a period of one year.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.

Government
take of notice
in regard to
the appointment
of a
Principal of
the College
Colleges.

8 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether under the Municipal Account Code of 1910, article 26, it was the duty of the Chairman to consult the Inspector of Schools before appointing masters to municipal high schools and colleges;

(b) whether this article was omitted in 1912 and G.O. Nos. 461-463 M., dated 11th March 1912, amended article 24 so as to confine the Chairman's duty of previous consultation with the Inspector of Schools to cases of such appointments where the maximum salary was below Rs. 50 per mensem, and to make the Director of Public Instruction the person to be consulted in cases involving a higher salary;

(c) whether finally in G.O. No. 16 M., dated 12th January 1915, Government abolished all necessity for previous consultation with any educational authority in cases where the Chairman appoints masters to colleges and secondary schools whose maximum pay is Rs. 100 or above Rs. 100;

21st November 1916.]

(Mr. Naranika Aggar.)

(d) whether the object of the above changes has been to give a greater freedom of action to Municipal Councils;

(e) whether Government issued G.O. Min. No. 2021 M., dated 27th October 1914, dissolving an unnecessary and undesirable a draft bylaw of the Salem Municipal Council which proposed to compel the Chairman to submit his appointments to a committee and to offer his reasons if he departed from their advice;

(f) whether Government issued G.O. Min. No. 1739 M., dated 5th October 1915, directing the Salem Municipal Chairman that the nomination to the Principalship of the Municipal College should be made on the advice of a small committee which should include the Inspector of Schools of the circle;

(g) whether the Government has received a protest against the above (f) from a public meeting held at Salem on 25th October 1915 and (2) from the Salem Municipal Council; and

(h) whether in the light of the answers to the above, the Government will be pleased to modify their G.O. No. 1739 M. by not insisting on consultation with the Inspector of Schools of the circle?

8 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The order quoted was not final. The effect of it was to enlarge the range of appointments in respect of which the Inspector was required to be consulted. It was not intended in any way to affect the procedure in respect of appointments which require the sanction of Government. This was made clear in G.O. No. 1928 M., dated 22nd September 1915 and 1932 M., dated 18th November 1915.

(d) The object of the changes, so far as educational appointments were concerned, was to raise the salary limit of the Municipal Chairman's powers of patronage to Rs. 108 per mensem and to ensure the taking of expert advice in all cases irrespective of pay.

(e) Is the Government Order quoted the Government disapproved a draft by-law requiring the Chairman to submit all applications for appointments on its 59 and upwards to a standing committee of councilors.

(f) The appointment in question is one requiring the sanction of Government. A Vice Chairman in temporary charge of the office made a nomination for it without consulting the Director of Public Instruction, as required by rule, and without interviewing the candidates. The advice given by the Government in the Government Order referred to was in accordance with the suggestions of the Director of Public Instruction.

(g) Yes.

(h) The appointment in question requires the sanction of the Government and they were entitled to suggest that the Chairman should take the advice of the Inspector of Schools as one of the members of the committee, the composition of which is otherwise left to his discretion. The Government are no reason to reconsider their order.

9 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state on what grounds G.O. No. 224, Educational, of 1915 was allowed to be superseded, and to lay on the table all the correspondence on the subject?

9 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 210, Educational, dated the 27th March 1916, which has been laid on the Members' Table.

10 Q.—With reference to the opinion expressed in G.O. No. 224, Educational, of 1915, that the "services of men of distinction in the legal profession, and in daily touch with it" should be reserved for the Madras Law College, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list showing the names of the present members of the staff and the years in which they were enrolled as Advocates or Vakils of the High Court?

Representative of a Government officer representing the Madras Law College

Members of the staff of the Madras Law College

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

[31st November 1916,

- 10 A.—The latest orders prescribing the qualifications of the members of the Law College staff are contained in G.O. No. 510, Educational, dated the 22nd March 1915. A * list giving the particulars desired by the Honourable Member is placed on the table.

Recent appointments to the Madras Law College staff.

- 11 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if the rules laid down in G.O. No. 294, Educational, of 1915, viz., that the Professors and Assistant Professors of the Law College should be of not less than 12 and 7 years' standing, have been observed in the recent appointments to the Law College staff?

- 11 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 510, Educational, dated the 22nd March 1915, which is the latest order on the subject and which has been laid on the Editors' Table.

Exhibition of the working hours of the Madras Law College.

- 12 Q.—Will the Government be pleased

(a) to consider the desirability of having the working hours of the Law College between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. as expressed in G.O. No. 229, Educational, of 1915 so that students may be free to work in the library during the daytimes, and

(b) to appoint a Curator of the library as ordered in the Government Order referred to above?

- 12 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 510, Educational, dated the 22nd March 1915, which has been placed on the Editors' Table. The Government see no reason to modify the arrangements sanctioned therein.

Working hours in the Madras Law College.

- 13 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a return showing the number of working hours per day in the Law College during the last ten years, and on the present day?

- 13 A.—The working hours of the college are from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and have been so during the past ten years.

Investigation into the causes of the recent strike in the Madras Law College.

- 14 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to request a High Court Judge to investigate into the causes of the recent strike in the Madras Law College and to recommend measures for preventing its recurrence in future?

- 14 A.—The Government are unable to entertain the suggestion.

Members of the Law College staff who have not been active practitioners.

- 15 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if there is any member of the Law College staff who has never been an active practitioner at the bar?

- 15 A.—The Government understand that there is no member of the College staff who has never practised at the bar.

The Law College which has experienced a deprivation of attendance made by the Principal will be ordered to be cancelled?

- 16 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if, having regard to the unqualified apology given in writing by every individual student recently on strike in the Madras Law College, any deprivation of attendance made by the Principal will be ordered to be cancelled?

- 16 A.—The Government do not propose to take any steps in the matter.

Whether the method of the Madras Law College is the right one.

- 17 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Madras Law College is the only professional College maintained by the Government which is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of placing the entire management of the Law College under the control of the Madras High Court?

- 17 A.—(a) In addition to the Law College there are two other professional colleges under the control of the Director of Public Instruction.

(b) The Government are unable to entertain the suggestion.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

7

31st November 1916.]

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Gillman.)

18 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to say whether they have now despatched their revised scheme for the reorganisation of the Provincial Judicial Service and the revision of its salaries to the Government of India?

Reorganisation of the Provincial Judicial Service, and revision of its salaries.

19 A.—The Government have not sent up any scheme to the Government of India.

20 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if they will consider the desirability of holding the prize-writing test twice a year?

Prize-writing test.

21 A.—The Government have considered the suggestion and do not think the adoption desirable.

22 Q.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the extracts from an article written by the Rev. Dr. Menon in the *Netherland Recorder* which were reproduced in the *Hindu* dated 24th October 1916 at page 10?

Rev. Dr. Menon's article in the *Netherland Recorder*.

(b) Do Government propose to take any action in regard to them?

23 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

24 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether they have perused the article headed "The Salem District Court" on page 5 of the *Hindu* dated 31st October 1916;

Prize-writing test.

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to shift the present District Court into the town near the Mann's Court as suggested in the said article; and

(c) if the proposal should involve additional expenditure, whether the Government will be pleased to consider the proposal so far as funds permit?

25 A.—(a) The Government have now perused the article.

(b) & (c) The Government do not propose to make any change.

26 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) if "Kouramalai" forest in Dinnampuri division (Salem district) which was till recently open for the grazing of cattle with permits is no longer open,

Forest in the Kouramalai division, Salem district.

(b) if they are aware of the great suffering caused to cattle owners of the many villages dependent on that source,

(c) if their complaint in respect of the same was received by the Dinnampuri Deputy Collector and the Salem Collector, and,

(d) if Government would consider their grievances and grant early redress?

27 A.—The Government have no information on the subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—“With regard to the question No. 24 about the closure of the Kouramalai forest in Dinnampuri division, Salem district, as this is causing considerable amount of dissatisfaction, will the Government be pleased to call for the information referred to?”

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN :—“Government consider that it can be very well left to local officers. The local officers must first be addressed on the subject and if they do not give relief, Government will be prepared to consider the matter.”

28 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) if the Tahsildar of Harur is still burdened with magisterial work, while the Deputy Tahsildar and Subordinate-Magistrate are also doing such work in that taluk,

Relieving the Tahsildar of Harur of his magisterial work.

(b) if it is possible to relieve the Tahsildar of such work without incurring additional expenditure, and

(c) if Government would consider the desirability of granting such relief?

29 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) It is not possible to make the change proposed without incurring additional expenditure, and the Government are therefore not prepared to accept the suggestion.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

[21st November 1918.]

Employment of
men from
various settle-
ments in the
district.

- 24 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) if the criminals of Kalichedu or other settlement were taken to the Anamasala to work under private employers of labour;
(b) if they were discontented with their being employed on the hills;
(c) if the criminals bolted away and had to be arrested and taken up the hills; and
(d) whether the Government would be pleased to place on the table papers showing:
(1) the terms and other arrangements on which the criminal tribes were taken to work under private employers on the hills,
(2) the nature of their grievances, and
(3) the steps taken to redress these grievances, and to state if they issued compelling the criminal chiefs to work on the hills even though the latter object to the present conditions?

- 24 A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Honessible Member is referred to the answer to question No. 47. Some of the returned coolies have been given employment at and near Polachi and others sent back to Kalichedu. So far as the Government are aware none have returned to the station. None are compelled to return.
(d) The Government are not prepared to place the papers on the table. It has never been intended to compel members of criminal tribes to work on the hills; the absence is wholly voluntary.

Recreation of
Salem taluk in the
Salem district.

- 25 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the proposed retransfer of Namasakal taluk to Salem district is likely to be given effect to from 1st April 1917 and if not, on what date, approximately?

- 25 A.—It is hoped to give effect soon to the retransfer of the Namasakal taluk to the Salem district, but the Government are unable to fix a date for the purpose.

Police of semi-
rotary pumps
in Salem
district.

- 26 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) whether they are aware that over 90 per cent of the semi-rotary pumps supplied to and put up in the Salem district for providing protected water-supply have in a very short time after they are put up, gone out of order, and are not working now; and
(b) whether they would, pending the discovery of "means of overcoming these" difficulties, be pleased to order that no more semi-rotary pumps be purchased or sent to the mofussal?

- 26 A.—(a) The Government have no information as to the number of pumps that have gone out of order in Salem. The result of the inquiry as to the system of providing pumps to wells was generally unfavourable to the semi-rotary pumps which were used. Further experiments are being made.
(b) Pending the result of these experiments it is not proposed to purchase any more semi-rotary pumps for the mofussal.

Publishing of
Flague
Committee's
recommendations
and definite measures
contemplated
by Government
regarding
the application
of the Epidemic
Disease Act to
persons attending
fairs and festivals.

- 27 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if they would publish the Flague Committee's specific recommendations and the definite measures contemplated by Government regarding "the operation of the notification system and of the application of the Epidemic Disease Act to persons attending fairs and festivals," at an early date so as to give the public ample time to study them and express their views thereon?

- 27 A.—If the report of the Madras Flague Committee is referred to, it was published in July last. The Government have not yet formulated any proposals with reference to the recommendations of the committee.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Elor November 1916.] (Mr. Narayana Ayyar, the Raja of Ramnad.)

25 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the discomfort and danger to the health of the public arising from—

(a) Railways in this Presidency carrying human beings in wagons intended for goods and unprovided with covers to shield the passengers from sun and rain;

(b) absence of waiting rooms in most of the stations between Dhanagudi and Hosur;

and will the Government be pleased to take early steps to the matter?

Discomforting
to ladies and
the absence of
waiting rooms
is a very
serious
matter.

26 A.—(a) The Government observe from the report of the Pilgrim Committee that the practice of conveying pilgrims in goods wagons has been almost entirely abandoned on the South Indian Railway and that it exists to a small extent on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. As for the action taken in regard to the recommendations made by the committee, the Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 57.

(b) The matter has been brought to the notice of Government and has been referred to the Agent, South Indian Railway, for report.

27 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if they have received any further report from the Nilgiri District Board throwing light on the steady and serious decrease in education of Badaga and Kanna within the last three years;

Education of
Badaga and
Kanna in the
Nilgiri district.

(b) whether they will take remedial measures themselves or leave it entirely to the District Board to do so; and

(c) what measures they would take or approve of in this matter?

28 A.—(a) The causes for the decrease are under investigation by the District Board and a report on the subject is awaited.

(b) & (c) The Government will consider the matter on receipt of the District Board's report.

The Hon'ble B. Raja Rajeswara Setupatti *alias* Hottaramallige Setupatti
Avargal, Raja of Ramnad.

29 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) when the amendment of the Estates Land Act I of 1908 is likely to be taken up;

(b) if the Board of Revenue has submitted its report; and,

(c) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place it on the table?

Amendment of
Estates Land
Act, 1908.

30 A.—(a) The amendment of the Estates Land Act I of 1908 is not likely to be taken up until after the close of the year.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government will consider this suggestion.

31 Q.—With reference to the answer given by the Government to the interpellation No. 6 at the meeting held on 26th April 1916, will the Government be pleased

(a) to state what decisions they have arrived at in the matter of a liberalised or modification in the Quarantine Regulations now enforced at Madras as Indian passengers by the Ceylon Government;

(b) to lay on the table the records of inquiry as also the correspondence with the Ceylon Government and their commissioners?

Quarantine
regulations for
passengers and
their
commodities.

32 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 45.

33 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when the Bill for the amendment of the Local Boards Act is likely to be taken up for consideration?

Bill to amend
the Local
Boards
Act.

34 A.—The suggestions of District Boards on the amendment of the Act are being examined. It is not possible to say definitely when the Bill will be ripe for introduction.

(Honourable
lawyers in the
office of
Commissioner of
Police, Madras.)

33 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of not appointing practising lawyers as non-official presidents of taluk boards for the same reason that they are rendered ineligible for such appointments as honorary magistrates?

33 A.—Practising lawyers are rendered ineligible for appointment as honorary magistrates by section 551 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which has no application to the office of Taluk Board President. In appointing a non-official to the latter office the practice of the Government is to select the most suitable gentleman available having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

(Name of a
lawyer for a
petition in the
Madras High
Court.)

34 Q.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the application made under section 40 of the Specific Relief Act for the issue of a mandamus on behalf of the trustees of Rānād temple, Triplicane, to the Commissioner of Police directing him to issue license for taking the usual procession during the recent Adī festival in pursuance of a declaration of the right of the trustees to take the procession in the usual route, obstructed in the City Civil Court, and the Commissioner's refusal to issue the license on the ground of an apprehended breach of the peace and the dropping of the procession in consequence?

(b) Is it a fact that the Commissioner has been refusing license year after year since 1912?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to issue necessary orders to the Commissioner of Police to see that such processions are allowed to take place, and in case of any breach of the peace being apprehended, the Police taking the needed precautions, if necessary, by seeking the help of the military force at Madras?

(d) Are the Government aware that the failure on the part of the Commissioner of Police to permit the procession from 1912 has caused widespread religious discontent in the minds of the Hindus, and thus feeling has become all the more intensified, more especially when a civil court decree is dishonoured?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Advocate-General appeared for the Commissioner of Police in the application made by the High Court (Original Side) by the trustees, under instructions from the Government?

34 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Under section 41 of the City Police Act the discretion of permitting or prohibiting the procession on any particular occasion vests in the Commissioner of Police, who is guided in his decision by the circumstances existing at the time of the application.

(d) No.

(e) Yes.

(Non-official
President of the
Raj Board.)

35 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of appointing non-official presidents to preside over Bench Courts constituted at various places in this Presidency, wherever it is possible to secure suitable men, and to allow retired or ex-officio presidents to preside only in the absence of non-official presidents, as is done at present at Madras and a few other places?

35 A.—The principle recommended for adoption, by the Honourable Member is being followed as far as possible in appointing Presidents of Bench Courts. The attention of the Honourable Member is drawn to the penultimate sentence in paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 2210, Home (Judicial), dated the 31st September 1916, which has been placed on the Orders' Table.

(Honourable
Member for
the Legal
Branch.)

36 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to move the High Court, assisted with the peculiar circumstances obtaining in the Rānād district, to modify rule 21 (b) framed by them under the Legal Practitioners Act as a special case, so that the second-grade pleaders practising in the Rānād district may be allowed to preside in the first and second class Magistrates' Courts and Bench Courts in the district of Madras, seeing that the headquarters of the Rānād district are located at Madras town itself, and that criminal complaints coming under sections 178, 185 and 476, Criminal Procedure Code, are taken cognizance of by the Madras Courts?

21st November 1918.] (*The Raja of Bikaner; Sir Srinawasi Ayyar.*)

36 A.—The Honourable Member previously refers to rule 20 (A). The rules under the Legal Practitioners Act are issued by the High Court. If any members desire an alteration of the rule, it is open to them to address the Honourable Judges.

37 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state who all among the members have been disqualified under section 9 (d) of the Court of Wards Act I of 1902 for either physical or mental defect or infirmity, and also to state who all of them have been disqualified while managing their property and who all without being put in charge of their estates?

(b) In the case of the latter, will the Government be pleased to state by what test their defects were discovered, and, if there should be any record to throw light on these, will the same be kindly placed on the table?

37 A.—(a) The Zamindar of Sirangpur is the only proprietor who has been declared to be disqualified under section 9 (d) of the Madras Court of Wards Act of 1902. He has never been in charge of his estate.

(b) In the case in question the Government have noticed at their decision after considering reports of various officers, medical and non-medical. They regret that they are unable to place the papers on the table.

38 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to advise to his appointment on M. R. Venkoba Rao, clerk, Salt Department, Morvelkote circle, Bikaner district, who appears to have been dismissed from service without charges being regularly framed and himself being given an opportunity to explain them as required by the rules?

38 A.—The question does not state the facts correctly. Formal charges were framed against the clerk and his explanation taken before he was dismissed. The Government are not prepared to reconsider their decision in the matter.

39 Q.—Are the Government aware that the deprivation of the benefit of the insurance system in the Postal department at Dewakot and at certain other places in the Chittagong, in consequence of a decree pronounced on a writ some time ago, has caused great inconvenience to the public, and in view of such cases being now available to take the insured parcels in the daytime in the various places, will the Government be pleased to consider the restoration of the old system?

39 A.—The question of the re-introduction of the insurance system at Dewakot and other places is engaging the attention of Government.

40 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to remove clauses (c) and (g) of rule 9 of the revised rules for election of members to taluk boards, contained in G.O. No. 1628 I., dated 10th November 1915, as the cases of the ineligibility mentioned therein may arise at any time by resignation or otherwise and still one would be unable to seek election owing to that person's name not appearing in the latest list of persons eligible for election; the same prohibitions, if deemed expedient, being enforceable only at the time of election?

40 A.—Action is being taken in the sense desired by the Honourable Member.

41 Q.—Is it a fact that the Police interfered in the recent Municipal election at Tinservelly as stated in the letter headed "Tinservelly Municipality" in page 5 of the *Standard*, dated 11th October 1918?

41 A.—The Government have no information.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Bikaner:—With regard to question No. 42, will the Government be pleased to call for information and inquire into the matter?

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Srinawasi Ayyar:—We do not think it necessary to call for information.

(The Raja of Bimoid; the President; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.) [11th November 1916.]

Amendment to
appeal under
the rules in the
Local Fund
Code.

42 Q.—As the wording in article 421 seems to be found not clear, and a president of a district board has recently held that the time of three months allowed for appeal is reckoned from the date of the order and not from the date of service of the same on the party, will the Government be pleased to issue orders to all presidents of the district boards that the time allowed for appeal for panchayats awarded under articles 418 to 420, Local Fund Code, is not three months from the date of the order, but three months from the date of service of the order on the affected party?

43 A.—The time allowed under article 421 of the Local Fund Code is three months from date of order or against thirty days from date of communication of order allowed under Board's Standing Order No. 172. If there is any exceptional delay in communication of the order, delay in appealing can be condoned. The Government see no reason to make any change.

Member of
Executive
Board of
District Board
constituted
from Local
Fund Committee.

44 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any rule or policy, expressed or implied, which prohibits any individual member of the district board from having grievances of any servant attached to the particular board of which he is a member, with a view to place the same before the President or the District Board?

45 A.—The Honourable Member is aware that the executive control of the establishment of district boards is vested in the President.

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMEAS:—“With reference to answer to question No. 43, do the Government consider this to be an answer to my question?”

His Excellency the President:—“The honourable gentleman may take it to be so.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.

Composition of
informal
panchayats and
service in the
Panchayat.

46 Q.—With reference to G.O. No. 1410 L., dated 2nd October 1915, will the Government be pleased to state

(a) what action has been taken up to date by the Collectors of districts for the initiation of experiments in the constitution of informal panchayats on the lines indicated in paragraph 2 of the order above referred to and the number of informal panchayats so started in each district with the necessary particulars relating thereto; and

(b) the number and names of villages in each district in which local fund unions have been started or are proposed to be started in accordance with the directions contained in paragraph 3 of the order?

47 A.—(a) Information will be called for.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to the reports laid on the table in response to question No. 69.

Quarantine
regulations for
passengers and
merchandise
from Ceylon.

48 Q.—(a) With reference to the resolution moved by me at the meeting held on the 23rd November 1915 regarding the quarantine regulations at Manipal and accepted by Government, will the Government be pleased to make a statement about the result of the representation made by this Government to the Government of Ceylon?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to lay the papers, if any, relating to the subject on the table?

49 A.—(a) The following modifications in the Ceylon quarantine regulations have been made as a result of the further representations made by this Government to the Government of Ceylon:—

(i) The shipping of passengers for purposes of identification will continue only until the completion of the permanent camp at the beginning of next year, when other arrangements will be made.

21st November 1916.] (Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

- (ii) Certificates of good health and freedom from infection will be accepted by the Ceylon authorities for passengers of all classes in lieu of quarantine. District Medical and Sanitary Officers are being authorised to grant these certificates on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 for an individual and Rs. 8 for a family.
- (iii) Revaccination is not now insisted on of persons previously vaccinated in the camp, of whose names a register is maintained. In other cases proofs of previous vaccination are accepted, and if found satisfactory, revaccination is dispensed with.
- (iv) The stamp duty of Rs. 1 is not now levied; a deposit will not as a rule be demanded.
- (v) The Ceylon Government have agreed to the appointment of the following officers of this Government as *de officio* officers to their camp:—

The Surgeon-General
The Inspector-General of Police.
The District Magistrate, Rangoon.
The Sanitary Commissioner.
The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Taichingpoo.
The Superintendent of Police, Rangoon.
The District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Rangoon.
The Sub-District Magistrate, Rangoon.
Any officer who may be specially deputed by the Madras Government.

- (vi) A copy* of the amended regulations will be found in the appendix.

- (4) The Government are unable to lay the correspondence on the table.

45 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) what action has been taken with reference to the resolution moved by Dr. T. M. Nayar in the Legislative Council on the 6th April last regarding the appointment of a whole-time Professor of Anatomy in the Madras Medical College outside the Indian Medical Service to be held either by a specially recruited officer or by a selected assistant surgeon, and

Appointment of a whole-time Professor of Anatomy in the Madras Medical College from amongst the Indian Medical Service.

(b) if no action has been taken *hitherto*, when the Government are likely to make the appointment?

46 A.—Assistant Surgeon Rai Sahib G. Rama Rao was appointed to the post in G.O. No. 22, Medical, dated 3rd October 1916.

47 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) the conditions under which the settlement of criminal tribes has been made on the Annamalais;

Settlement of criminal tribes on the Annamalais.

(b) the places and the estates where they have been settled or employed and the wages paid to them; and

(c) whether any members of the criminal tribes so settled left the Annamalais and, if so, the circumstances that led to their leaving the settlements?

47 A.—(a) There has been no settlement of criminal tribes on the Annamalais, but families from the borders of Malichodu were permitted to proceed to the Annamalais for labour as criminals there.

- (b) The estates are distributed among the following estates on the Annamalais:—

Parai.	Pellambur.	Udumpesti.
Kannakudi.	Nabur.	Bokottanadi.
Kannakudi.	Golepur.	Tonnadi.

The men get 5 annas a day, the women 4 annas, and the children 1½ to 4 annas according to age, with free quarters. Extra wages can be earned in crop time.

- (c) Yes. The estates on one estate complained of ill-treatment and left. Those who left from other estates made no such complaints, but were affected by home-sickness and the exceptional inclemency of the weather conditions.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

[21st November 1915.]

Statement of
Legislative
Business for
1915-16.

48 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the measures of legislation likely to be introduced during the legislative session ending with April 1917?

49 A.—The following measures are likely to be dealt with in this session:—

- (1) The Bill to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1832, and the Madras City Civil Court Act, 1852.
- (2) The Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Bill.
- (3) The Mysore Succession Bill of the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmed Tazul Ma'rufkhan.

Fictive of
State present.

49 Q.—(a) With reference to the statement placed on the table in answer to my question 13 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 2nd April 1915, will the Government be pleased to state whether any of the forty persons detained who are being detained in this Presidency under the provisions of the Madras Regulation II of 1819, Bengal Regulation III of 1818 and the India Act XXIV of 1859 have since been released and which of those mentioned in the statement are still under detention?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a complete statement up to date of those detained in this Presidency under the above Regulations and of those interned under the Defence of India Act of 1915?

49 A.—(a) Of the forty persons mentioned in the statement referred to by the Honourable Member, the following have since died:—

- No. 7, Narayanaswami Lal.
- No. 8, Palani Agila.
- No. 10, Vaitakkani Kunja Mohideen Kutt.
- No. 25, Telukolath Ahmed.
- No. 37, Kutta Kunuzi Chekkutti.

The remaining thirty-five are under detention.

(b) A statement of persons detained in this Presidency under the provisions of the Madras Regulation II of 1819, Bengal Regulation III of 1818 and the India Act XXIV of 1859 is placed on the table.* One order of internment has been passed under the Defence of India Rules. The Government will be pleased to give the Honourable Member or any other Honourable Member confidential information about the case.

Construction of
the Dindigul-
Palghat
Railway.

50 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Secretary of State has issued orders that the formation of a company for the construction of the Dindigul-Palghat Railway should be postponed during the continuance of the war?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to place the papers on the table?

50 A.—(a) Orders have been received from the Railway Board to the effect that the formation of the company and the final grant of the concession should be postponed until conditions again become normal.

(b) G.O. No. 455 B., dated the 5th September 1914, containing the orders of this Government is placed on the table.†

Participation
in the
Provincial
Council,
Madras.

51 Q.—With reference to the assurance given by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th March 1915 that Mr. Phillips's scheme for the reorganization of the Judicial branch of the Provincial Civil Service will be forwarded to the Government of India for sanction and that as a matter of fact a letter on the subject had been drafted, will the Government be pleased to state what further action has been taken in the matter and whether the Government of India has been addressed on the subject?

51 A.—The Government of India have not been addressed hitherto in view of the financial situation created by the war. The Government now propose to send the Public Services Commission's report before making any recommendation on the matter.

[28th November 1916]

(Mr. Namasubrahma Rao.)

52 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the Government Order sanctioning, as a temporary measure, the post of Deputy Secretary in the Revenue Department?

Sanction of Deputy Secretary's post in the Revenue Department.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances which led to the creation of the post?

53 A.—(a) A copy of G.O. No. 531, Financial, dated the 12th October 1916, is laid on the table.

(b) Though the officer appointed is borne on the establishment list of the Revenue Department, the object of the appointment is to afford relief to the Chief Secretary as well as to the Revenue Secretary during the period of exceptional pressure created by the continuance of budget work and sessions of the Legislative Council.

54 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any intention to recruit the post of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies from the cadre of the Indian Civil Service?

Recruitment of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies from the Indian Civil Service.

55 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 210.

56 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of officers who have been withdrawn from the various services in the Presidency for service in connection with the war?

Statistics of officers withdrawn for service in connection with the war.

57 A.—A list showing the number of gazetted officers, who have been withdrawn from the various Departments for service in connection with the war is placed on the table.

58 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of appeals preferred to the Board of Revenue in 1912-13, 1913-14, 1914-15 and 1915-16 under—

Statistics of appeals preferred to the Board of Revenue.

- (1) the Madras Act II of 1886;
- (2) the Madras Act III of 1886;
- (3) under the standing orders relating to the disposal of land;
- (4) under the standing orders guiding the conduct of public servants?

(b) Will the Government be pleased also to state the number of cases in regard to each of the above category in which the Board of Revenue modified or interfered with the decisions of the lower courts or of subordinate authorities?

59 A.—The information asked for is not available.

60 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the nature and extent of the damage caused by the floods of the Kistna and Tungabhadra rivers, the steps taken, if any, to relieve the distress in the affected localities and the amount spent from public revenue to relieve the distress?

Damage caused by floods in the Kistna and Tungabhadra rivers.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to publish the reports, if any, received from local officers on the subject?

61 A.—(a) (i) The floods on the Kistna delta have caused breaches in the Ellora canal and in the right flood bank of Kistna river at Patalur. It is reported that irrigation has not suffered very severely from these breaches, but no details are as yet known.

The Government have sanctioned the entertainment with effect from the 15th November 1916 of the following special temporary establishment by the appointment of troops in the Kistna district affected by the recent floods with a view to grant remissions:—

- (1) Three revenue inspectors on Rs. 55 per mensem and three peons on Rs. 7 for six weeks in the Kalketur taluk, and
- (2) A revenue inspector on Rs. 55 and a peon on Rs. 7 for two months in the Tanuku taluk.

* This Appendix V on page 74 below.

† This Appendix VI on page 75 below.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Colonel Ellis; Mr. Sawantia [21st November 1916.
Secretary, the President; Mr. Gilman.)

- (5) In regard to the Tungbhadra floods, the damage done is believed to have been mostly in Kurnool town, but no details have been received. Considerable damage was simultaneously done by high floods in the Hindri and in smaller streams due to very heavy local rain. These have breached the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal in several places and partly destroyed the bridge over the Hindri at Kurnool. Details are not known.

An amount of Rs. 10,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Collector of Kurnool for the adoption of necessary relief measures in connection with the recent floods in that district.

- (6) The Honorable Member is referred to the answer to clause (4) of question No. 252.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—“ With regard to question No. 56, will the Government be pleased to see whether any damage has been caused in the district of Gunthi? My question covered the whole question of damages caused by the Kistna and the Tungbhadra rivers; but the answer does not refer to the Gunthi district where the damage is the heaviest.”

The Hon'ble Col. W. M. ELLIS :—“ The answer to the question refers to the breaches in the right bank of the Kistna. It contains the information received so far by the Government that irrigation has not suffered severely, but no details are at present available.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—“ My Lord, I shall put myself in order by moving for an adjournment of the house. The answer given to me for this question and the refusal to publish reports received are unsatisfactory considering the public anxiety that has been felt on the subject of floods. In question No. 56 I have asked for reports so far received, if any. Your Excellency's Government state that detailed reports on the floods in these and other districts will be published later on as early as possible. I should like to know definitely whether any reports have been received from the districts of Kistna and Gunthi. The newspapers, the *Andhra Patrika* and other papers, have been full of reports for the last twenty or twenty-five days and I would like to know whether the Government have any authoritative information regarding loss of life, loss of cattle, submergence, and other damage caused by the floods. On this matter the answer is very unsatisfactory, and as a dissatisfied member has no other course at this stage open except to move for an adjournment of the house, I wish to move for an adjournment.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAN :—“ I beg to second the motion.”

His Excellency the President :—“ Could I know what the Honorable Member wishes to know?”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—“ My question is: what is the damage caused by the floods in Kistna and Gunthi?”

His Excellency the President :—“ In my copy, it is Kistna and Tungbhadra rivers.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—“ The Kistna river irrigates two districts, Kistna and Gunthi. The floods have caused a great deal of damage in both Kistna and Gunthi districts.”

His Excellency the President :—“ The question put is the extent of damage caused by the Kistna and the Tungbhadra rivers. The Honorable Member asks a supplementary question.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—“ I wish to know the damage caused by the floods in Gunthi. According to the information that I have, the damages have been very heavy in the Gunthi district.”

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILMAN :—“ May I refer the Honorable Member to the answer to question No. 252 at page 45 of the agenda? The Government are not yet in full possession of all information about the damages done by the floods in the various districts. The only information we have is what the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis has given. We have no desire to conceal facts and as

[Star November 1916.]

(Mr. Gilman : Mr. Ramachandra Rao ;
Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

Now as the information is complete, a press communiqué will be issued on the subject containing all the information."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :— "I withdraw the motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu.

57 Q.—In view of the recommendations of the Pilgrim Committee in Part I of their report, will the Government be pleased to take the necessary steps for bringing about improvements in regard to the following matters :—

Improvement of the railway travelling public.

- (a) Inadequate accommodation in railway carriages.
- (b) The construction of better waiting sheds at the junction stations.
- (c) The establishment of separate booking offices for women at important stations.
- (d) The employment of more booking clerks.
- (e) Opening of outside offices in centres of towns for issuing tickets and by running more special trains over longer distances immediately after festivals.
- (f) Providing decent refreshment rooms for Indian gentlemen travelling in the first and second classes?

57 A.—The recommendations made by the Pilgrim Committee have been referred to the Agents of the Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways for report and their replies are awaited.

58 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that of all the establishments in the Agency tracts of the Godavari, the establishment of the District Forest Officer of the Upper Godavari division is the only one to which the agency allowance is not sanctioned?

Agency allowance of the establishment of the District Forest Officer, Upper Godavari division.

(b) Is it a fact that an allowance of Rs. 140 is sanctioned to the District Forest Officer only?

(c) If the question of the grant of such agency allowance to the establishments also is pending before the Government, will they be pleased to issue early orders sanctioning the same?

58 A.—(a) Local allowances have been sanctioned for all establishments in the agency tracts of the Godavari except those of the District Forest Officer and certain educational institutions.

(b) The District Forest Officer of the Upper Godavari division draws a local allowance of Rs. 100 a month if he belongs to the Imperial Forest Service and Rs. 65 a month if to the Provincial Forest Service.

(c) The question of the grant of an allowance to the establishment of the District Forest Officer is not pending before Government.

59 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the steps taken in the several districts of the Presidency regarding the formation of village panchayats in pursuance of G.O. No. 1410 L., dated 2nd October 1915, and lay on the table the reports, if any, received from the various districts from the presidents of the district and taluk boards and the Collectors regarding the action taken by them for the formation of union panchayats and voluntary panchayats?

Formation of village panchayats in the Presidency.

59 A.—Copies of the Government Orders of which the numbers are given below, which contain the reports of the Collectors so far as they have been dealt with, are laid on the table :—

(1) G.O. 357 L., 8th Mar. 1916.	(9) G.O. 1842 L., 28th Sept. 1916.
(2) " 462 L. 26th " "	(10) " 1826 L. 27th " "
(3) " 595 L. 19th June " "	(11) " 1813 L. 27th Oct. " "
(4) " 1903 L. 2nd Aug. " "	(12) " 1855 L. 6th Nov. " "
(5) " 1248 L. 25th " "	(13) " 1837 L. 6th " "
(6) " 1169 L. 25th " "	(14) " 1840 L. 9th " "
(7) " 1199 L. 4th Sept. " "	(15) " 1891 L. 6th " "
(8) " 1253 L. 26th " "	

* Vide Appendix F II on page 75-76 infra.

(Mr. E. F. Krishna Rao.) (21st November 1916.)

Improvement
of milk supply
in Madras City.

60 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to consider what measures should be adopted for the improvement of milk supply in large towns in this Presidency as was done in the Bombay Presidency?

60 A.—The subject of milk supply is under the consideration of the Department of Agriculture which has lately been strengthened for these and kindred purposes by the appointment of a Deputy Director who is an expert in such subjects. The Government do not consider that the appointment of a committee of the kind proposed would at present promote the object in view, but the suggestion will be acted.

Rat-fogues in
the City of
Madras.

61 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to order a special inquiry to be made as to the causes for the abnormal and continued prevalence of small pox in the City of Madras and the methods that should be adopted for checking the evil?

61 A.—A copy of a special report on the subject by the Health Officer will be forwarded to the Honourable Member. The Government see no necessity for any further enquiry.

Developing
occupation of
advances for
the develop-
ment of
industrial.

62 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to appoint a standing committee of advisers with regard to the development of industries in this Presidency as in the Bombay Presidency?

62 A.—The Government have no such intention at present.

Schools in
the City of
Madras.
The Government
are not
prepared to
allow any
school to be
opened in
the City of
Madras.

63 Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the statement of the chairman of the reception committee of the last Tanjore District Conference held at Neyyattam, that an elementary school has been permitted to be opened in one of the villages in that district subject to the condition that no pupils should be admitted into it from a missionary school in the same locality?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to direct the withdrawal of such an order and instruct the Educational Department that on such conditions should in future be imposed in regard to any new schools that may be opened as they are calculated to interfere with the discretion of the parents and guardians in choosing an institution for the education of their boys?

63 A.—If the Honourable Member will give the name of the school referred to, an inquiry will be made.

Employment
of foreign
experts in
Madras.

64 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to arrange for the employment of one or two Belgian experts in match-making, paper-making, glass-making and glass-making industries in this Presidency?

64 A.—If the Honourable Member will specify for which of the particular industries Belgian experts are within his knowledge available, the Government will consider the information that he may lay before them.

Operation in
Madras City
the Government
are not
prepared to
allow any
school to be
opened in
the City of
Madras.

65 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to appoint a commission to make necessary inquiries and report as to the causes which led to the abnormal percentage of failures in the intermediate examinations of the last two years?

65 A.—The Government are not prepared to take the course proposed.

Provision of
interest
admission in
the
Collegiate
Agricultural
College.

66 Q.—(a) What is the present strength of the Agricultural College at Coimbatore? How many students applied for admission and how many were refused admission during the last three years?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to take early steps for providing accommodation sufficient for all the students that may seek admission into that College and its growing necessities?

66 A.—(a) There are at present 33 students at the Coimbatore Agricultural College. The following statement shows the applications received and the numbers admitted:—

Year.	Number of applicants received.	Number admitted.
1914	(About) 100	42
1915	202	43
1916	285	42

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(Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao.)

- (B) The principal aim of the Coimbatore College is to give practical training to students who are likely to carry on agricultural work after they leave the college, and selection has to be exercised with this object in view. The Government are considering the desirability of imparting the education to the new two years' course in practical agriculture.

67 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what progress has been made for the development of glass industry in this Presidency?

Development of glass industry in the Presidency.

67 A.—The Government have acquired a factory and experiments in the manufacture of different kinds of glass are being conducted. It is too early to make a pronouncement on the question whether the manufacture of glass here can be commercially successful.

68 Q.—(a) In view of the reports submitted by Dr. Marsden that there are no prospects of indigenous dyestuffs being produced to any appreciable extent to replace the shortage of chemical dyes, will the Government be pleased to state whether there exists any necessity to retain the services of the dyeing expert any longer?

Investigation of the possibility of producing indigenous dyestuffs.

(b) In case the Government have decided in retaining his services, will the Government order further researches being made in co-operation with the dyeing experts in the United and other Provinces, where researches in this direction appear to have been found successful?

68 A.—(a) Dr. Marsden's inquiries in connection with indigenous dyestuffs arose out of temporary conditions caused by the war and their result in no way affects the case, which remains as before, for the employment of an expert to advise the Government in regard to the important dyeing industry.

(b) The Honorable Member is referred to Dr. Marsden's report printed in G.O. No. 807, Educational, dated the 24th July 1916, which has been laid on the Editors' Table. The Government regret that they cannot entertain the suggestion that further researches should now be made by Dr. Marsden in co-operation with experts elsewhere.

69 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the work done by the Bureau of Industrial Information since it was started and publish the report, if any, of that branch of the department?

Report on the work of the Bureau of Industrial Information.

69 A.—The Honorable Member is referred to paragraphs 32 to 36 of the annual report of the Director of Industries for the year 1914-15, recorded in G.O. No. 1590, Educational, dated the 1st October 1915, and paragraphs 28 to 34 of the Director's report for 1915-16, printed with G.O. No. 1651, Home (Education), dated the 4th October 1916. The reports have been laid on the Editors' Table.

70 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to make inquiries and state the number of students who were refused admission into the intermediate class in the first and second grade colleges in this Presidency?

Number of students who were refused admission into the first and second grade colleges.

70 A.—The statistics for which the Honorable Member asks are not available and the Government do not think that their compilation, even if possible, would serve any useful purpose.

71 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what action they are going to take in connection with the resolution adopted in the Imperial Legislative Council in the matter of appointing Advisory Boards for income-tax assessment?

Advisory Boards for income-tax assessment.

71 A.—The Honorable Member is referred to the resolution of the Government of India, No. 1287-F, dated the 11th August 1915, published at page 792 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 31st August 1915. Beyond communicating that resolution to the Board of Revenue, the Government did not consider it necessary to take any action in the matter.

(Mr. K. S. F. Krishna Rao.) [21st November 1916.]

Supply of
cotton
seedlings
in
Presidency.

72 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to order the supply of the proceedings of the Legislative Council in all the approved public libraries registered under the Company's Act in this Presidency as is being done in the Bombay Presidency?

72 A.—The Government see no reason to do so. It is open to all such libraries to subscribe for Part IV of the *Fort St. George Gazette* which contains the proceedings; and some public libraries in the Presidency do subscribe.

Distribution
of seeds to
cultivators.

73 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(i) The number of stores owned and maintained by

(a) The Department of Agriculture,

(b) Co-operative Societies and Banks, for the distribution of approved varieties of seeds to cultivators;

(ii) the number and names of districts where such stores exist; and

(iii) the aggregate quantity of seeds which they distributed during the year that has passed?

73 A.—(i) & (ii) The Government are not in possession of complete information as the points specified: (a) Seeds are supplied to ryots from all the Government agricultural farms. Depots are also maintained in the Kurnool, Bellary, Tinnevely, Ramanad and Madurai districts for the supply of cotton seed, and in the Tanjore, Madurai, Tinnevely, Trichloopoly, South Arcot, Chingleput and other districts for the supply of green manure seeds. The number and situation of these depots are changed from time to time to meet the local demand. Use is also made of co-operative societies in Tinnevely and South Arcot, and of Agricultural Associations in Madurai and Kumbakonam in this connection. (b) Eight co-operative societies are distributing seeds. They are situated in the districts of Tinnevely, Madurai, Ramanad, Tanjore, South Arcot and Chingleput.

(iii) (a) The amount of seed distributed by the Agricultural Department in 1915-16 is as follows, so far as figures are available:—

Cotton	861,016 lb.	} Complete figures.
Green manure	370,515 ..	
Paddy	42,504 ..	} Figures not complete.
Supernas	60,848 ..	
Indigo	38,585 lb.	
Miscellaneous	2,775 ..	

(b) The quantity of seeds distributed by the co-operative societies was as follows:—

(1) Paddy	66 lb. worth.
(2) Company cotton seed No. 2	19,653½ lb.
(3) American cotton fodder seed	4,920 ..
(4) Country cotton fodder seed	8,487 ..
(5) Do., sowing seed	1,178 ..
(6) American cotton sowing seed	158 ..
(7) Cotton seed	100 ..
(8) Karyam seed	16 ..
(9) Nandy Indigo	5 bags.
(10) Coomada Indigo	1 bag.

Comprehensive
discussion for
development
of seeds
distributed to
cultivators in
Presidency.

74 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to appoint a consultative committee as in the Bombay Presidency to consider from time to time the question of development of moral instruction in relation to public seeds in schools and colleges and call for suggestions as to the methods that may be adopted for the purpose?

74 A.—The question of providing religious and moral instruction in schools is under consideration. The Honorable Member's suggestion will be considered in that connection.

Data survey
in the
Presidency.

75 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there has been any periodical systematic survey of cattle in this Presidency? If so, will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken to preserve and improve the best breed of cattle?

21st November 1916.] (Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao.)

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken by the Government in nullifying since Mr. Sampson's report on the subject?

75 A.—There have been no periodical surveys of cattle in this Presidency, but a survey was carried out in 1911-12 by Mr. H. C. Sampson, Deputy Director of Agriculture. As regards the other points mentioned in his question, the Honorable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 101 at the Council meeting of 1st February 1919 and to G.O. No. 457, Revenue, dated 23rd February 1916 (which has been placed on the Members' Table). The Government now have under consideration a scheme for the better distribution of breeding bulls. A site is also being selected for a stock-breeding farm in the Ongole tract. The Deputy Director of Agriculture, whose appointment was announced in the press communiqué, dated 12th May 1916, has since entered upon his duties.

76 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to appoint in each district committees of landholders interested in agriculture, for effecting improvements in local agriculture in consultation and co-operation with the Agricultural Department of the Government?

Formation of
Committees of
Landholders for
improvement of
agriculture.

76 A.—The Government consider that the formation of such committees should be left to local initiative.

77 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Samalkota weir channel is made to serve the purpose of a drainage channel for the discharge of rain water from the hill slopes to the north of that channel?

In providing the
drainage it has
to take on
either side of
the Samalkota
Weir.

(b) Are Government aware that damage is being done to standing crops of villages south of that channel by the surplus water being raised for the discharge of that drainage water?

(c) Are any measures proposed to be taken to provide facilities for the discharge of drainage water of villages on both sides of the Samalkota channel which are equally affected by the existing arrangements?

77 A.—(a) The Samalkota canal runs across the drainage of the country lying to the north of it, which is taken into the canal through inlets and discharged from it through surplus sluices into drains.

(b) A few complaints of damage to crops were received this year by the Executive Engineer who took prompt measures to reduce the discharge through the surplus sluices to the minimum practicable.

(c) No measures are under consideration.

78 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware that the sand shoals that are being formed in the Godavari river between the railway bridge and the ancient are calculated to diminish the supply of water to the channels through the head sluices during the sea-flood season?

Sand shoals in
the Godavari
river.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the river conservancy establishment has taken, and if so what, steps, for the disappearance of these sand shoals?

(c) Has the river conservancy staff taken timely steps for the removal of the silt spontaneously growing on these shoals so that new lands may not be allowed to form and interfere with the supply of water for the irrigation of the delta?

(d) Is it on account of these sand shoals diminishing water-supply to the Central Delta that a new approach channel is proposed to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 50,000?

78 A.—(c) The formation, erosion and change-of position of shoals in the Godavari river between the Rajahmundry railway bridge and Dowleswaram are constantly going on, and on many occasions such formations have obstructed in a greater or less degree the passing of supplies to the canals.

The Government are not aware that the conditions of silting and obstruction to supplies are at the present time abnormal.

(Mr. K. N. V. Krishna Rao) [21st November 1946]

- (b) The conservancy of the river in the above-lands has for a great many years received much attention and many works have been and are constantly carried out in the interests of river conservancy.
- (c) The Government have no information.
- (d) A new approach channel is being cut to the central delta head sluice both with a view to the better security of the supply and to economy in the annual cost of dredging.

Conservation of the Public Works Department is responsible for the work in connection with the application of water.

77 Q.—What are the circumstances under which the Public Works Department considered that water applications need not be sent to them for opinion by the Revenue Department as in the case of first crop applications?

78 A.—Second crop irrigation under the Godavari Delta system is confined to lands under particular channels the opening and closing of which is duly notified. Irrigation under those channels is fairly assured and the Government considered that no useful purpose would be served by insisting on applications in such cases.

Conservation of the Public Works Department is responsible for the work in connection with the application of water.

79 Q.—(a) What is the basis on which the four years' programme is drawn up for the closing and the opening of irrigation channels in the Godavari Eastern and Central Deltas for second-crop irrigation?

(b) What are the circumstances under which certain channels, more especially in the Godavari Eastern Delta, have been closed continuously from six to seven years?

(c) Are the Government aware that, at the tenth Godavari District Conference held at Ramachandrapur, a resolution was unanimously passed requesting that the full list of closures of the above-mentioned channels for second crop be published in the District Gazette inviting suggestions or objections thereto, if any, from the public?

(d) Are the Government aware that representations have been made since then to local officers complaining against the four years' programme of the closures of channels for second crop irrigation?

80 A.—(a) Generally and excluding exceptional cases, programmes are framed on the following basis:—

- (1) Exclusion of channels, the lands under which are not usually properly maintained in the second-crop season.
- (2) Inclusion of channels growing sugarcane and other garden crops.
- (3) Closures in rotation for the remaining channels one year in three.

(b) In the absence of the names of the specific channels referred to, the Government are unable to give the information asked.

(c) The answer is in the affirmative.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

There is a private meat market in Bellary town.

81 Q.—In view of the religious feeling and sentiments of a large community being involved by the recent construction of a private meat market in Bellary town, for which sanction appears to have been given by the Collector against the representations made by the townsmen, will the Government be pleased to instruct the Chairman of the Bellary municipality not to issue licence for that market, pending a thorough enquiry and orders?

82 A.—Orders have issued in the sense desired by the Honourable Member.

Transfer of the management of the office of the District Engineer to the District Engineer, Bellary.

83 Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to resolution No. VII (3) passed at the tenth Godavari District Conference held at Ramachandrapur, that the managers of the office of the Superintending Engineers be transferred once in three years and that sub-divisional officers be kept in the same division for longer periods without being transferred at short intervals?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to take this matter into their consideration and issue favourable orders on the same?

Elar November 1916.) (Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

82 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The question of the periodical transfer of managers of Superintending Engineers' offices is separately under consideration by the Chief Engineer. Government have already issued orders to Superintending Engineers asking them to try to secure greater economy among sub-divisional officers, especially in the delicate trade.

83 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to undertake special legislation for the constitution of a machinery similar to the Charity Commission in England or some other agency for the proper working and regulation of all charitable endowments in this presidency such as churches, rest-houses, chattras, malams and other similar institutions of a secular character, since the Regulation of 1917 has been found impetive to deal with them effectively?

Constitution of an agency for regulating charitable endowments.

83 A.—The question is under the consideration of the Government.

84 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they were consulted by the Government of India as to the possibility of placing the *marikot* and indigenous systems of medicine on a scientific basis and increasing their usefulness, on the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Khun Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan and accepted by the Governor-General in Council in March 1916?

Placing the *marikot* and indigenous systems of medicine on a scientific basis.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what action they are prepared to take in the matter and publish the report that may have been submitted to the author to the India Government?

84 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

85 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that Sri Chandramani Pattabhadra Gari, zamindarin of Madagala estate, was managing the estate till 1914 with a private manager and that the services of a Government officer were obtained in that year under the advice of the Collector and Agent, to be the manager, preferably to deal with questions connected with the estate forests?

Management of forests in the Madagala estate.

(b) Is it a fact that that Government officer submitted proposals for the management of the estate forests by Government without the knowledge and permission of the said zamindarin and that she protested against the introduction of sudden changes in the management of her forests?

(c) What are the circumstances under which the management of the Madagala estate has been taken over by the Court of Wards, including two private *malik* villages, which do not appear to be part of the Madagala estate proper and for which all reversionary rights seem to have been given up?

(d) What is the amount of monthly maintenance allowance mentioned to the Pattabhadra Gari and has she applied for the release of the two *malik* villages from the management of the Court of Wards for her enjoyment? If so, will the Government be pleased to issue favourable orders on her application?

85 A.—(a) Sri Chandramani Pattabhadra Gari was managing a portion of the Madagala estate with the aid of a private manager until 1914, in which year she obtained the services of a Government officer in that capacity. The Government are not in a position to say whether her application was made on the advice of the Collector.

(b) The manager submitted proposals for the application of the Madras Forest Act to the Madagala estate on 25th June 1913, when the estate was no longer under the management of the zamindarin. She raised certain objections to this on 9th February 1914.

(c) The Government considered that the estate was not and could not be properly administered by the co-shares (two *panch* ladies) then in possession and accordingly directed the Court of Wards and the Agent to the Governor to assume the management.

(d) The monthly allowance paid to the Pattabhadra Gari is Rs. 150. She has applied for the release of the two *malik* villages from the management of the Court of Wards. The Court of Wards has not taken charge of one of the villages; the question whether the other village should be treated as part of the estate is under consideration.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Sivas; the President) [SIX NOVEMBER 1915]

Department of the economic condition of the Agency tracts

86 Q.—(a) In reference to the statement of objects and reasons appended to the Bill to regulate the sale of interest and transfer of land in the Ganjam and Vingapatam Agency tracts, will the Government be pleased to state the number and extent of cultivable lands of which the Khonds of the Ganjam Agency and the inhabitants of the Vingapatam Agency have been dispossessed by Uriyas and others during the last five years?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether, with regard to the existence in the Vingapatam Agency tracts of evils similar to those in the Ganjam Agency, enquiries were made by any special officer on the agrarian and economic condition of the people of those tracts?

(c) As a necessary step for the improvement of the condition of the people of the Agency tracts of the Ganjam and Vingapatam districts aimed at by the proposed Bill, will the Government be pleased to address the Government of India to keep in abeyance the notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* throwing open the above Agency tracts for recruitment for Assam labour?

86 A.—(a) The Honourable Member is referred to Mr. Paddison's report on the Khonds of Ganjam and to the proposals of the Agent to the Governor in Vingapatam, contained in G.O. Nos. 557, Judicial, dated the 29th February 1915, and 970, Judicial, dated the 12th April 1915, which have been furnished to him. The Government have no other information.

(b) The Vingapatam Agency was included within the scope of the Bill on the report of the Agent to the Governor in Vingapatam. No special officer was appointed to enquire into the agrarian and economic condition of the hill tribes in the Vingapatam Agency.

(c) The step was taken after careful consideration and with due regard to the welfare of the people concerned; the Government see no reason to make the recommendation suggested by the Honourable Member.

Discharge of the head sluces of the Krishna and Kistna deltas

87 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the maximum discharges (cusecs per second) sent through each of the three head sluces of the Godavari delta and the two head sluces of the Krishna delta on any day during each of the months of June, July and August in each of the last three fiscal years?

87 A.—A statement* containing the particulars asked for is laid on the table.

Condition of complete secondary schools in the Presidency which had to refuse admission to students for want of accommodation

88 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of complete secondary schools in the Presidency which had to refuse admission to students for want of accommodation? And how many students were so turned out by each such school?

88 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“With reference to question No. 88, will the Government be pleased to call for the information and place it on the table?”

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. SEWELL:—“I very much doubt if the information can be had.”

His Excellency the GOVERNOR:—“If the honourable gentleman will repeat the question at the next meeting the matter may be considered.”

Persons of superintending rank in the Madras District

89 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of superintendents who had been entertained on Rs 50 or Rs 49 in 1909 and are still drawing the same salary?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state what prospects and encouragement exist at present for these superintendents?

[1st November 1916.] (Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao; the President.)

89 A.—(a) Of the 141 and 75 supervisors who were entertained in 1903 on Rs. 30 and Rs. 40, respectively, 83 and 11 respectively are still drawing the same salary.

(b) Supervisors possessing the requisite qualifications may, if considered deserving, be promoted to higher posts.

90 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the object of the Government in fixing the salaries of the headmasters of training schools at Rs. 200 and Rs. 150 and getting their work done by persons drawing a much lower salary?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of persons in the subordinate educational service drawing a lower salary but doing the work of those of a higher salary without being given any allowance; and what expenses does the number of such persons bear to the total number of posts in that service?

90 A.—(a) It is not the case that the Government have fixed the salaries of headmasters of training schools at Rs. 200 and Rs. 150.

(b) There are no such persons. The pay of an officer in the subordinate educational service is personal and depends on the grade to which he has attained and not on the appointment, included in the cadre, to which he is posted.

91 Q.—(a) With regard to the resolution of the Government of India regarding the provision for training of teachers, will the Government be pleased to state what proportion the number of trained teachers bears to untrained teachers in (a) secondary and (b) elementary schools?

(c) How many training schools are there in the Presidency for training elementary and secondary grade teachers?

(d) How many applicants have sought admission into such training schools during the last three years and how many of them were admitted and how many rejected for want of seats in those schools?

91 A.—(a) The numbers of trained and untrained teachers in elementary schools for Indians (to which presumably the Honorable Member refers) were on the 31st March 1916, 18,729 and 24,064, respectively. Similar figures for secondary schools were 3,634 and 2,057, respectively.

(b) On the 31st March 1916 there were 14 secondary and 64 elementary training schools; eight of the former make provision for the training of elementary grade teachers also.

(c) The Government are not in possession of the information.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“With regard to answer to question No. 91 (c), will the Government be pleased to get the information and place it on the table?”

His Excellency the Governor:—“Will the honorable gentleman put a further question on the subject? That is not suggested in the question.”

92 Q.—With regard to the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Hume to the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Subbajoy Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th day of March 1913 with regard to the pay and prospects of Assistant Lecturers in Government Colleges and officers of corresponding rank in the inspecting staff, will the Government be pleased to state what steps are taken or are being contemplated to be taken in that direction?

92 A.—The Government have sanctioned the creation of a new grade in the subordinate educational service on Rs. 200 per mensem. The question of further improving the prospects of that service is under consideration.

93 Q.—With reference to the representations made by a deputation of members of the Ganjam District Association which waited on the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar at Berhampur, will the Government be pleased to instruct the officers concerned to introduce house-servant pipes into the Berhampur municipality without further delay?

Salaries of headmasters of training schools; and getting their work done by persons drawing a much lower salary.

Proportion of trained teachers to untrained teachers in secondary and elementary schools.

Pay and prospects of Assistant Lecturers in Government Colleges.

Introduction of house-servant pipes in Berhampur municipality.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.) [21st November 1916.]

92 A.—The Municipal Council not having kept any adequate record of the quantities of water received in and issued from the reservoir, the Government, on the recommendation of the Sanitary Engineer, passed orders in May 1916 postponing the introduction of house-service connections in Berhampur and directing that, in the meanwhile, the efficiency of the supply of water should be thoroughly tested.

Appointment
of a municipal
engineer in the
Berhampur
Municipal Council.

94 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to order the appointment of a non-official president of the Berhampur Taluk Board?

94 A.—The question is receiving the attention of Government.

Consolidation
of the Agency
tracts of
Ganjam and
Vingachan
into a separate
district.

95 Q.—Is it under contemplation to constitute the Agency tracts of Ganjam and Vingachan into a separate district? And will the Government be pleased to give an opportunity to the public for an expression of their opinion in the matter before any definite steps are taken in that direction?

95 A.—The Government do not intend to constitute the Agency tracts of Ganjam and Vingachan into a separate district.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Prasthna.

Appointment
of Public
Prosecutors in
districts.

96 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state if an order has been recently issued requiring the Collectors of districts to consult the District Superintendents of Police in the matter of the appointment of Public Prosecutors in the municipal districts?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons which led to that order?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the opinions of the High Court or the Sessions Judges were invited before that order was issued?

(4) Are the Government aware that the above order may prejudicially affect the appointment and the work of Public Prosecutors in the municipal districts?

(5) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter?

96 A.—The order was issued on the 1st September 1915 and has been since withdrawn.

Empowering
District and
Sessions Judges
to appoint
Government
Pleaders and
Public
Prosecutors.

97 Q.—(1) Are the Government aware that District and Sessions Judges are in a better position to judge of the qualifications of vakils and pleaders fit to be appointed as Public Prosecutors and Government Pleaders than Collectors and District Magistrates?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of empowering District and Sessions Judges to recommend persons for appointment as Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors?

97 A.—Nominations to the post of Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors are made by Collectors and District Magistrates in consultation with District and Sessions Judges, and the Government do not consider that the procedure needs to be altered.

Scale of fees
for Public
Prosecutors.

98 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state when the present scale of fees for Public Prosecutors in the municipal districts was first introduced?

(2) Are the Government aware that the present scale of fees for Public Prosecutors is very low and is not likely to attract the best men to the profession?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter?

98 A.—(1) The existing scale of retaining fees for Public Prosecutors was fixed in 1889, except in the following districts where the scale was revised in the year noted against each:—

Koraput	..	..	..	..	..	1901
Tribhuvanam	..	..	..	..	..	1911
Kanika	..	..	..	..	..	1913
Gauhati	..	..	..	..	..	1903
Chambhara and the Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	1902
Bamahal	..	..	..	..	..	1902
Bahra	..	..	..	..	..	1915

The fees for criminal cases within their districts were fixed in 1901, and those for duty outside their districts in 1905.

21st November 1916.] (*Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao*)

(2) The Government are not aware that the present rates of fees fail to attract the best men.

(3) The Government see no necessity for any enquiry.

99 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state in how many districts of the Presidency the offices of Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader are held by the same person and in how many districts they are held by different persons?

Secretary of
the Office of
Public Prosecu-
tor and
Government
Pleader.

(2) Are the Government aware that the separation of those offices is likely to lead to better efficiency?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter?

99 A.—(1) The offices are separate in the districts of Bédard and Salem. In the remaining districts they are combined.

(2) The Government are not prepared to express an opinion on the point.

(3) The Government do not consider that any enquiry is necessary.

100 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the names of the Public Prosecutors in the various divisions of the Presidency and the periods for which they have held that office?

Period of
term of office
of Public
Prosecutors.

(2) Is it a fact that Public Prosecutors are appointed once in three years, though they are eligible for reappointment?

(3) If the answer to the above is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state if the Collectors of districts are required to give special reasons, whenever the same individual is recommended for appointment as Public Prosecutor for more than two periods?

100 A.—(1) A list* of Public Prosecutors is laid on the table. Information regarding the periods for which they have held their offices is not immediately available and would take a considerable time to prepare.

(2) Yes.

(3) Collectors are not required to give special reasons for reappointment.

101 Q.—(1) Is it a fact that the Government of India asked the Government of Madras to transmit the Indian public opinion about the recruitment of labour in India?

Recruitment
of labour
in India.

(2) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken or are going to be taken, in that direction?

101 A.—The Government are unable to make any statement on the subject.

102 Q.—With reference to the Government of India's circular on education, dated 19th September 1916, will the Government be pleased to state what steps they propose to take to increase the powers of local bodies in respect of primary education?

Increase in the
powers of local
bodies in
respect of pri-
mary educa-
tion.

102 A.—The suggestions contained in the resolution are under the consideration of the Government.

103 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state how many municipalities in the Presidency made suggestions for the amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1881, in reply to the circular issued to them?

Amendment of
the Madras
District
Municipalities
Act.

(2) Will the Government be pleased to publish the suggestions so made by the various municipalities for amendment of the District Municipalities Act, 1881?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to state the progress achieved in the preparation and publication of the Bill to amend the District Municipalities Act, 1881?

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar.)

[21st November 1915.]

103 A.—(1) 64.

(2) Yes.

(3) The reports are under consideration.

Amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act.

104 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state how many district boards in the Presidency made suggestions for the amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act in reply to the circular issued to them?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to publish the suggestions so made by the various district boards for amendment of the Local Boards Act?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to state the progress achieved in the preparation and publication of the Bill to amend the Local Boards Act, 1884?

104 A.—(1) 23.

(2) Yes.

(3) The reports are under consideration.

Bill for the amendment of village panchayat courts.

105 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what progress has been achieved in the preparation of the Bill for the constitution of village panchayat courts and when such Bill is likely to be introduced into the Council?

105 A.—The Bill has been submitted for the administrative approval of the Government of India.

Opening of District Registrar's offices in some districts.

106 Q.—With reference to the reply given on behalf of the Government to the resolution moved by me at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 15th March 1914 regarding provision in the budget for reopening District Registrar's offices at Villagupattam, Nellore and Burdwan, will the Government be pleased to state whether any and, if so, what steps have been taken to reopen District Registrar's offices in those places?

106 A.—The question is held in abeyance on account of the present financial position.

Recommendation of district committees for Police sub-Inspectors' places.

107 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state (a) in how many districts of the Presidency committees consisting of the Collector, the Superintendent of Police and two or three non-officials were formed for selecting candidates for the post of Sub-Inspectors of Police and (b) how many candidates were recommended by such committees for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state in how many cases the Inspector-General of Police vetoed the recommendations made by such district committees and whether he gave any reason for vetoing those recommendations?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Inspector-General of Police consulted the district committees concerned, before vetoing any recommendations made by such body or bodies?

(4) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the cases of candidates recommended by the district committees but rejected by the Inspector-General of Police and afford them special facilities for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police?

107 A.—The Government have no information, but will enquire.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. N. Annamalai Chettiyar.

Translation and printing charges in the Madras High Court and of work done at the printing press under that head.

108 Q.—(a) Referring to Government's answer to question 236 (64) put by the Hon'ble Mr. Selangiri Ayyar at the meeting of the Council held on the 2nd April 1913, also to Government's answer to question 313 (43) put by the Hon'ble Mr. Kumbharasa Nayana at the meeting of this Council held on the 2nd April 1913, also to the Government's answer to question 154 (154) put by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao at the meeting of this Council held on the 11th November 1913 and also Government's answers to questions 41 and 42 put by the Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Narayana Menon at the meeting of this Council held on the 1st February 1914 on the translation and printing charges collected from the entries in the Madras High Court and the reduction of such charges for the future and the

21st November 1915.] (Mr. Anasooli Chettiah.)

affiliation of the surplus fund under this head, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received from the High Court the report on the subject referred to in the answers quoted above?

(d) If the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to place such report on the table of this Council?

(e) If the report has not yet been received, will the Government be pleased to request the High Court to expedite the report called for?

(f) Will the Government be pleased to state the actual net amount of the surplus fund under this head and how such fund is invested and the manner in which it is intended to be utilized for the benefit of those who contributed to it?

(g) Referring to Government's answer to question 12 (e) referred to above, will the Government be pleased to state how and when this surplus fund became merged in the general revenues while specific balances under this head have been mentioned by Government in their answers to questions put in the years 1912 and 1913?

108 A.—(a), (b) & (c) In May 1914 the High Court proposed certain amendments to the Appellate Rules, 1905, with the object of reducing the charges levied from suitors, and these were approved by the Government. The Government regret that they do not see their way to place the High Court's report on the table.

(d) & (e) The fees charged to suitors are credited to the general revenues, from which the charges for the work done are met. A *pro forma* account is kept by the High Court with a view to adjusting charges to expenditure. The cost of the work varies from year to year and for different classes of cases and the *pro forma* account includes fees received for work in respect of which no payment has been made. The excess of gross receipts over charges in any year is not kept apart from the general Government balance, nor is it available for special expenditure. There is no specific balance now available for utilisation. The amounts mentioned as surplus in previous years were only the excess of gross receipts over charges in those years.

109 Q.—If the Government are satisfied by the statistics furnished so far by the temporary sub-court at Sivaganga during its experimental period, will the Government be pleased to fix that court up permanently at Sivaganga, for ensuring the convenience of the litigant public, and the vehicle resorting to that court?

Meeting the temporary sub-court at Sivaganga permanent.

109 A.—The recommendation will be considered when the question of the permanent retention of the court comes up for decision.

110 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have considered the advisability of transferring one of the district munsifs' courts from Sivaganga to Tirupattur or Dindigul?

Transfer of one of the district munsifs' courts at Sivaganga to Tirupattur.

(b) If the answer to the above question is in the negative, considering the inconvenience experienced at present by the litigant public of the north-eastern part of the Ramanad district in going to Sivaganga a far-off place, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of transferring one of the district munsifs' courts from Sivaganga to Kaniakkudi, the most central place?

110 A.—Under section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the location of a district munsif's court is determined by the High Court.

111 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain from the Ramanad district officers the number of Valayas and the names of villages to which they belong registered under the Criminal Tribes Act and place the information on the table of this Council?

Services of the district officers in the Ramanad district.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain from the district officers what further steps, than registration have been taken for keeping these criminal tribes under effective control?

(Mr. Annamalai Chettiar.) [11th November 1916.]

(c) In view of the fact that the Velayas living in Sirankudiyaval, Kethudi, Kalamandal, Vepankulam and Nambankulam, and the Karumpenthoor living in the village of Achampappanpet are present among the criminal tribes in the Devakottai division of the Madras district and are causing much annoyance and loss to the Chettinads, will the Government be pleased to take early steps to keep these tribes under effective Police surveillance?

111 A.—(a) A statement * is placed on the table.

(b) The Government have already directed that every registered member of the Chettinad Velayas should in the prescribed manner notify his place of residence and any change or intended change of residence and any absence or intended absence from his residence.

(c) The Government will consider the proposal.

On the filing
by the
Velayas in
the Madras
district.

112 Q.—In view of the fact that the Velayas living in a place by name Kethudipatti on the Padukottai-Madras boundary line, commit most of the cattle-killing in Chettinad and attempt to escape through the delay due to the territorial jurisdiction of the frontier, will the Government be pleased, if necessary in consultation also with the Padukottai District, to take steps to put down such crime?

112 A.—The number of cases of cattle theft reported to the Police in Chettinad was five in 1915 and eight up to the beginning of November 1916. Arrangements have been in force for several years under which co-operation between the Police of the Padukottai State and that of the adjoining British districts is secured and the Government are not convinced that further action in this direction is at present called for.

Construction
of a bridge
across the
Tupper on the
Madras-
Tirupattur
road.

113 Q.—(a) Considering the difficulties to which the people of the Madras district are now subject and the detention caused them in going to Madras when the Tupper is in floods, will the Government be pleased to sanction the construction of a bridge across the Tupper on the Madras-Tirupattur road, for ensuring uninterrupted traffic along that road to and from Madras, which is also the headquarters of the Madras district, all the year round?

(b) If the District Board of Madras finds its present financial condition would not allow its undertaking, will the Government be pleased to order the inclusion of the said work among the Civil Works in the Provincial Budget for 1916-17, considering the importance and the urgency of bridging the river?

113 A.—The question is one in which the initiative should be taken by the district board concerned.

Survey of the
Madras-
Tirupattur
railway section.

114 Q.—In view of the necessity of connecting at least one of the important centres in the Chettinad by a railway line, will the Government be pleased to ask the district board or boards concerned to survey the Aramkottai-Karukkadu railway extension (a distance of about 15 miles) with a view to construct the line as early as practicable after the war?

114 A.—The extension in question has already been surveyed by the South Indian Railway Company in 1910 and the results embodied in a report and estimate.

Survey of the
for improvement
of passenger
first and second class
berths in
Egmore station.

115 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the present practice of having a separate fee of eight annas for booking first and second class berths in Egmore station on the South Indian Railway for the Post Mail and the Tatkorin Express is legal?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to order the substitution in its place the free procedure that is adopted at the Central Station in Madras for the registration of passengers for such berths by mail train?

* Vide Appendix X on page 122 infra.

21st November 1916.] (Mr. Annamalai Chettigar.)

115 A.—(a) The practice of levying a separate fee of eight annas for booking first and second class berths in Egmore station on the South Indian Railway for certain trains is one in force on other railways in India and elsewhere.

The Government have no reason to question the legality of the railway company in levying this charge.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

116 Q.—As the latest announcements made in the newspapers state that the Government will shortly depute an Indian gentleman along with an Indian Civil Service officer for conducting an inquiry into the condition of Indian coolies in Ceylon and the Federated Malay States, will the Government be pleased to state

Deputy to the residence of Indian officer in Ceylon and Federated Malay States.

(a) the precise scope of the proposed inquiry, and

(b) the names of the gentlemen comprising the deputation?

116 A.—(a) The inquiry will be into the methods of recruitment in vague in South India of coolies for Ceylon, the Federated Malay States, Trinidad, British Guiana, Jamaica and Fiji, and into the conditions under which the labour is employed in Ceylon and the Federated Malay States, including all matters affecting the welfare, moral and material, of labourers in these two colonies, such as the sex proportion of adult immigrants and its effect on social life, the extent to which the immigrant labourer is free to choose and change his employer or to return to India, the conditions under which he works as to food, wages, tasks and punishments, the sanitary conditions of his life and the facilities for medical and

(b) Mr. N. E. Marjoram and the Hon'ble Khun Bahadur Ahmad, Tambi Olukun Mahi-ud-din Ahmad Tambi Marikayar Subh Bahadur.

117 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if any conclusion has been arrived at with reference to the correspondence that has been passing between this Government and the Government of Ceylon as regards the removal of hardships caused to passengers by the working of the quarantine regulations at Matigam?

Quarantine regulations in the passengers and sections in Matigam.

117 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to answer to question No. 45.

118 Q.—Considering the very large number of insured postal articles sent out of and received into Deraikhattai and Karaikkudi, two of the most prominent centres in Chettinad, and the post office revenue therefrom, considering also the extreme hardship to which the public of these two places are put by the withdrawal of such articles from their post offices for some years past, will the Government be pleased to order the resumption of the acceptance and delivery of such insured articles through the Deraikhattai and Karaikkudi post offices as before?

Resumption of the acceptance and delivery of insured articles in Chettinad.

118 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 59.

119 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to grant the privilege of election with reference to the chairmen and a portion of the members constituting some select major union panchayats in the Ramnad district?

Grant of the privilege of electing their chairmen and a portion of their members to some panchayats in the Ramnad district.

119 A.—The question is under consideration.

120 Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a very practical and instructive paper on wood distillation published in the special supplement of the Madras Mail of October 7, 1916, from the pen of Mr. Alfred Chatterton, C.E.?

Wood distillation in the Madras Mail.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to direct the Department of Industries to submit proposals to Government with a view to stimulate indigenous enterprises in this direction?

(Mr. Ananahel Chettigar ; Mr. Ramasaja Acharyar.) [11st NOVEMBER 1916.]

120 *Annals*: Yes.

(5) Without closer examination than has at present been possible, the Government are unable to express any opinion upon the paper referred to, but they hope to be able later to consider whether further examination of the subject may profitably be undertaken.

Expenditure
of paper money
by the
Finnish.

121 Q.—Considering the expediency and the urgency of developing paper industry in this province to counteract, if possible, the growing scarcity of imported paper and the gradual increase in the price of such paper and referring also to the last two paragraphs of the report of the Drying Experiment published in G.O. No. 807, Educational, dated 24th July 1916, regarding the result of the experiments in the Paper Mills at Panton, an indigenous concern, will the Government be pleased to state the further steps taken by them for improving the machinery in the said mill and the strength/and quality of paper produced therefrom and for the carrying on of further experiments with other fibre-yielding materials than bamboo, as suggested by Dr. Stephen?

121 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the account given on pages 26-27 of the report of the Director of Industries for 1915-16, printed in G.O. No. 1251, Education, dated the 4th October 1916.

*Psychological
grounding con-
tains individual
ideas and
thoughts.*

122 Q.—In view of the great inconvenience caused to the merchants and passengers, since the almost complete cessation of the direct weekly steamship service between the ports of Madras and Rangoon which existed for a very long time, will the Government be pleased to state whether they would arrange for the restoration of this useful service as early as practicable?

122 A.—The inconvenience referred to by the Honourable Member is the result of the present war conditions and the Government regret that the restoration of the direct weekly service is hardly probable during the continuance of the war.

Type and
correlations of
anxiety and
depression.

125 Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that overprints are being sold in the bazaar at prices exceeding Rs. 15, which is their legal tender value fixed by Government?

(8) If the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state whether the demand of price higher than Rs. 15 for conversions is not illegal?

115. A.—Although the sovereign is legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1901, and must be received at the rate of Rs. 15 in payment of a debt, there is nothing in the Act to prevent the holder of a sovereign from selling it at a higher price, if he can obtain it, and such transactions are not illegal. The Honourable Member will find further information on this subject in the report of the Controller of Currency for the year 1916-16.

Divide all copies
of volume of the
Journal of
Microscopy
for the year
1990.

124 Q.—(a) With reference to revision petitions filed by anonymous in the matter of income-tax assessments in the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, is it a fact that petitioners in some cases are not granted copies of the full text of the Board's grounds of decision?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to issue a rule that the Board of Revenue shall invariably grant copies of full text of their grounds of decision to petitioners applying for them?

124 *A.*—(a) Back cross may occur.

(b) There is no such intention.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar.

Preliminary results: Imports and their structure

125 Q.—With reference to the reply to questions Nos. 100 and 140 put at the meeting of the Council held on 23rd November 1915, will the Government be pleased to state

(3) how many of the Revenue Inspectors are qualified for promotion as Sub-Magistrates;

21st November 1916] (*Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar.*)

(ii) how many of those qualified have served as Revenue Inspectors for a period of three years, of four years, and of five years and upwards;

(iii) how many of them have since the date of last reply been promoted as taluk head accountants or sub-magistrates;

(iv) have the Government or the Board issued any instructions to Collectors towards the special treatment of this class of officers in the matter of promotion; and

(v) if so, will the instructions be placed upon the table?

125 A.—(i) & (iii) The Government have no information, but have called for a report. The Honorable Member may repeat his question at a later meeting of the Council.

(iv) & (v) The Government have issued no instructions, beyond the orders contained in paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 632, Revenue, dated 11th March 1911, which was placed on the Editors' Table, viz., that promotion to higher posts would depend entirely on merit.

126 Q.—(i) Has the attention of Government been drawn to complaints of inadequate water-supply in the City of Trichinopoly, especially in the summer months of the year?

(ii) Is the question of making the water-supply adequate for the needs of the people under consideration by the Government or the municipal council?

Inadequate
water-supply
in the
Trichinopoly
municipality.

126 A.—The Government are aware that the supply of water to the Trichinopoly town is somewhat inadequate. The question how best to improve it is a difficult one which has been under examination for some years past. A complete investigation has recently been made and the Sanitary Engineer has now under scrutiny plans and estimates relating to two alternative schemes, one for augmenting the supply to Trichinopoly, the other a scheme for a joint supply to Trichinopoly and Srivilliputhur.

127 Q.—With reference to the order issued by the Board in their Proceedings No. 10, Revenue, dated 4th January 1915, on the petition of certain ryots of Arattungal village, hamlet of Arumbikkam, Welajpet taluk, North Arcot district, will the Government be pleased to state

Review of
assessment in
Arattungal
village, North
Arcot district.

(i) whether the lands under the Arattungal in the village were granted to one Mr. Pottu on a special rate permanently fixed;

(ii) whether the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 697, dated 24th February 1908, imposed a fixed rate of Rs. 4 per acre on any land now sown as paddy which may hereafter be irrigated from a Government tank;

(iii) whether in the revenue settlement of the district effected in 1882 the lands were excluded on the ground that the present assessment in the said village is a permanent one (endorsement of Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, No. 672, dated 15th April 1883);

(iv) whether at the recent revision of settlement the rates of assessment were altered;

(v) what are the grounds for such alteration;

(vi) whether the Government law officers were consulted on this question, and whether their opinion will be laid on the table; and

(vii) whether the assessment on lands under special rate tanks and aranis is any other district has been in this manner revised, and if so, a list of them may be furnished?

127 A.—(i) No.

(ii) Yes.

(iii) Yes.

(iv) Yes.

(v) The Government have decided that the lands were not granted at a special rate permanently fixed and that it is open to them to revise the rates at discretion.

(vi) The Government law officers have not been consulted.

(vii) The information is not available.

(Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar.) [21st November 1918.]

Questions for
Police: Sub-
Inspection of
Police

125 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether quarters intended for occupation by Indian Sub-Inspectors of Police are built in accordance with Indian requirements and whether the question of preparing a type design for them will be referred for consideration by the committee recently appointed for considering type designs?

126 A.—Questions for sub-inspectors of police are built according to type designs which meet the requirements of Indian officials. It is not proposed to prepare a fresh type design.

Appointment
of an
Additional
Sessions Judge
at Bellary.

127 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) whether there is a proposal to appoint an Additional Sessions Judge at Bellary;

(b) whether the appellate civil work and criminal work of the District Court is so serious, and what is the extent of arrears;

(c) what was the amount of work, civil and criminal, turned out by the District and Sessions Judge from 1st August 1915 to 31st August 1916;

(d) how long was the temporary Sub-Court and the Additional Sessions Court maintained during the said period of thirteen months and what were the disposals of such Court under civil and criminal;

(e) would it not be a more economical utilization of judicial power to leave the District and Sessions Judge to deal with criminal work only and to appoint a Sub-Judge to dispose of civil work exclusively;

(f) will this procedure be now adopted in preference to the appointment of an Additional Sessions Judge?

128 A.—(a) The appointment of an Additional Sessions Judge at Bellary for three months has recently been sanctioned.

(b) The arrears on the file of the District Court in October 1916 are given below:—

Arrears on file	Arrears on file	Arrears on file
12	15	2

(c) Information as to the pattern of work for the period mentioned by the Honourable Member is not available. The pattern of work from the 2nd August 1915 to the 30th September 1916 is given below:—

Civil.		Criminal.	
Original entries.	Arrears on file.	Arrears on file.	Arrears on file and arrears on file.
34	95	30	87

(d) The temporary Sub-Court was maintained for five months and twenty days and the Additional Sessions Court for eight months and ten days during the period of thirteen months referred to by the Honourable Member. Information is not available as regards their disposals during the said period.

(e) & (f) The Government do not consider that the administration of justice would be furthered by the adoption of the Honourable Member's proposal.

Larry of them
for the repair
of masonry
survey stones
from 1916.

129 Q.—(i) Has the attention of Government been drawn to complaints made by ryots in regard to the larry of sets for the repair of masonry survey stones in villages?

(ii) Are Government aware that notices are said to be "daily published in the village as contemplated by the order" as in the Travancore-Cochin order, D. No. 2257-Rev. of 1914, dated 12th November 1914, while they are not published as a matter of fact?

(iii) To satisfy themselves on the point, will the Government be pleased to ascertain whether in the single village of Eethargudi, Travancore-Cochin, about Rs. 30 were collected in the correct revenue year from about seven or eight persons?

(iv) Will Government be pleased to ascertain the existing rules on the subject and order notices to be served on each ryot in sufficient time to enable him to carry out the necessary repairs?

21st November 1915.] (*Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar; Mr. Kavalappara Mappil Nayar; Sir Sivaswami Aiyar.*)

130 A.—(i) The Government have received no such complaints and are not aware of any having been made.

(ii) The Government are not aware of the facts here alleged.

(iii) It is open to any aggrieved person to address the local authorities and if still dissatisfied to petition the Board of Revenue. The Government do not consider it necessary to call for a report.

(iv) The amendment of the rules is under consideration.

131 Q.—Will Government be pleased to state

(i) whether one Alagappa Modaiyar, pattadar No. 43 of Sernadipatti village, Sircappattar taluk, Ramanath District, is a ryot paying a cess of Rs. 750 to Government;

(ii) whether on 21st May 1915 the headman appeared before him with two talayars and two apostables, and demanded payment of cesses, while the same had been paid and a receipt obtained;

(iii) why the talukdar treated the ryot so severely as stated;

(iv) whether on or about the 14th June 1915 the ryot complained to the Collector about the said treatment;

(v) whether the complaint has been disposed of, and whether any inquiry was made into the allegations made therein; and

(vi) whether Government will be pleased to send for the papers and press them?

131 A.—(i) to (v) The Government have no information.

(vi) It was open to the aggrieved person to address the Board of Revenue if he was dissatisfied with the action taken by the Collector and it does not appear whether he availed himself of this remedy. In these circumstances the Government cannot undertake to interfere.

Completed about action taken by ryot in the revenue department.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. Kavalappara Mappil Nayar,

132 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the feasibility of granting a concession to the Hindu Government employees by making the Amavasya day a half holiday or by at least permitting their absence for two hours in the forenoon on Amavasya days so as to enable them to perform the ceremony?

132 A.—The Government do not consider it necessary to take any action in the matter.

133 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that in some cases mothers or other female guardians are prosecuted for non-compliance with the rules regarding compulsory vaccination of children?

(b) If the answer to question (a) is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of putting a stop to this practice?

(c) In view of what has been said on the subject and with reference to my question No. 74 (5th April 1915) will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of exempting from the rules of compulsory vaccination those who have conscientious or religious objection?

133 A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information. No facts have come to their notice which necessitate interference.

(c) The Government are not satisfied as to the necessity for the exemption proposed.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. Kavalappara Mappil Nayar:—“With regard to question No. 135, will the Government be pleased to call for information?”

The Hon'ble Sir F. S. Sivaswami Aiyar:—“We do not think it necessary to call for information. If the hon'ble members will bring to our notice any particular case, we shall be glad to look into it.”

Enrolled under the Amavasya days in Government service.

Refutation of the statement made in the question.

(Mr. Kavalappara Mugal Nayar.) [21st November 1914.]

addition of
Kasuraged taluk as District
Munsif.

134 Q.—(a) Have the Government received a memorial signed by a large number of people of Kasuraged taluk with a resolution passed at a meeting held by them that the taluk may be added on to North Malabar?

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to say what has been done or is proposed to be done in the matter?

134 A.—(a) A memorial from certain inhabitants of the Kasuraged taluk, of the kind described by the Honorable Member, was received.

(b) A report has been called for from the Board of Revenue.

DATA IN
MUNICIPALITY
while on duty at
Taluk head
quarters.

135 Q.—(i) Is it a fact that revenue munsifs—village officers—are not allowed mileage or batta when called upon to attend and to remain at taluk headquarters on duty?

(ii) If so, will the Government be pleased to consider favourably the question of granting batta to them when circumstances permit?

135 A.—(i) Yes.

(ii) The Government regret that they cannot hold out any hope of exceptional treatment being accorded to the Munsifs in this matter, and on the general question attention is invited to the debate which took place in this Council at the meeting of the 13th March 1914.

Increase in the
number of
District Judges
also open to
the Provincial
Service.

136 Q.—Is it a fact that so long ago as some twenty years the Provincial Service secured for itself four District Judgeships?

In view of the great change in the times and the general advance in education, will the Government be pleased to consider the feasibility of raising this number to six?

136 A.—The number of District Judgeships open to the Provincial Service was fixed in 1892. The question whether that number should be increased will be considered after the publication of the Public Service Commission's report.

Starting salary
of District
Munsifs.

137 Q.—Is it a fact that while Deputy Superintendents of Police and Deputy Collectors start on Rs. 250 a month, District Munsifs, whose qualifications are not inferior, draw an initial salary of Rs. 200 a month? Will the Government be pleased as soon as possible to consider the desirability of raising their starting pay also to Rs. 250?

137 A.—The starting pay of Deputy Superintendents of Police and of Deputy Collectors is Rs. 250 per mensem and that of District Munsifs Rs. 200 per mensem. Proposals for raising the pay of District Munsifs have been postponed owing to the financial situation caused by the war.

Provision of
sub-assistant
surgeons to the
aid of
assistant
surgeons.

138 Q.—(i) Is it a fact that sub-assistant surgeons of twenty years' standing and service, if found able, can be promoted to assistant surgeons?

(ii) Is it a fact that only a very few—I believe, one or two—such promotions have been made?

(iii) Will the Government be pleased to give the reasons for this small number, seeing that there are now many experienced and efficient sub-assistant surgeons?

138 A.—(i) & (ii) The Government have been empowered by the Government of India to promote civil apothecaries and sub-assistant surgeons to the rank of civil assistant surgeons on the condition that the promotion is jealously guarded and strictly confined to a few men with not less than 25 years' service, who, in the exercise of their profession, have shown themselves to be possessed of very exceptional attainments. A few promotions have accordingly been made in accordance with the condition laid down by the Government of India.

[15th November 1916.] (Mr. Karanappara Muppil Nayyar; Mr. Rangas Acharyar.)

- (13) The Government of India's sanction to such promotion was expressly conditional on its being confined to a few exceptional cases. Moreover it is desirable in the interests of the public that the standard of professional qualification in assistant surgeons, which is higher than that required in sub-assistant surgeons, should not be lowered.

139 Q.—(i) Have the Government a list of the different agricultural associations in the Presidency; and

(ii) Will the Government call for their reports and place them upon the table?

Agricultural
associations
in the
Presidency.

139 A.—(i) The answer is in the negative.

(ii) A brief summary of the working of the associations is given in the annual administration reports of the Agricultural Department (cf. paragraph 54 of report for the year 1915-16). The Government will consider whether the information thus given might advantageously be amplified.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Rangas Acharyar.

140 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to give the respective dates from 1910 onwards, when the President of the Corporation of Madras or the Special Malaria Officer or the Health Officer of the City of Madras requested the Government or its officers to fill up the tanks, ponds and low-lying grounds under the control of Government as dangerous to the public health, together with a list of the places objected to?

Filling up of
tanks, this
question
Government
attend in the
city.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they received any communication, and if so when, from the Madras Corporation regarding the removal of the Government tanks in Spar Tank grounds?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken to respect of each of these requisitions?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state what they propose to do?

140 A.—A statement* giving the information asked for will be laid on the table.

141 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government is aware that nearly 400 private parties were prosecuted in 1914 and 1915 by the Corporation for not complying with the requisition to fill up the tanks and low-lying grounds?

Action taken
against private
parties for
failure to fill
up tanks and
low-lying
grounds in the
Madras City.

141 A.—The Government have not received statistics of the prosecutions instituted.

142 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if the Government is aware that there is a general complaint that the Corporation has not taken adequate steps in respect of the filling up of tanks and low-lying grounds belonging to Government?

Adequacy of
steps taken to
fill up tanks,
&c., under
Government
control.

142 A.—No such complaint has come to the notice of the Government.

143 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether they have received copies of the resolutions passed unanimously by the Corporation of Madras, dated 21st September 1915 and 22nd August 1916, in respect of the matter of forwarding the proposals of Government for amending the City Municipal Act to the Corporation before they were sent to the Government of India; and

Resolution of
the Corporation
which necessitates
that they
in the proposed
City Municipal
Act.

(b) whether any reply was sent by the Government to the Madras Corporation, or

(c) if no answer was sent, why none was vouchsafed?

* Vide Appendix XI on pages 122-123 infra.

(Mr. Rangas Anbariger; the President.) [21st NOVEMBER 1916.]

- 143 A.—Both the resolutions have been received. In the resolution dated 21st September 1915, the Corporation requested that it should be given an opportunity to express its views on the Bill to amend the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, before the sanction of the Government of India was obtained to its introduction in the local Legislative Council. No special reply was called for as the Government propose to consult the Corporation before applying for sanction to introduce the Bill. The second resolution has, as desired by the Corporation, been forwarded to the Government of India.

Construction of
over-bridges
over the South
Indian Railway
line at certain
places on the
city.

- 144 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what progress has been made in the matter of the proposals for constructing over-bridges over the South Indian Railway line where it crosses the Police Commissioner's office road and Whannel's road?

- 144 A.—In regard to the proposed bridge over the railway line where it crosses the Police Commissioner's office road, a final settlement has been come to as to the allocation of the cost between the Railway Company and the Corporation of Madras, and the Agent was requested in August 1915 to take steps to have the works carried out as early as possible. On the 14th October 1916 he reported that the matter was then being referred to his Home Board.

In the case of eight other proposed over-bridges, including that proposed for Whannel's road, the Corporation was requested in December 1915 to take them up in the order of urgency, to work out preliminary details in direct consultation with the Railway authorities, to arrive at an understanding as to the share of the cost to be borne by each party and to make a reference to Government only if an amicable arrangement could not be arrived at in any particular case. The Government have no information as to the progress which the Corporation has made in the matter.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGAS ANBARIGER:—“With regard to question No. 144, with reference to the delay from August 1915 to 14th October 1916, was any explanation given by the Agent of the Railway Company or was it asked for? I wish to know whether any explanation was given for the delay, which seems to be more than a year.”

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—“Will the honourable gentleman put that question at the next meeting? Then we shall get the information for him.”

Removal
appointment of
a Health Officer
for the Madras
Corporation.

- 145 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to the remarks of the Commissioner of the Madras Corporation, and notably those of Lieutenant-Colonel Denney, about the work of the Acting Health Officer of the Corporation at its special meeting held on 16th September 1916; and

(b) whether the Government will consult the Corporation before they make a permanent appointment to the post of Health Officer?

- 145 A.—(a) The Government have perused the remarks.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to section 12 of the Madras City Municipal Act under which the Corporation has no right to be consulted in the matter.

Appointments
of Government
agents appointed
to the office of the
Madras
Corporation.

- 146 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether they are aware that some of the officers of the Corporation in the Works department, both special and ordinary, brought out from Europe have accepted appointments under Government without the previous consent of the Corporation; and

(b) whether the Government will issue instructions to the heads of their various departments not to entertain applications directly or indirectly, officially or semi-officially, for employment therein from any person employed by the Corporation or other local authorities unless such person has obtained the previous consent of the Corporation or the local authority concerned to so apply?

21st November 1916.]

(Mr. Banga Acharyer.)

145 A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative. The matter is one lying within the discretion of the President, whose consent was obtained in each case.

(b) There is no such intention.

146 Q.—With reference to the remarks of Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar at page 297 of the Proceedings of this Council, dated 27th November 1915, as regards opportunities being given to the public for an expression of their opinion on the amendments to be made to the Madras District Municipalities Act and the Madras Local Boards Act, will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken in that direction;

(b) whether they will publish a paper of the criticisms and suggestions received; and

(c) whether they will appoint committees of officials and non-officials to examine and discuss the proposed amendments to the Madras City Municipal Act, the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act?

147 A.—(a) The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to G.O. Nos. 1773 L., dated 3rd December 1915, and 1930 M., dated 2nd December 1915.

(b) & (c) The matter is under consideration.

148 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) when Mr. (now Justice) Phillips was appointed as special officer to investigate and report upon the reorganization of the Provincial Service (Judicial branch);

(b) when his report was received by the High Court;

(c) when the recommendations thereon by the High Court reached the Government;

(d) whether any orders or recommendations have been passed thereon by the Madras Government and, if so, when;

(e) whether any proposals were made by the High Court for altering the method of recruitment of Subordinate Judges, and if so, when;

(f) whether any orders have been passed thereon; and

(g) whether the Government have any objection in placing the papers on the table referred to above, at least confidentially if necessary, for the information of non-official members?

149 A.—(a) Mr. Phillips entered upon his special duty on the 15th July 1912. He was not instructed to report upon the reorganization of the Provincial Service (Judicial branch). The instructions issued to him are contained in G.O. No. 1012, Judicial, dated the 24th June 1912, which was placed on the Editors' Table.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) The High Court's recommendations on the questions of the adequacy and distribution of the civil courts in the mofussil were received by the Government in May 1913. The High Court's recommendations on the question of the reorganization of the Provincial Judicial Service, which were made independently of Mr. Phillips's report, were received in May 1912.

(d) Final orders have not yet been passed on any of the recommendations.

(e) Yes. In April 1916.

(f) Yes.

(g) The Government are not prepared to place the papers on the table at this stage.

150 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to a note entitled "Cases for and against Government" appearing at page 7 in the local news columns of the Hindu, dated 9th August 1916;

Consent of the public, as the second level of the Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts

Reorganization of the Provincial Service, Judicial branch

Publication of cases for and against Government

(Mr. Rangas Acharyar.)

[21st November 1916.]

(b) whether such instructions have been issued by the Government or the High Court calling upon judicial officers to submit returns showing lists of cases decided for and against Government; and

(c) if so, whether the Government will consider the desirability of withdrawing such instructions as a whole and, if that cannot be done, whether at least the portion relating to cases decided for and against Government will be withdrawn?

149 A.—(a) The Government have now perused the article in question.

(b) The High Court furnishes an annual return showing the nature of the civil litigation to which the Government are parties in the High Court and the courts subordinate to it, and the nature of the disposal. The return, which was introduced in the year 1862, was presented under instructions from the Secretary of State, the object being to ascertain and review the extent of the litigation in which Government are directly concerned.

(c) The Government are not prepared to propose any change.

Shri
Srinivas
Acharya

150 Q.—In view of the remarks of the High Court in paragraph 28 of the introductory note to the Statistics of Civil Courts of the Presidency for 1915, will the Government be pleased to provide all District Magistrate, or such of them as may be recommended by the District Judges, with shorthand clerks so as to enable them to dictate judgments?

150 A.—The Government have already sanctioned the employment of shorthand writers for those District Magistrate who have been recommended by District Judges.

T. Rangas
Acharya, Esq.,
of the Govern-
ment Law
Works.

151 Q.—With reference to the circular of the Director of Industries to the managers of some of the poor schools for European and Mussulman boys in Madras and published in the *Madras Times*, dated the 7th September 1916, inviting them to send boys to be trained as glass-blowers in the Government Glass Works, will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether they have issued any instructions to the said officer to take similar steps for training Indian boys as well; and

(b) if the answer be in the negative, whether they will issue such instructions now?

151 A.—The Government have issued no instructions in the matter and do not propose to do so. All the 14 trained workmen in the factory are Indians, and of 25 men and boys under training, 25 are Indians.

The local and
municipal
offices
of the Revenue
Divisional
Office,
Tirupattur.

152 Q.—With reference to the statement of the Collector of North Arcot dated 7th June 1916 and published at page 10 of G.O. No. 1591, dated 26th July 1916, "that the Revenue Divisional Officer is also the Chairman of another municipality and collector of a third, besides being President of the taluk board and member of the district board, it is hardly possible for him to do full justice to his local and municipal duties in addition to his Revenue and Magisterial responsibilities," will the Government be pleased to state whether, in order to avoid the possibility of the same state of affairs prevailing elsewhere, they will take steps to minimise the imposition of such multiplexed responsibilities on the same officer and to secure the co-operation of non-officials to a larger extent?

152 A.—The circumstances of the Tirupattur division are exceptional. Action is, however, being taken in the direction desired. Arrangements have been made in the course of the year 1914-17 to place K. S. taluk boards in charge of non-official Presidents and there are now 30 such Presidents constituted in all out of a total of 96.

The local and
municipal
offices
of the Revenue
Divisional
Office.

153 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the experiment said to be under consideration, in answer to question No. 136 by Mr. P. Kanara Pillai found at page 14 of the Proceedings of this Council, dated 10th November 1914, as regards the limitation of the hours of sale in liquor shops, has been tried in other parts of the Presidency and if so, with what results?

[Star November 1916.]

[Mr. Ranga Acharyar.]

(b) With reference to the main question and the sub question, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have, and if so, in what direction, enlarged the functions of advisory committees?

153 A.—(a) With effect from the 1st April 1915 the opening hour of Khour shops other than those licensed for the sale of toddy has been fixed at 9-30 a.m. in Madras and at 8 a.m. elsewhere in the Presidency. It is not, at present, possible to estimate the practical result of the experiment.

(b) The Government have extended the functions of local excise advisory committees on the lines indicated in paragraph 5 of the Secretary of State's despatch of the 29th May 1914.

154 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of local advisory committees, in the Presidency, to regulate the number and location of shikari shops on which there is a non-official majority?

Local advisory committees to regulate the number and location of shikari shops.

154 A.—There is no excise advisory committee in this Presidency in which there is a non-official majority.

155 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the proposals for the revision of the clerical establishment in registration offices which were said to have been submitted to the Government of India in November 1914 have received the sanction of that Government and the Secretary of State, and if so, when the proposals will be given effect to?

Revision of the clerical establishment in registration offices.

155 A.—The scheme of reorganisation has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and that part of the proposals which related to the raising of the minimum pay of clerks to Rs. 35 per mensem has been given effect to from the 1st June 1915. The rest of the scheme is held up for want of funds on account of the present financial stringency; and it cannot be stated at present when it will be possible to give effect to it.

156 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any progress has been made as regards the contemplated legislation on the lines of the English Children Act?

Legislation on the lines of the English Children Act.

156 A.—The Bill has been submitted for the administrative approval of the Government of India.

157 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to appoint a member of the Indian Civil Service as Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the Presidency?

Appointment of a member of the Indian Civil Service as Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

157 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 200.

158 Q.—With reference to question No. 137 of the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasan Sastry and the answer of the Government found at page 45 of the Proceedings of this Council, dated 23rd November 1915, in regard to the imposing of a penalty on pupils from primary schools seeking admission into secondary schools, will the Government be pleased to state whether the question was referred to the proposed conference and, if so, what are the recommendations of the conference on this question, and whether the Government propose to amend the last paragraph of rule 94, chapter VIII of the Madras Educational Rules?

Imposition of a penalty on pupils seeking admission into secondary schools.

158 A.—The question of amending the last paragraph of rule 94 of the Madras Educational Rules was referred to the conference of officials and non-officials appointed by the Government at the beginning of the year to discuss certain educational questions. The recommendations of the conference are under the consideration of the Government.

(Mr. Ranga Acharyar; Mr. Sivaram.) (21st NOVEMBER 1916.)

Liquidation of
society debts
satisfied with
society assets

100 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state in a tabular form for the period commencing from the time the Co-operative Societies Act came into force up to date

(a) the number of rural and urban societies sued in courts by their creditors for the recovery of debts, the number of cases in which decrees were given, and the number of decrees fully satisfied;

(b) the number of rural and urban societies wound up by the Registrar for liquidation and the number of cases in which the liquidation proceedings resulted in full discharge of all debts payable by such societies;

(c) the number of suits which the rural and urban societies filed against their own members for recovery of debts, and the result of the execution of decrees obtained against them; and

(d) the number of cases decided by

(i) the Registrar, and

(ii) the arbitrators under rule XII of the Madras Government Notification No. 423, dated 2nd October 1915, published at page 1053 of the *Port St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 9th November 1915?

159 A.—The Government are not in possession of statistics up to date in respect of any of the matters referred to in the question and are unwilling to order the compilation of statistics for special periods except on very strong grounds, as such compilation throws extra work on their subordinate. Information on points (b) and (c) will be found in the Registrar's annual administration reports which are regularly placed on the Editors' Table. Information on points (a) and (d) is not available and for the reason above stated the Government do not propose to call for it. It may be added that the rule referred to in clause (d) has only been in force since October 1915.

Application of
the Indian
Factories Act
to tanneries
in the
Presidency.

160 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether they have received a letter, dated 14th September 1915, from the President of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras, as regards the application of the Indian Factories Act to tanneries in the Presidency;

(b) whether their attention has been drawn to paragraph 4 of the said memorial;

(c) why the Government refused to furnish the said Chamber with a copy of G.O. No. 2548, Judicial, dated 14th December 1901;

(d) what steps the Government propose to take to remove the evil complained of in the said letter?

160 A.—(a) The Government have received a letter, dated the 4th September 1915, from the President of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce. It is presumed that this is the letter referred to by the Honourable Member.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government Order dealt with a number of questions unconnected with the request proffered in the memorial. A copy of paragraph 4 (f) of the Government Order, which contains orders on the question now at issue, is furnished.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.

A separate
District and
Sessions Court
for Anantapur.

161 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the proposal to create a separate District and Sessions Court at Anantapur has been sanctioned by the Government of India and by the Secretary of State for India in Council?

161 A.—The Government of India have not been addressed on the proposal.

21st November 1916.] (Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Gillman.)

182 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) the number of cases under the Forest Act tried in the Bellary district in the year 1915;

(ii) how many of such cases were tried by the Sub-divisional Magistrates;

(iii) how many of such cases related to "illicit grazing";

(iv) how many boys were convicted of "illicit grazing" and sent to prison;

(v) whether it is a fact that the Forest Committee, appointed in G.O. No. 1437, Revenue, dated 26th June 1914, recommended in paragraph 54 of their report that, in the case of trespass in the reserves classed as grazing grounds, the levy of the pound-fee shall be the sole and sufficient punishment and whether this recommendation was adopted by the Government in paragraph 18, clause (iii) of the G.O. No. 3029, Revenue, dated 18th October 1915;

(vi) whether the latter direction has been followed generally by the Forest officers and the Magistrates in the Presidency in the year 1915; if not, whether the Government will be pleased to issue necessary instructions in the matter; and

(vii) whether it is a fact that only 255 cases out of 18,028 forest cases arising in the Presidency have been taken up by the Divisional Magistrates in the year 1915 in spite of the terms of the G.O. No. 132, Judicial, dated 15th January 1914; and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to give necessary instructions in the matter to the Sub-divisional Magistrates and to the District Forest Officers in the Presidency?

192 A.—(i) to (iv) The Government have no information.

(v) Yes. The Government adopted the recommendation as a temporary and experimental measure.

(vi) The Government have no reason to think that the direction has not been followed generally in the year 1915.

(vii) The attention of the Honourable Member is drawn to paragraph 21 of the High Court's introductory note to the criminal statistics for the year 1915 and to paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 2210, Home (Judicial), dated 2nd September 1915, reviewing those statistics, copies of which have already been placed on the Editors' Table. The Government do not think that further instructions in the matter are necessary.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"With regard to question No. 182 (i) to (iv) the answer is 'Government have no information.' Will the Government be pleased to call for the information?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"The Government are not prepared to call for the information."

188 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) the recommendation of Mr. W. W. Phillips as to the location of the additional civil courts, especially district munsifs' courts, in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool;

(ii) whether the recommendations have been considered and approved of by the High Court and the Government; and if so, when effect will be given to the new scheme?

189 A.—The Government are not prepared to make any statement at present.

184 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) in how many criminal cases, during the current year, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Markapur division, Kurnool district, has summoned the witnesses for the prosecution from the interior to the headquarters of the district for the purpose of his investigation?

(ii) how many days they have been detained at the headquarters on each occasion?

(iii) is it a fact that in some cases the witnesses had to attend the headquarters from the farthest limits of the district?

(iv) whether they have been paid borbis in any of these cases?

Statistics of cases tried under the Forest Act in the Bellary district.

Additional civil courts, Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool.

Summons of witnesses to Court before the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Markapur.

(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Gillman; Mr. Rama Ayyangar) [First November 1916.]

(v) whether the Police sub-inspectors who are required to bring the witnesses to the headquarters in such cases are paid the expenses they incur for the purpose?

(vi) whether the Government will be pleased to stop this practice in view of the expenses, the inconvenience and hardship it will cause to poor villagers in such cases?

164 A.—(i) to (v) The Government have no information.

(vi) If the Honourable Member will communicate to the Government the information, if any, in his possession, on which he has based his questions, the Government will consider if any inquiry is necessary in the matter.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"With regard to question No. 164, will the Government be pleased to call for the information?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"The Government are not prepared to call for any information."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.

Removal of
local fund
servants.

165 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that permanent servants of the Local Fund department are removed by the presidents of local boards on a notice to quit without freeing charges against them?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to issue orders that such removal ought not to be made except on specific charges proved and that they will be subject to appeals as in the case of other permanentists?

165 A.—(a) No.

(i) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the orders issued in O.O. No. 1650 L., dated 5th November 1915, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Pay and
prospects of
probationary
magistrates.

166 Q.—(a) In continuation of the answers to questions 160 and 140 asked at the Council meeting dated 22nd November 1915, will the Government be pleased to state how many graduates have been appointed as probationary revenue magistrates in this Presidency since the division of the subordinate revenue service and how many of them have been promoted as sub-magistrates till now?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to raise the starting pay of the higher service so that officers so recruited may be appointed sub-magistrates within two to four years of their joining the service?

166 A.—(a) The information is not available, but has been called for and will be supplied when available if asked for at a later meeting of the Council.

(b) The question of the recruitment of the Revenue Department is being considered.

Employment
of agricultural
instructors
and drawing
masters in
schools in
agricultural
districts.

167 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that training institutions provided for training teachers to lower primary schools are not provided with agricultural instructors or drawing masters?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to provide such training institutions with agricultural instructors and drawing masters?

167 A.—Agriculture is not one of the subjects included in the course of study prescribed for lower elementary training schools to which the Honourable Member presumably refers, but instruction is given in "Nature study." Instruction in the latter subject as well as in drawing is given by qualified members of the regular staff and the need for the employment of separate instructors in the two subjects has not hitherto been felt.

Responsibility
of divisional
and other
officers for
supplies to
divisions.

168 Q.—(i) (a) Is it a fact that the Collector of Bhandal insists on his divisional officers, tahsildars and sub-magistrates being responsible for his supplies while on tour?

(b) Is it a fact that he has passed proceedings recently against his divisional officer at Derakhal for failing to supply him with gun for not standing to his supplies?

21st November 1916.] /Mr. Rama Ayyangar : Mr. Gifford.]

(2) Will the Government be pleased to send for the proceedings, cancel the same and issue orders that such supplies should be got after due notice to village officers as provided in the Standing Orders?

168 A.—(1) (a) No.

(1) (b) & (2) The Government have perused the proceedings of the Collector referred to by the Honourable Member. They do not consider that they contain anything that is contrary to the provisions of the Standing Orders.

169 Q.—(1) (a) Is it a fact that one K. Ananthachari was appointed as income-tax clerk by a divisional officer of long standing and that his services had been approved by other divisional officers under whom the said Ananthachari had served?

Continuation of the appointment of an income-tax clerk by the Collector of Bangalore.

(b) Was the appointment cancelled by the Collector of Bangalore without giving any reasons and against G.O. No. 1498, Revenue, dated 26th August 1915?

(c) Has the Revenue Board rejected the appeal of the said Ananthachari?

(2) In these circumstances, will the Government be pleased to call for the papers and give effect to the Government Order referred to above by restoring the said Ananthachari to his post as income-tax clerk?

169 A.—The Government are not in possession of any information about the matter referred to, and do not consider it necessary for them to intervene, as under the Standing Orders the Collector has power for reasons recorded to cancel any appointment which he considers improper.

170 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if forest panchayats have been formed in the Sririllipattur taluk, Ramanath district?

Appointment of a special officer for the formation of forest panchayats.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to post Mr. E. A. Davis, I.C.S., on special duty for a further period to start panchayats in almost all the districts in the Presidency whenever possible?

170 A.—(a) A panchayat has been formed for the management of the Kottankottan reserve in the Sririllipattur taluk.

(b) The Government have considered the question and decided that it is not necessary to extend the period of Mr. Davis's special duty.

171 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table statistics for each year showing the number of serious crimes reported in the Ramanath district during the last five years, their nature, the result of the investigations by the police and the final disposal of the cases?

Statistics of serious crimes in the Ramanath district.

171 A.—The Government have no statistics other than those given in the annual Police administration reports which are placed on the Editors' Table.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—“With reference to question No. 171, will the Government be pleased to prepare a statement as asked for by me?”

The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. W. GIFFORD:—“The Government see no useful purpose in calling for a statement as requested by the Honourable Member.”

172 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that recently the Government have issued orders that District Superintendents of Police should also be concerned in the matter of the selection of Public Prosecutors?

Continuation of District Superintendents of Police in selecting Public Prosecutors.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to withdraw such order and allow the selection in the hands of the District Magistrates and District Judges as before?

172 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 95.

173 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if they propose to appoint a civilian European officer as Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras?

Appointment of a member of the Service Civil des Sociétés Co-opératives, Co-operative Societies.

173 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 200.

(Mr. Rama Appanna; Sir Alexander Cadogan;
the President.)

[21st November 1913.]

Irrigation tank
in Dargamudi,
Madras
District.

173 Q.—With respect to the answer given by the Government to the question No. 118 in the meeting of the Council, dated 11th November 1913, regarding an irrigation tank in the Dargamudi village in the Madurai district, will the Government be pleased to state what has been done in the matter?

174 A.—The Government have received no further information on the subject since the report a copy of which was furnished to the Honourable Member in December 1913. The Collector is now being asked to state what progress has been made with the investigation of the project.

Water-supply
to the Pukazh
Royal tank,
Tinnevely
District.

175 Q.—With respect to question No. 87 at the meeting held on the 1st February 1914 regarding water-supply to the Pukazh Royal tank in the Tinnevely district, will the Government be pleased to state if the proposals have been received and, if not, will the Government be pleased to issue orders to expedite the submission of the same?

176 A.—The proposals originally formulated were, on investigation, found to be not feasible. Fresh proposals are engaging the attention of the local officers.

Travelling
allowances
to land record
inhabitants.

177 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that land record inhabitants, who are in charge of a whole district and have to tour round it, are only allowed a consolidated beta, and no travelling allowances?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to allow these travelling allowances or at least actual expenses when they travel more than ordinary taluk inhabitants?

178 A.—(a) The statement in the question is not correct. Land records inhabitants, like all other inhabitants, are not eligible for mileage for journeys by road, but they are eligible when travelling within their jurisdiction for the following allowances:—

- (1) a special daily allowance of one rupee;
- (2) double railway fare for journeys by rail;
- (3) railway fare and daily allowance for combined journeys by road and rail.

(4) Under present financial conditions the Government cannot undertake to consider the suggestion that the above travelling allowances should be increased.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA APPANNA:—^a With reference to answer to question No. 176 (a), sub-clause (3), for travel by road, is any allowance permitted now, when it is more than twenty or thirty miles?^b

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CADOGAN:—^a No special allowance is given for travel by road. What is allowed is a daily allowance of Rs. 1 per day.^b

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA APPANNA:—^a When a whole district over which he has to travel is twenty or thirty miles, in such cases if only railway journey is allowed, the road journey will be more costly.^b

His Excellency the GOVERNOR:—^a That is hardly a question.^b

Magisterial Office
at sub-jail
warden in the
District
Madurai.

177 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that one Veeramandaram Pillai, late sub-jail warden, Pudukkottai, was dismissed after nearly 25 years of service for complaining against the sub-magistrate of Madukallur?

(b) Is it a fact that he has submitted a petition to the Government on 11th April 1913?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to send for the papers and pass such orders as may be necessary?

178 A.—The appointment and dismissal of sub-jail wardens rests in the district authority and no appeal from their orders lies to the Governor in Council. The Government therefore cannot undertake to interfere in this case.

21st November 1916.]

(Mr. Subaiva Bhat.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Subaiva Bhat.

178 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state what qualifications the vernaculars are fixed for inspecting officers of girls' schools?

Vernacular
qualifications
of inspecting
officers of
girls' schools.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the inspecting officers of girls' schools in Malabar and South Canara are qualified in the vernaculars of those districts?

178 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the Abstract of the Rules relating to Public Service Examinations in the Madras Presidency, to the Quarterly Civil List and to the List of Officers and Appointments in the Educational Department printed at the Government Press which contain the requisite particulars.

179 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Government has obtained a report from Mr. Innes, late Collector of Malabar, with a view to regulate the relations between the jetties and tenants in Malabar?

Copy
submitted to
Madras.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government propose to legislate on the subject?

(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to publish its proposals for public criticism before finally determining the lines of legislation?

179 A.—The Government requested Mr. Innes, when Collector of Malabar, to draw up a statement of his views upon the subject for their confidential information.

They have no intention at present of proposing legislation.

180 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state (i) the number of suits under the Rent Recovery Act in the five years preceding the repeal of that Act in South Canara, (ii) the number of suits in the five years after the repeal under chapter VII of the Land Estates Act in that district, (iii) the number of rent and eviction suits in the Civil Courts in that district in those years?

Particulars for
rent suits and
eviction suits in
Civil Courts
to appear in
the annual
reports.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to call for a report from the Collector and the District Judge of South Canara on the question of affording facilities for landlords and tenants to adjust their disputes in the Revenue Courts?

180 A.—(a) (i) The information asked for is not available.

(ii) & (iii) No suit under chapter VII of the Madras Estates Land Act of 1918 was filed during the period in question and only one rent and eviction suit was filed in the Civil Courts of the Presidency during the period in question.

(b) The Government do not see sufficient reasons for the proposed reference.

181 Q.—(a) Is the Government aware that there is some dissatisfaction among wargars in South Canara regarding the working of the darkhast rules and the operation of numerous circulars of successive Collectors of the district causing much uncertainty and delay in subsequent litigation?

Working of the
darkhast
rules in South
Canara.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to call for a report from the Collector of South Canara and suggestions with a view to revise and consolidate the rules and orders on the subject?

181 A.—It does not appear that any representation has been made to Government by any wargdar regarding the working of the darkhast rules in South Canara and the Government have therefore no reason to suppose that there is any dissatisfaction on the subject or that there is any reason for any action on the part of the Government. The Collector will doubtless take due notice of any representation that may be made to him on the subject.

182 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there has been any effective change in the actual management of the German Mission schools in Malabar and South Canara since the war?

No report of
the German
Mission, actually
in Malabar and
South Canara.

(21st November 1916.

(Mr. Srinivas Bhat.)

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the amounts of grants paid to these institutions since the outbreak of war?

(c) Is it a fact that recognition in respect of these schools was once withdrawn and extended again for one year?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state why recognition was so withdrawn and again extended for a limited period?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is intended to extend the recognition of these schools for a further period of time and whether Government obtained the views of local bodies, public or private, as to whether they will take over these schools or start new ones in their place?

182 A.—(c) & (d) "The Government considered it undesirable that grants should be paid during the war to educational institutions controlled or controlled by hostile missions (including the German Mission schools in Malabar and South Canara) and they accordingly directed the discontinuance of aid to such institutions and the withdrawal of recognition from them from the 31st March 1916 unless they were transferred in the meanwhile to Government or Local Board management. The Missionary Educational Council of Southern India, having, however, in the meantime expressed its willingness to undertake management of these schools up to the 31st March 1917 without further demand aid from public funds than the ordinary grants admissible under the Grant-in-Aid Code, the Government accepted the Council's offer and directed that recognition aid aid be continued to the schools up to that date. The Government also accepted the constitution of committees for the management of the schools.

(b) The Government are not in possession of the information.

(e) The matter is under consideration.

Expenditure on educational institutions in the Tellicherry municipality.

183 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether Rs. 40,000 were granted by G.O. No. 1018, dated 10th November 1915, to the Tellicherry municipality for acquisition and buildings as an improvement to the Revenue College?

(b) Is it a fact that final proposals for expending this amount of grant were submitted by the Tellicherry municipality in November 1914?

(c) Is it a fact that the Director of Public Instruction, Inspectors of Schools and the University Committee have all repeatedly urged this improvement as urgent and necessary?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the proposals of the Tellicherry municipality have been accepted and what further action has been taken thereupon and whether the progress has been communicated to the Tellicherry municipality?

183 A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) & (d) Though the original rough estimate of cost was only Rs. 40,000, yet on proposition of detailed plans and estimates the cost rose to Rs. 1,48,796. Such a large sum cannot be found under present financial conditions and the matter is accordingly held over. Opportunity has meanwhile been taken to ascertain with accuracy the actual needs of the college, there having been a fall in the current year in the number of admissions into the junior intermediate class.

Improvement of the electric supply in the Wynad Taluk Board, Malabar District.

184 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that only five seats out of fifteen in the Wynad Taluk Board (Malabar) are filled up by election?

(b) Is it a fact that recently the taluk was reconstituted into five revenue inspectors' talukas?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to call for a report from the Collector of Malabar as to whether there was any objection to raise the number of elective seats to seven?

[1st November 1916.] (Mr. Sedaine's Bill.)

184 A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) The Government do not consider it necessary to call for a report as they were informed by the Collector last year that the electric system should not have been introduced into Wyand.

185 Q.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the part of the address of the Mysore to the last Representative Assembly where he says "for the rest, if any railways are brought near our borders, we may give connections from our railway system if they are to our advantage"? Railways between South Canara and Mysore.

(b) Is the Government aware that the United Planters' Association of Southern India at its last conference urged the construction of the Ankur-Mangalore railway?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain from the Mysore Barber whether they would undertake to give a connection with the Mysore railway system from Hassan or Ankur if the District Board of South Canara should arrange to bring the railway to the Canara frontier?

185 A.—(a) The Government have perused the address referred to.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Railway Board have deputed a special officer to investigate the schemes for connecting Mysore and the hinterland with a port on the West Coast and the Government propose to await the report of this officer before moving further in regard to the railway project referred to.

186 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state how many years ago the establishment of forest clerks attached to taluk offices was created and whether the same has been made permanent? Prospects of forest clerks in taluk offices.

(b) Is it a fact that, at the last revision, clerks of forest ranges have been made permanent with an initial pay of Rs. 20 per month while forest clerks in taluk offices are temporary, draw Rs. 12 a month, have no increments and no prospects of pension?

(c) Is it a fact that forest clerks attached to taluk offices have to work under the talukdar, but are directly subordinate to and controlled by the District Forest Officer?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to consider the question of improving the status and prospects of this establishment at least in districts where the revenue from forests is good?

186 A.—The Government have no information on the subject. The Honourable Member may repeat his question at a subsequent meeting of the Council.

187 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that as there was no secondary school at Pattar, the headquarters of a division in South Canara, the public have started a secondary school and collected funds for a school building? Exemption of public schools from paying school-fee.

(b) Is it a fact that the school committee applied to the Collector of South Canara under the rules for permission to quarry lands of the same size as the value of about Rs. 120 from Government waste land for the construction of the school building and that the application was rejected?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state the reason and to consider the amendment of the rules, if necessary, to include public schools for exemption from the payment of school-fee?

187 A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) & (c) The Government have no information on the subject, but it is open to the persons interested to submit a representation against the Collector's decision to the Board of Revenue or the Government and their prayer will then be considered. The Government see no reason to think on the facts stated in the question that any amendment of the rules is called for.

(21st November 1916.

(Mr. Sathianathan Khai; the President.)

Committee of
the
Kerala
Taluk in
South
Canara.

183 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Concessions under the Religious Endowments Act have not been yet constituted for the Kerala taluk in South Canara?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to take the necessary steps to have the Committee constituted at an early date?

184 A.—The committee constituted in 1883 for the five taluks which then formed the South Canara district, viz., Mangalore, Kasaragod, Uppinangadi, Udipi and Kandyol, retain their respective jurisdictions in spite of the redistribution of divisions and taluks and the formation of the new Kerala taluk in 1913. The Government are advised that the local jurisdiction of a committee once appointed cannot be altered.

The tax and
lease rights of
warghars in
South Canara.

185 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether kumaki rights in respect of (i) kadiam wargh which had no hut and (ii) wargh formed after 1854 up to 1861 1875, in Anwar and Sullya warghs in South Canara are recognised by Government?

(b) Is it a fact that the Government and the Board of Revenue had got lists of lease wargh in those warghs prepared in 1863 and again in 1882 and that these lists were destroyed and entered in the land register at the survey in 1894?

(c) Is it a fact that the Government now allow only two acres of lease on the average per every acre of cultivated land?

(d) Is it a fact that the residents of those warghs protested against this limitation?

(e) Is it a fact that certified copies of the chittas, lists and registers are refused to the parties concerned?

(f) Will the Government be pleased to direct a complete inquiry into the grievances relating to the lease and lease rights of warghars in those warghs through the Collector of South Canara and call for a report?

186 A.—(a) Kumaki lands are not enjoyed by warghars as of right, but as a concession granted them by the Government.

(c) Yes.

(b), (d), (e) & (f) The Government have no information and have received no representations on the subject and are therefore not prepared to take the action suggested.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SATHIANATHAN KHAI:—“With reference to question No. 185 the answer says ‘Government have received no information’. I would like to know whether any representations have been made to the Collector or to the Board of Revenue. No answer has been given to part (a) of that question.”

His Excellency the PRÉSIDENT:—“Perhaps the honourable gentleman will put the question on paper for the next meeting, if he wishes to pursue the subject.”

Assessment of
lease houses
sites in Kerala
taluk in South
Canara.

187 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether tenant house-sites in kumaki of wargh in South Canara have been free from assessment from time immemorial and that at settlement these kumaki house-sites were not separately demarcated for assessment?

(b) Is it a fact that the Revenue authorities in that district have recently commenced demarcating these house-sites and that in doing so include much other land than the actual house-sites?

(c) Is it a fact that the whole of such plots are being compulsorily assigned to adjacent warghars at garden rates and not at the average rates?

(d) Is it a fact that back assessment at the higher garden rate from 1863 in a lump sum is being levied from these warghars?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to call for a report from the Collector on the points raised above?

188 A.—(a) House-sites on kumaki were, prior to settlement, free to warghars or to their tenants, but assessment was charged if other persons erected buildings thereon. At settlement the sites were measured and assessed at dry rates, assessors not brought to account at the time being reserved for future action.

(b), (c) & (d) The Government have no information.

(e) The Government will call for a report.

21st November 1914.] (Mr. Sadasiva Bhat.)

191 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the District Board of South Canara recently got the 22 yards road margin all along the local fund roads in the District lockpitted?

Lockpitting of local fund roads in the South Canara District.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the cost of the operation and whether it was done by order of Government or in pursuance of any resolution of the District Board?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain whether, before lockpitting the road margin, any inquiry was made as to the kumaki or other rights of adjacent holders?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to call for a report from the Collector or President, District Board, on the above question?

191 A.—A report will be called for from the President, District Board.

192 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether seizure rates and the classification of trees have been revised recently in South Canara district so as to enhance the rates and extend the list of classifying trees?

Revision of seizure rates and classification of trees in South Canara.

(b) Have any public bodies or public officers been consulted before such revision?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence that led up to the revision in the rates and list?

192 A.—(a) The seizure rates and classification of trees in the South Canara district have not been revised since 1908, except for the addition of the shaga tree to the classified list in 1913.

(b) No.

(c) The Government are not prepared to lay the correspondence on the table.

193 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to empower head clerks of revenue divisional offices, as in the case of civil courts, to receive revenue and criminal appeals, income-tax objections and revision petitions, copy applications and other miscellaneous applications, with a view to relieve touring divisional officers of routine work and avoid inconvenience to parties?

Empowering head clerks of revenue divisional offices to receive revenue and criminal appeals, etc.

193 A.—The Government will consider the suggestion.

194 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the District Magistrate of South Canara has issued a circular to all subordinate magistrates in the district that, in all cases of illicit distillation under the Abkine Act, both fine and imprisonment should be awarded?

Issue of circulars by the District Magistrate, South Canara, in regard to public nuisance of distillation, etc.

(b) Is it a fact that the District Magistrate of South Canara has issued another circular to all the subordinate magistrates that as a rule all offences where any degree of violence is used should be punished with imprisonment?

(c) In view of their interference with the discretion of subordinate magistrates will Government be pleased to direct the withdrawal of those circulars?

194 A.—The Government have no information, but will inquire.

195 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there has been a sudden rise in the number of complaints dismissed under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code in South Canara and Malabar since 1913?

Increase in the number of complaints dismissed under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code in South Canara and Malabar.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to obtain the number of complaints lodged, and those dismissed under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in the two districts for the years 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915?

(c) If the answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for the increase?

195 A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) The Government do not see any need to call for the information.

196 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Collector of South Canara has issued a circular that petitioners cannot exercise kumaki rights over road margin of local fund roads?

Restricting petitioners' exercise of local fund roads.

(Mr. Sankar Das.)

[21st November 1916.]

(d) Will the Government be pleased to obtain the number of cases in which complaints of land were presented for exercising kuzuki rights, in breach of the circular, over road margins in South Canara?

(e) If the answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to obtain a report from the President, District Board of South Canara, whether extinction of proprietor's kuzuki rights on road margin is necessary?

196 A.—The Collector has been asked for a report.

The Secretary
of a Provincial
Co-operative
Bank.

197 Q.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the proceedings of a meeting of the shareholders of the Madras Central Urban Bank published in the Madras States of the 14th August last, and the communication on the subject of the formation of an Apex Co-operative Bank by M.R. Ry. Dissan Bahadur R. Ramachandran Rao in the *Weekly* of the 21st idem?

(b) Have any and if so, how many applications for the registration of a Provincial Co-operative Bank been made to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies?

(c) Has the Registrar registered the bank in accordance with the applications? If not, why not?

(d) Is it a fact that there are large surpluses in several district banks which have been diverted outside the district and lent to other district banks?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to state the extent of amounts so lent?

(f) Will the Government be pleased to consider and order the early registration and starting of a Provincial Bank in accordance with the recommendations made by the Imperial Committee on Co-operation?

197 A.—The Government are not in possession of the detailed information asked for in clauses (b), (d) and (e) of the question, but they have seen the communications to which the question draws attention and the question of the formation of a Provincial Co-operative Bank is under their consideration. They are not in a position at present to make any further statement on the subject.

Inspector of the
number of
Societies of
Co-operative
Societies in
Madras and
South Canara

198 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that there is only one Inspector of Co-operative Societies in each of the districts—Madras and South Canara?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of registered Societies (Co-operative) in each of these districts?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to increase the number of Inspectors in the two districts proportionately to the number of societies and the gross assets which the societies are spread, regard being had to the difficulties of communications?

198 A.—(a) There are two inspectors in Madras and one in South Canara.

(b) The number of societies on 30th June 1916 was 43 in Madras and 47 in South Canara.

(c) If an increase in the staff is found necessary, the Registrar will take steps to strengthen it.

Appointments
of Honorary
Assistant
Registrar of
Co-operative
Societies.

199 Q.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the Resolution passed at the Calcutta Co-operative Conference held at Monghyr in April 1916 on the subject of Honorary Assistant Registrars and to the article on the same subject in the *Madras Bulletin of Co-operation* for June 1915?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to lay the appointment of such officers experimentally in one or two districts?

199 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government are considering the suggestion.

Appointments
of an Indian
Civil Service
officer as
Registrar of
Co-operative
Societies.

200 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is in contemplation to appoint a European Civilian as Registrar of Co-operative Societies?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to use its way to reserve the office as hitherto for Indians rising from the Provincial Service?

(c) Will the Government be pleased, in view of the paucity of important members as the formation of the Provincial Bank and the carrying out of the recommendations of the Imperial Committee on Co-operation, to retain an experienced Indian Officer as Registrar of Co-operative Societies?

[Star November 1916.] *Mr. Solomon Elias; Mr. Subbaraya Reddiyar.*

- 200 A.—There is no present remedy and the Government are not prepared to make any arrangement in advance as to future appointments. They do not consider this office as reserved either for European or Indian officers.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. Subbaraya Reddiyar.

- 201 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(1) the total forest area of South Arcot after the severance from it of the taluk of Tiruvannamalai;
(2) the present forest area of South Arcot after the recent disafforestation of large tracts in the district;
(3) particulars of areas in the district handed to forest panchayats for management with an account showing if the panchayats have been working successfully or not?

Working of forest panchayats in South Arcot.

- 201 A.—(1) The total forest area of South Arcot, since the exclusion of the Tiruvannamalai taluk, is 346 square miles.
(2) The present forest area of the district is about 316 square miles. Final orders have not yet been passed in regard to the majority of the proposals that have been made for disafforestation.
(3) The Government have no information on the subject beyond what is contained in G.O. No. 1888, Revenue, dated 18th August 1916.

- 202 Q.—With reference to the answer given in question No. 56 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 1st February 1916, will the Government be pleased to state if any decision has been come to as to the course to be pursued regarding the project of Kuthirai swamp, South Arcot?

The Kuthirai swamp project, South Arcot.

- 202 A.—The scheme is being further investigated, and no decision has been arrived at.

- 203 Q.—With reference to the answer given to question No. 79 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 1st February 1916, will the Government be pleased to state if any decision has been come to regarding the scheme to connect Madanur with Arcot on the Villupuram-Kalpiti line?

Railway project for connecting Madanur with Arcot on the Villupuram-Kalpiti line.

- 203 A.—The Railway Board have sanctioned a survey of a line of railway between Arcot and Padman or Madanur.

- 204 Q.—(1) What is the approximate quantity of ground-nut produced in the Presidency during the last year and how much of it was exported for sale in the foreign market?

Quantity of a new method for processing.

- (2) Have the Government adopted any, and if so what, measures to reduce the quantity of export and to create a demand for ground-nut in the country and with what result?

- 204 A.—(1) According to the returns report prepared in February 1916, the estimated quantity of ground-nut produced in the Presidency was 652,885 tons of nut in shell. As however this estimate was based on an assumed average of 1,441,208, a considerable deduction would be necessary with reference to the reduced average of 1,136,145 shown in the season report prepared after the close of the year. It is not possible to say exactly what proportion was exported for sale in the foreign market. The statistics of sea-borne trade are compiled for the official year and the latest figures available are those for the year 1915-16 where the exports of ground-nut (from British Indian ports only) appear under three headings, viz., seeds (1,803,728 cwts.), oil (162,841 gallons) and cake (652,995 cwts.). For purposes of comparison it is necessary to remember that seeds are exported in the shape of kernels without shells, the weight of which is on the average 60 per cent of the nut in shell; similarly the weight of ground-nut cake may be taken at a little under 40 per cent, while a cwt. of nut in shell produces roughly 3½ gallons of oil.

(Mr. Sahasrabala Reddyar.) [21st November 1916.]

- (2) As stated in the answer to question 114 at the Council meeting of 1st February 1916, there are no longer any restrictions on exports and the Government have in hand experiments in oil-pressing and soap-making, which may ultimately create a further local demand for ground-nut.

Instructions to ryots in the districts of Coimbatore and Malabar to grow ground-nut in dry areas by machinery.

205 Q.—Considering that in preparing the kernel for the market the ground-nut producer almost invariably adopts the ignominious method of wetting the shells and beating them with sticks whereby he incurs loss, will the Government be pleased to instruct the Agricultural Department to take steps to acquaint the ryot with the method of decorticating ground-nut kernels in the dry state by machinery?

205 A.—The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 1 yst at the meeting of the Legislative Council held in April 1916. As stated therein, the matter is under the consideration of the Departments of Agriculture and Industries.

Instructions to ryots in wet areas to use the system of sowing and ploughing in single seedlings.

206 Q.—Having regard to the distinct gain that has accrued to the paddy cultivator in some parts of the Presidency by his adoption of the single seedling planting system and the system of sowing and ploughing, will the Government be pleased to instruct the Agricultural Department to take steps to accelerate the spread of the systems all over the Presidency by deputed some of their staff to tour about and acquaint the ryots with the systems by means of lectures and demonstrations?

206 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answers to question No. 141 put at the meeting of this Council held on the 20th November 1914 and to question No. 88 (4) put at the meeting of 23rd November 1915. Demonstrations both on the Government farms and in the districts on the ryots' own lands form an important feature of the work of the Agricultural Department and it is the intention of Government to extend this method of instruction as far as staff permit.

Sugarcane cultivation in South Arcot and adjoining districts by purchase of mills for crushing cane.

207 Q.—(1) How many acres of wet fields and how many of dry are under separate cultivation in the taluks of Cuddalore and Villupputur in the district of South Arcot in the current year?

(2) How many of these acres are cultivated by the East India Distilleries and Sugar Manufacturing Company at Nellikuppam whether as owners or as lessees?

(3) How is the sugarcane raised on the remaining extent of land crushed? Is it crushed by the cultivator in a mill of his own, or does he hand it to the East India Distillery Company to be crushed?

(4) Will the Government be pleased to obtain information from the Agricultural Department regarding the probable net income the ryot will derive from an acre of sugarcane under normal conditions, by crushing the cane in his own mill?

(5) Is it true that the Palur Farm sugarcane is crushed at the East India Distillery Factory, and if so will the Government consider the desirability of supplying the farm with a mill in order that by demonstrators at the farm the ryots may be stimulated to raise sugarcane themselves and crush them at their own mills?

(6) Will the Government be pleased also to consider the desirability of offering encouragement to the ryot by advancing loans to buy a mill for crushing his cane?

207 A.—(1) & (5) A report will be called for and will be furnished if the Honourable Member repeats his question at any subsequent meeting.

(6) The grant of loans for the erection of sugarcane mills is permissible under the Agriculturists' Loans Act XII of 1884, and as a matter of fact such loans have been granted in the South Arcot district.

Appointment of loan agents in the districts of Coimbatore and Malabar to assist ryots in the purchase of improved tools.

208 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to select and appoint honorary members of farms from among the ryot population of the district where a Government agricultural farm has been established in order to facilitate and accelerate the spread of knowledge of improved methods of agriculture among ryots?

[Mr. Subbargala Reddy; Mr. Gillson.]

208 A.—The Honourable Member is informed that the Government have sanctioned the appointment of honorary visitors to the Agricultural stations at Sankota and propose to take similar action in regard to other stations if it is found that the experiment produces any useful results.

209 Q.—With reference to the answer given to question No. 62 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 5th April 1916, regarding the utility of the protected wells equipped with semi-rotary pumps, will the Government be pleased to state the result of the enquiry?

Utility of protected wells equipped with semi-rotary pumps.

209 A.—The result of the enquiry was generally* favourable to the semi-rotary pumps which were used. Further experiments are being made.

210 Q.—(a) When was the irrigation tank of Pakkam, Villupuram taluk, South Arcot district, and its supply channel from the Pezhar-lar repaired by the Public Works Department?

Condition of irrigation tank of Pakkam, Villupuram, Taluk, South Arcot district.

(b) Is it true that for want of repairs, the channel and the tank have become silted up with the result that, for a number of years past, the ryots have had to treat the wet lands as dry for purposes of paddy cultivation?

(c) If so, what is the present extent of wet land under dry cultivation?

210 A.—(a) An estimate for repairs to Pakkam large tank was sanctioned in 1913-14 and the works are nearly completed. The supply channel was last repaired in 1911.

(b) The Government are not in possession of complete information, but are calling for a further report.

(c) On 171 out of 910 acres broadcast paddy is raised, the ryots taking the chance of irrigating it, if water becomes available. No dry crop is raised in any of the ryots.

The Hon'ble Member Babbar A. SUBBARGALA REDDY.—With reference to question No. 210 (b) the answer is 'that the Government are not in possession of complete information, but are calling for a further report.' While calling for a further report, will the Government be pleased to call for information regarding the branches in the supply channel, left unopened for the last eight years?

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN :—Yes, we shall do so."

211 Q.—With reference to the answer given to question No. 136 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 20th November 1914, will the Government be pleased to state districtwise—

Statistics in regard to elementary girl schools left unopened for the last eight years.

(1) how many additional elementary girls' schools both aided and under public management have been opened in the Presidency since 1st April 1914?

(2) what proportion the number of men teachers bears at present to the number of women teachers in the elementary girls' schools of the Presidency both aided and under public management?

(3) how many additional training schools for training mistresses for elementary girls' schools have been opened in the Presidency since 1st April 1914?

(4) how many training schools for training mistresses for elementary schools are proposed to be opened during the current year and the next, and the places where they are proposed to be opened?

211 A.—(1) The number opened since the 1st April 1914, and up to the 31st March 1916, was 248.

(2) The information is not in the possession of the Government.

(3) One.

(4) It has not been found possible to arrange for opening any training schools for mistresses during the current year. As regards the ensuing year the Government await the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction.

(Mr. Subbarajapala Reddy) (21st November, 1915.)

speaking at a meeting about the settlement of Nidhalore.

213 Q.—With reference to the answer given to question 65 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 5th April 1915 regarding the desirability of opening a training school for school-owners at Cuddalore, have the recommendations of the Director of Public Instruction in regard to the opening of additional lines of the training schools for mistresses been received by Government, and if so, what is the action proposed to be taken by Government as the result of the recommendations?

213 A.—Proposals for providing for the training of women teachers at Cuddalore are expected from the Director of Public Instruction.

Estimates of officials have already been submitted to district boards.

215 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to issue instructions to the Collectors of all the districts to circulate as far as practicable officials like school-owners standing for election to the district board pending a possible amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act in that behalf?

215 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the debate on the subject on 2nd February 1915. Out of 773 members on the district boards of the Presidency in 1915-16, 509 were non-officials and there was no undue preponderance of the official element on any board. No instructions of the kind suggested are called for.

Managing-trustee of the Kallakottai temple and of villages in the Srivilliputhur taluk.

214 Q.—(1) Is it a fact that the present trustee of a temple known as Kallakottai in the village of Kallakottai in the Srivilliputhur taluk and the lessee of the villages attached thereto under a lease for about 20 years entered into between him and the late zamindar has applied to Government to be recognised as a hereditary trustee of the temple and for a permanent lease of the temple villages; and if so, has any order been passed thereon?

(2) Is it a fact that the amount of the current lease is only Rs. 7,000 while the actual income of the said villages is several times that amount?

(3) Will the Government be pleased, before disposing of the above application, to call for a report from the Estate Collector under the Court of Wards showing the actual income of the said villages?

(4) Will the Government be pleased to consider the propriety of vesting the management of the temple and its villages in the Court of Wards on the expiry of the present lease term?

214 A.—(1) & (3) No application of the kind referred to by the Honourable Member appears to have been received by the Government, who are therefore without information on the subject.

(4) The matter is one in which an application may be made to the Collector of Ramanath in the first instance by any interested party.

Re-settlement operations in the South Arcot District.

215 Q.—With regard to the re-settlement that has been undertaken of the district of South Arcot, will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state

(1) if a public notice of the re-settlement operations in the district was issued by the Special Settlement Officer before the commencement of the operations;

(2) if so, the tenor of the publication and the precise terms of the notice;

(3) whether the Special Settlement Officer has instituted inquiries into the economic condition of the people concerned under the existing settlement and, if so, whether the inquiries have been village-wise or taluk-wise or how;

(4) whether any special attention has been paid during the inquiry to the indebtedness of the ryots concerned, and whether any allowance has been made for the increase in the cost of their living;

(5) a typical instance of such inquiry with particulars dealt with and recorded at the inquiry by the Special Settlement Officer;

(6) at what stage are the re-settlement operations of the district?

215 A.—(1) & (2) A notice was published in the village officers' sheet of the South Arcot District Gazette, dated 31st September 1915, to which the Honourable Member is referred.

21st November 1915.] (Mr. Subbaya's Reddy.)

- (3) & (4) Section 1 of the Re-settlement Manual contains instructions regarding the inquiries which should be made before a scheme report is drawn up. These include the collection of information regarding the economic condition of the people, indebtedness and arrears in the cost of living and the Government have no reason to doubt that the Special Settlement Officer has complied with these instructions.
- (a) & (5) The results of the Special Settlement Officer's inquiries will appear in the scheme report, which has not yet reached Government, but it has been prepared and will shortly be published in the District Gazette. Special staff work is in progress and the revision of wet systems has commenced.

216 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to inquire and ascertain

(a) whether the Tahsildar of Chayyar (North Arcot district) issued in the beginning of June 1915 demands to the ryots of the 27 villages shown in the following list in respect of enhanced wet assessment imposed on their holdings, consequent on the re-classification of irrigation sources in addition to the 25 per cent increase fixed on them by G.O. No. 2165, dated 1st November 1913;

(b) whether the issue of these demands was in accordance with the order of the Collector of North Arcot in his office Circular No. 822 R, dated 26th December 1913, and the instructions given in paragraph 21 of the re-settlement notification dated 26th January 1914 published in the North Arcot District Gazette as also the instructions in rule 32 of the Re-settlement Manual; and

(c) whether the ryots concerned drew the attention of the Tahsildar by petitions addressed to him about the middle of June 1915 to the illegal issue of the demands, and in spite thereof the Tahsildar persisted in continuing to collect the assessment by detaining their movable until the Collector ordered the suspension of further collections?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter?

List of villages.

(1) Tiltur.	(10) Nalayi.	(19) M. Kolattur.
(2) Korambur.	(11) Pinedi.	(20) Sengida.
(3) K. Kolattur.	(12) Madurai.	(21) Kevlar.
(4) Asappattur.	(13) Mukkur.	(22) Malakuruppattur.
(5) Erumvethi.	(14) Kadigavathi.	(23) Nallikun.
(6) Ten Tavalan.	(15) Valukalai.	(24) Porrai.
(7) Porupattur.	(16) Kalanipakkam.	(25) Vedantagur.
(8) Anakkivur.	(17) Neral.	(26) Ten Durrai.
(9) Taval.	(18) Irungal.	(27) Ayalpadi.

216 A.—(3) (a), (b) & (c) The Government have already received a report from the Collector of North Arcot regarding the collection by the Tahsildar of Chayyar of amounts which exceeded the former assessment by more than 25 per cent.

(2) The Government do not consider it necessary to take any steps in the matter.

217 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the re-classification of the Neryyathukki, which is a spring channel in Anakkivur village of Chayyar taluk, as a first-class source is in accordance with the reclassification notification dated 26th January 1914, under which only well-supplied tanks connected with the Palur, Pennai and Chayyar systems can be placed under class 1?

217 A.—The source in question is well supplied and is supplemented by water from a first-class tank under the Chayyar system; its having been placed in the first class is not opposed to the settlement notification.

218 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to inquire and state whether it is true that the tank known as Valukalai-Mukkur bazaar in Chayyar taluk is heavily silted, and if so, whether this circumstance was taken into consideration in raising it from the second class to the first at the recent re-classification?

Amount of increased wet assessment by the Tahsildar of Chayyar in certain villages.

Reclassification of a spring channel in Anakkivur village, Chayyar taluk, as a first-class source.

Reclassification of the Valukalai-Mukkur bazaar in Chayyar taluk.

(*Mr. Subbaraya Reddyar* ; *Mr. Suryanarayana Rao.*) [21st November 1916.]

218 A.—The Government have no information to support the suggestion in the question that the tank is hardly silted, but will require

A temporary sub-court at Yellare.

* 219 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that there has been an accumulation of arrears of civil suits and appeals in the District Court of Chittoor?

(b) Is it also a fact that to dispose of or reduce the same, the District Judge has applied to Government for the establishment of a temporary sub-court for the District? and

(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to order the location of the proposed sub-court at Yellare?

215 A.—(a) The Government have no information beyond that contained in the Statute of Civil Courts, 1915, which have been placed on the Editors' Table.

(b) & (c) No application has been received by Government.

Tabular statement of the assessment of the new North Arcot district.

220 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a tabular statement in respect of the taluks of the new North Arcot district in which re-settlement has been completed, showing the total wet assessment of the taluk—

(i) prior to the re-settlement,

(ii) subsequent to the enhancement of the re-settlement by the addition of 25 per cent, and

(3) subsequent to the re-classification of irrigation sources?

220 A.—A statement* giving the required statistics in regard to five complete taluks and part of another taluk is laid on the table. The Government have not yet received the figures for the rest of the district.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu.

The new water supply project.

221 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that inconvenience is caused by the non-construction of feeder channels in the Nagavalli project, and what action is taken by the Government in the matter?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) the area of lands and projects land now irrigated under the Nagavalli project;

(ii) the extent of main and branch the project is proposed to irrigate;

(iii) whether the system is sufficient to supply the wants of all the lands proposed to be irrigated?

(iv) whether any extensions are proposed to be made thereto?

221 A.—(a) The execution of the Nagar distributary is delayed pending the execution of an agreement by some interested ryots. With the above exception, the Government are not aware that any inconvenience is being caused by the non-construction of feeder channels.

(b) (i) The Government have no information.

(ii) Main—10,754 acres

Ryotwar—11,349 acres.

(iii) & (iv) There is reason to believe that supplies for the whole area proposed to be irrigated will occasionally prove insufficient, and no extension of this area is at present proposed.

Opening of hill schools in the Chingleput Agency.

222 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state with reference to G.O. No. 594, Educational, dated 29th May 1916, how many, if any, hill schools have since been started and how many are proposed to be started in the Agency?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to take steps to start similar schools in the Chingleput Agency?

222 A.—(a) The Government have no information as to the number of hill schools newly opened under the scheme approved in G.O. No. 594, Educational, dated the 29th May 1916.

21st November 1916.]

(Mr. Sargamayya Rao.)

- (N) Four sided schools in the Guntur Agency intended for Khonds have been taken under the management of the Government. A national school for the training of Savika teachers has also been opened. The question of providing further facilities for the education of the children of the hill tribes in the district will be considered when normal financial conditions are restored.

223 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of making the temporary subordinate court at Visagapattam permanent in view of the fact that it has been in existence for the last ten years?

Making the temporary subordinate court at Visagapattam permanent.

224 A.—The question of making permanent the temporary subordinate court at Visagapattam forms part of Mr. Philip's proposals. The suggestion will be considered when orders are finally passed on the scheme.

225 Q.—With reference to the provision in the budget for 1916-17 for minor sanitary works, will the Government be pleased to state how much of the amount has been already distributed among the local bodies and how and when the balance will be distributed?

Distribution of the amount for sanitary works to local bodies.

226 A.—A sum of Rs 5,00,000 has already been distributed—Rs 2,00,000 among district boards and Rs 2,00,000 among municipal councils. The remaining Rs 98,000 is reserved for the Madras Corporation and will be allotted on completion of scrutiny of the list of works proposed by that body.

227 Q.—With reference to the proposals submitted by this Government to the Government of India for the expansion of elementary education during the three years 1913-14, 1914-15 and 1915-16 regarding the following items, will the Government be pleased to state in a tabular form the proposals and the extent to which the proposals were given effect to in each year during those three years, and also in case the proposals were not given effect to either, wholly or partially, the reason for not doing so:—

Extent to which the proposals for the expansion of elementary education in the Presidency.

- (i) Buildings,
- (ii) Improvement of existing schools,
- (iii) expansion of education,
- (iv) extension of the principle of female education,
- (v) direction and inspection,
- (vi) vernacular middle schools?

228 A.—The Government will consider the matter and the Honourable Member is requested to be good enough to repeat his question at a later date.

229 Q.—With reference to the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 15, dated 3rd May 1902 (Revenue and Agricultural Department), regarding the payment of the instalments of land revenue due to Government, will the Government be pleased to state

The policy of the Government in relation to the payment of instalments of land revenue.

(a) the system under which officials are maintaining continuous acquaintance with the circumstances and conditions of every village in their charge as directed in paragraph 11 of the said resolution and whether any steps are or will be taken to regulate the payment of rent by landholders in permanently-settled estates?

(b) with reference to paragraph 7 was the question of landholdings considered by Settlement officers with reference to each village and tract instead of the whole district and to what villages and tracts?

230 A.—(a) The system in force in this Presidency for the maintenance of information regarding village conditions will be found described in the various manuals of the Revenue Department and is carried out by village officers, revenue inspectors, deputy tahsildars, tahsildars and divisional officers. The Government do not regulate the payment of rent in permanently-settled estates.

[Mr. Sargawangana Rao.]

[21st November 1916.]

- (E) The question of kuthandi is invariably examined by settlement officers when drawing up schemes of re-settlement. It has been decided that it is unnecessary to provide a different kuthandi for each village, but instances in which a separate kuthandi has been provided for tracts less than a district are as follow:—

- (1) Patkubda taluk (black soil village) The kuthandi for these villages is fixed
(2) The taluka of Karant, Nandikotkur, differently from that
Nandyal, Nandi and Dhone known as "Karant paper" (black soil) for red soil villages.
villages).
(3) Palamuru taluk The kuthandi for this taluk is different from that for the other taluks of the Chittoor district.

Notice is
given in
which records
of rights are
prepared.

- 227 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(1) the number of estates in which record of rights was prepared under the provisions of the Estates Land Act;
(2) the number of estates under the management of Court of Wards in which the record of rights was prepared?

227 A.—The preparation of a record of rights has been completed in respect of the South Vallur estate and seventy villages of the Palamuru estate.

The former estate is under the Court of Wards.

The preparation of a record of rights has been sanctioned for several other estates and the work is now in progress.

Appointed as
Deputy
Magistrate
in charge of
central jails.

- 228 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if any Indian jailer has ever been put in charge of a central jail in this province; and

- (b) Will the Government be pleased to appoint Indians as jailers in central jails?

228 A.—(a) The officers in charge of jails are Superintendents, not jailers. An Indian jailer was appointed to act as Superintendent of the Bellary Central Jail in an acting vacancy in 1911. Otherwise no Indian jailer has yet been promoted to the superintendency of a central jail.

- (b) There are now five Indian jailers in the department, two of whom are permanent and three are acting. Three of the five are at present on duty in central jails.

Experiment is
being made
in view of
reduced
number of
jailers.

- 229 Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article in the editorial columns of the *Leader* of the 24th August 1916 regarding the proposed experiment of allowing out a certain number of selected juvenile criminals in the Ramtal Jail, Lahore, engaged in useful occupations?

- (b) Has the Government any information how the experiment fared? and

- (c) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of making similar experiments in this Presidency also?

229 A.—(a) The Government have perused the article referred to by the Honourable Member.

- (b) The Government have no information as to whether the experiment has actually been started and, if so, with what success, but enquiry will be made.

- (c) The Government have under consideration the introduction of further improvements in regard to the treatment of adolescent convicts and the Honourable Member's suggestion will receive consideration along with them.

Percentage of
passing in the
Intermediate
and B.A.
examinations
during
last three
years.

- 230 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to give the percentage of passes at each of the following examinations during the last three years:—

- (a) Intermediate;
(b) School-leaving certificate?

21st November 1916.] (Mr. Sarganarayan Rao.)

230 A.—(a) The percentage of passes at the Intermediate examination was as follows:—

1914	..	..	..	..	..	38.8
1915	..	..	..	..	..	27.6
1916	..	..	..	..	..	31.0

(b) Under the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Scheme each candidate is furnished with a certificate showing, among other things, the marks obtained by him in each subject of the public examination he undergoes at the end of his course. The scheme is not based on a system of passes.

231 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to give the percentage of mortality due either directly or indirectly to malaria/fever in each of the districts of Ganjam and Vingapatnam out of the total shown under the heading of fever in Vital Statistics?

Mortality from malaria in Ganjam and Vingapatnam.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to direct to show these figures separately in future in the vital statistics returns?

231 A.—(a) The information is not available.

(b) The Government investigated the question in July last and came to the conclusion that, with the present agency for registration of vital statistics, it is not possible to obtain accurate figures of mortality from malaria. A copy of G.O. No. 961 L., dated 10th July 1916, is placed on the table.*

232 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to give figures for the last ten years for—

- the population of the Khonds in Ganjam and Vingapatnam;
- the area of the land possessed by the Khonds in the respective districts;
- the number of instances and the extent of land alienated by Khonds or others living in the Agency tracts of Ganjam and Vingapatnam to people of the plains;
- the number of suits against Khonds or other hillmen in which the interest exceeded the principal?

Statistics of lands by the Khonds in Ganjam and Vingapatnam.

232 A.—(a) According to the census of 1911 the population of the Khonds in the Ganjam and Vingapatnam Agency tracts is 146,084 and 165,704, respectively.

(b) (c) & (d) The Honourable Member is referred to Mr. Peckham's report on the Khonds of Ganjam and to the proposals of the Agent to the Governor in Vingapatnam, contained in G.O. No. 567, Judicial, dated the 29th February 1916, and 570, Judicial, dated the 12th April 1916, which have been furnished to him. The Government have no other information.

233 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) the number of nominated non-official presidents of taluk boards for each year since 1912;

(b) the instances in which the presidents once nominated are not re-nominated by the District Collector, and the reasons for not doing so?

Number of nominated non-official presidents of taluk boards since 1912.

233 A.—(a)—

1915-16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
1916-17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
1917-18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
1918-19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
1919-20 up to date	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27

(Two have not yet assumed charge)

(b) In two cases outgoing presidents have been succeeded by other suitable non-official gentlemen; in two others the divisional officers have resumed charge in the absence of suitable persons.

* Vide Appendix XIV on page 117 infra.

(*Mr. Sargunarayana Rao; Mr. Venkateshi Raja.*) [21st November 1916.]

Collection of
the assessed
amount in
North Arcot
district in a
graduated
scale.

234 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any union panchayats have been constituted in districts other than Kistna on lines indicated in G.O. No. 1430 L, dated 2nd October 1915?

(b) If no panchayats are constituted as yet will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for the delay?

234 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the reports of Collectors placed on the table in response to question No. 59.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. Venkateshi Raja.

Collection of
the assessed
amount in
North Arcot
district in a
graduated
scale.

235 Q.—(a) Will the Government ascertain, if necessary, and state the number of holdings in the North Arcot district, where the increase of assessment is regarded to each individual holding over the previous rates is over 25 per cent, and whether the increase of assessment was imposed all at once or on a graduated scale by annual increments? or,

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state why the graduated scale was not introduced in the North Arcot district?

235 A.—Increment remission has been allowed at the settlement of the North Arcot district. Information regarding the number of pattas involved and the amount to be remitted in 5½ taluks of the district is furnished in appendix II to the Settlement Officer's reports on the introduction of settlement rates printed in G.O. No. 1504, dated 1st July 1916, and in G.O. No. 2450, dated 18th October 1916, which have been made available to the public. It will be some time before the Government receive corresponding reports in regard to the other taluks of the district as they have only been received in 1915-16.

Extent of lands
allotted to
Franchises in
ten years.

236 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any lands have been allotted to Franchises in accordance with the policy associated in reply to question No. 45, dated the 5th January 1914?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the extent of lands so allotted during the last ten years?

236 A.—(a) & (b) Land has been assigned to Franchises from time to time, the area so assigned by Government during the last ten official years and up to the end of October of the current official year being 5,944.78 ams.

The Government are not in possession of information regarding the extent assigned by district officers.

Exclusion of
portions of the
Agency tracts
in the Gnyan,
Vijayapattin and
Giddhvari
districts from
the operation
of the Agency
laws.

237 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any decision has been come to in regard to exclusion of portions of the Agency tracts in Ganjam, Vijayapattin and Giddhvari districts from the operation of the Agency laws?

237 A.—Yes. The Government have decided not to transfer any portion of the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vijayapattin or Giddhvari to ordinary jurisdiction.

Consent to
introduce the
model schools
of venereal
disease.

238 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any action is proposed to be taken in near future to give effect in this Presidency to the resolution moved in the Imperial Council by Dr. S. N. Banerjee suggesting the establishment of medical institutions for imparting instruction in medicine to venereals for training medical men for ordinary medical practice in rural areas?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to consider and report to the Government on the whole subject covered by the aforesaid resolution?

238 A.—The subject is under consideration.

How official
personnel
are working
in Ganjam.

239 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to enquire in the Ganjam district the experiment of appointing non-official presidents to taluk boards?

239 A.—The question is under consideration.

21st November 1916.]

(Mr. Fankhaedh Raju.)

240 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if there was a breach in the southern bank of Kuvikutta falls of Gushalungga near Bichangpur in 1916?

Enquiry as to
irrigation
works near
Bichangpur.

(b) Whether any and what amounts were spent, during the years 1914-15 and 1915-16, to repair the breach and with what result?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to issue instructions for speedy action being taken for repairing the same?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the petitioners of Gushalungga, Bichangpur taluk, Ganjam district, petitioned the Board of Revenue in December 1915 about the breach and diversion of water through railway pits into Kuvikutta and whether any and what action wastakes of the same?

240 A.—(a), (b) & (d) The Government have no information.

(c) The Government will call for a report on the condition of the channel.

241 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to declare that the Smithikarnam of Vingachan district are Uriyas for the guidance of the Educational Department?

Checking the
Smithikarnam
at Vingachan
in connection
with the
guidance of
the Educational
Department.

241 A.—The Government are unable to entertain the suggestion. They have, however, ordered that pupils who are the children of parents who follow occupations similar to those followed by the castes or classes mentioned in article 15 of the Grant-in-Aid Code, should be admitted to the concessions allowed to such classes.

242 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any irrigation schemes have been submitted by the District Collectors in pursuance of the directions given by the Government in G. O. No. 295 L, dated 5th July 1916?

Consideration
of local schemes
to report to
the Government.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to place them on the table if received? or,

(c) Will the Government be pleased to instruct the District Collectors to consult local opinion in the districts?

242 A.—(a) No schemes have been received by Government, but reports in relation to certain schemes have at the suggestion of Collectors been called for.

(b) On receipt of reports the Government will decide whether they should be laid on the table.

(c) The Government have no doubt that Collectors will consider any suggestions that may be made to them. No special instructions seem to be called for.

243 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether 642 distributaries and irrigation schemes under the Nageralli river project have been completed and whether lands can be put up to auction next year?

Completion of
works under
the Nageralli
river project.

243 A.—The Superintending Engineer reported in January last that there were lands under existing channels which had not been brought under irrigation and that the progress in the construction of distributaries, although slow, was keeping pace with the rate at which irrigation could be extended. According to the latest programme the distributaries will be completed by the year 1923 and the waste lands will not be sold in auction until all the distributaries are completed.

244 Q.—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the Resolution No. 31 of the South Odisha District Conference held at Ravenshawpur which runs thus: "The Conference resolves to request that a pamphlet in Telugu be published showing the results of the experimental tobacco cultivation on Giddhari lands leased out to Messrs. Barry & Co. for distribution among lands ryots and entreats that encouragement be given to other ryots anxious to raise such economic crops by the grant of lands lease on the same terms and under similar conditions?"

Encouragement
of tobacco
cultivation on
Giddhari
lands leased
to Messrs. Barry
& Co.

Will the Government be pleased to favourably consider the request embodied in the above resolution?

(Mr. Festajepoh Raja.) [21st November 1916.]

244 A.—The Government received a copy of the resolution and are considering the question of preparing a short booklet describing the varieties of tobacco raised by Mr. Barty. They will be prepared to consider on its merits any request for concessions in regard to schemes for experimental cultivation on scientific lines.

The Salar
water-works
scheme.

245 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to issue instructions for carrying out the Salar water-works scheme as early as possible?

245 A.—The Sanitary Engineer has been requested to expedite completion of the scheme.

Opening of an
agricultural
demonstration
farm in
Gangjam
district.

246 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to open an agricultural demonstration farm in the Gangjam district at an early date?

246 A.—It is proposed to establish an agricultural farm in the Gangjam district as soon as the requisite funds and staff become available.

Opening of a
weaving school
in the Vengapattam
district.

247 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of opening a weaving school in the Vengapattam district?

247 A.—The Government have sanctioned the opening of weaving classes in the Madras Technical Institute and have decided to await the results of their working before considering the question of opening a second weaving school. In the meanwhile they have organised a peripatetic weaving party to tour in the northern districts to demonstrate to weavers the advantages of improved methods and appliances. This party is now in the Chikilam district and the question of its moving to Vengapattam is being considered.

Grading of
irrigation works
in the
Baramulla
taluk, Vengapattam
district.

248 Q.—With reference to question 145 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 29th November 1914, will the Government be pleased to state the amount spent by the Public Works Department on repairs and improvements on irrigation works in Baramulla taluk, Vengapattam district, during the last ten years?

248 A.—The figures in the appended statement* give the expenditure on irrigation works by the Public Works Department in the ten years ending 1913-14.

* The Government have no information as regards the expenditure in subsequent years.

Admission of
girls for
elementary
schools in
Vengapattam
district.

249 Q.—Considering the abnormal illiteracy among the male population of the Vengapattam district even excluding the Agency, will the Government be pleased to take special measures to admit more funds for elementary schools in that district?

249 A.—The claims of the Vengapattam district will continue to receive consideration consistent with the claims of other districts and the funds available. The Government have decided to open additional schools in the Vengapattam Agency for the benefit of the children of hill tribes at an extra cost of Rs. 5,580.

Committee to
investigate and
report on the
results of the
Intermediate
and S.E.C.
examinations.

250 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is aware of the great dissatisfaction caused this year by the results of the Intermediate and S.E.C. examinations?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to advise what action it is proposed to take in this matter and whether it would consider the desirability of appointing a committee to investigate and report the causes for the great number of failures in these examinations and to suggest remedial measures in the matter?

250 A.—(a) The Government are aware that dissatisfaction has been expressed in the matter.

(b) While the Government do not propose to adopt the course proposed by the Honorable Member or to take other steps, the matter is under their observation.

21st November 1916.] (Mr. Venkayappa Raju; the President; Mr. Giffen;
Mr. Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.)

251 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there has been an increase of crime in the Talukda and Parvatipuram taluks, Vinayakapuram district?
(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of establishing more more police stations in these taluks?

Establishment of police stations in the Talukda and Parvatipuram taluks, Vinayakapuram district.

251 A.—The Government have received no information regarding the increase of crime alleged.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKAYAPPA RAJU :—“ With reference to question No. 251 the answer is ‘ the Government have received no information regarding the increase of crime alleged.’ Am I to take it that no information was received that there was an increase or that information was received that there was no increase? ”

His Excellency the President :—“ No information was received.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKAYAPPA RAJU :—“ Will the Government be pleased to call for the information? ”

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GIFFEN :—“ The Government see no reason to call for the information.”

252 Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been invited to the articles and reports published in the *Andrapravika*, dated 2nd, 3rd and 4th November 1916, in regard to the damage caused in the Gollari, Kistna, Gunthar and Bellary districts by recent heavy rains and floods?

First damage in Gollari, Kistna, Gunthar and Bellary districts.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to issue a press communiqué, regarding the nature of damage in the several districts, causes thereof and remedial steps which the Government propose to take in the matter, to dispel the anxiety created in the Telugu districts?

252 A.—(a) No.

(b) Detailed reports on the floods in these and other districts will be published as soon as possible.

The Hon'ble Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.

253 Q.—With reference to question No. 92 put by the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivas Sastriyar at the meeting of the Council held on the 5th April last, and the answer of Government thereto, will the Government be pleased to state

salt works in Madras.

(a) whether it is their intention to enter into any fresh contract on the expiration of the current contract on the 31st March 1917 for the sale of salt manufactured in the Altipudi and Vayalar factories in the Euzore Circle; and

(b) what precisely has been the effect of the monopoly created by the current contract on (i) the competition of Bombay salt, (ii) the stock available for public consumption locally, (iii) the retail price of the commodity?

253 A.—The Government have called for a report on the subject from the Board of Revenue. On receipt of the report the information required will be supplied to the Honourable Member in reply to a further question, should he decide to put one.

254 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to call for a report from the Board of Revenue on the working of the arrangement approved by Government in G.O. No. 724, Revenue, dated 27th March 1914, for the sale of the salt manufactured in the Altipudi and Vayalar factories and lay the same on the table before considering any fresh proposals for the season of 1917?

Sale of salt manufactured in the Altipudi and Vayalar factories.

254 A.—The Government have called for a report on the subject from the Board of Revenue. On receipt of the report the question of placing it on the table will be considered.

255 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of (i) elected, (ii) nominated members of every union, municipality, taluk board and district board, and the number of Mahasabha members of each body elected and nominated?

Mahasabhas in local bodies.

(Mr. Teget Hamu Sidi; Mr. Chidambarama Madaliyar.) [21st November 1916.]

255 A.—The Honorable Member is referred to the Quarterly Civil List corrected up to the 1st October 1916 for the information required in regard to the district boards and municipal councils. Information in regard to the number of elected and nominated members on the taluk boards and union parashayats for the year 1914-15 will be found in Statement I of Appendix A to the General Local Fund Review for that year which has been placed on the Editors' table. Similar information for 1915-16 is under compilation and will be published with the General Local Fund Review for that year. The Government have no information in regard to the number of elected and nominated Mahomedan members to these bodies.

Formation of
boards for
Mahomedan
schools in
Madras.

256 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if they have received a memorial from the Mahomedan Educational Association of Southern India, dated September 1916, also a copy of resolutions unanimously adopted by the Mahomedan Educational Conference of Southern India at its meeting held on 25th October 1914, praying for the construction of a certain number of seats for the Mussulim students in colleges and for opening intermediate classes at the Madras-i-Amn, Madras, and will the Government be pleased to accede to the request of the Association and the Conference?

256 A.—The Government have received the communications. The requests are under examination.

Utilisation of
the Government
grant of Rs. 50,000
for the
improvement
of Madras
education.

257 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to publish for the information of the community their draft scheme for the utilisation of the recurring grant of Rs. 50,000 which the Government of India have been pleased to allot for the improvement of Madras education; and will the Government be pleased to afford opportunity to the members of the Mahomedan Educational Association of Southern India and Mahomedan Educational Conference of Southern India to express their views before the said scheme is finally adopted?

257 A.—The Government approved in July 1915 the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction for the utilisation of the annual recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 50,000 for the improvement of Mahomedan education, the proposals being as shown below:—

	Percentage.
(1) Opening of an incomplete secondary school for Mahomedans at Villupuram	4,750
(2) Opening of an incomplete secondary school for Mahomedans at Tiruchingalur	4,750
(3) Opening of a lower elementary training school for Mahomedans at Villupuram	6,250
(4) Appointment of additional sub-constant inspectors and the abolition of Mahomedan superintendents	5,750
(5) Indulgi and grants with a view to the employment of a complete Hindustani teacher in schools which have a large number of Mahomedan pupils	1,700
(6) Subsidy to the Nallur Municipal Council to enable that Council to raise the grade of the Mahomedan elementary school	872
(7) Stipendiary for Mahomedans	4,368
(8) Employment of an additional assistant in the Madras-i-Amn	600
(9) Employment of a combined draft and drawing master and a Tamil teacher in the Georgetown incomplete secondary school for Mahomedans	720
Total	29,360

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambarama Madaliyar.

Soil survey
of districts.

258 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the names of districts whose soil survey has been completed by experts in the Agricultural College at Coimbatore and by the table papers giving in detail the results of such survey? Will the Government also be pleased to state their programme for the soil survey of the remaining districts and when they expect it to be completed?

21st November 1916.] (*Mr. Chidambaram Madhavaraj*.)

258 A.—A soil survey of the Tanjore and Guntur talukas has been completed and a survey of the Kistna delta has begun. The results of the survey already completed are embodied in the bulletins Nos. 48 and 70 issued by the Department of Agriculture. The Government have not drawn up any programme for the soil survey of the remaining tracts.

259 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the extent of forest proposed to be entrusted to forest panchayats in each district of the Presidency and also the number of forest panchayats working and the extent under their control as the 1st July 1915, on the 1st of July 1916 and on the 1st of November 1916?

Working of
forest
panchayats.

259 A.—As the classification of forests has not been completed, the Government are unable as yet to state the exact extent of reserved forest which can be entrusted to panchayat management. On 1st July 1915 there were seventy-six forest panchayats dealing with an aggregate area of 54,384 acres. On 1st July 1916 there were 147 panchayats dealing with an aggregate area of 114,278 acres. Figures are not available for each district.

260 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether applications have been received for the grant of land on leasehold for opening cattle or dairy farms and if so, the number of applications in each district, the extent applied for and the extent granted?

Applications
for lands
for opening
cattle or dairy
farms.

260 A.—The Government have no information.

The new rules were published in G.O. No. 1820, Revenue, of very recent date, namely, 18th August of this year.

261 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the report of the Inspector-General of Registration on the subject of the reduction of search fees has since been received and considered by Government and whether and if so when the draft rules may be expected to be published for consideration by the public?

Publication of
draft rules on
the reduction
of search fees.

261 A.—The report has been received and is under consideration.

APPENDIX I

[File Answer to Question No. 19 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Nannimbikar Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st November 1938, (page 522para.)]

List showing the names of the present members of the staff of the Law College with the years in which they were enrolled as Advocates or Pleaders of the High Court of Bombay.

	Date of enrolment.
1. Mr. Arthur Davies, M.A. (Bar-at-Law), Principal and Senior Professor.	1905
2. M.B. B. Paul Appaswami, M.A. (Bar-at-Law), Professor ..	1904
3. " C. Madhavan Nayar, M.A. (Bar-at-Law), Professor ..	1904
4. " T. Pajurappa Acharya, M.A., B.L., Assistant Professor ..	1905
5. " G. Kanchi Ramani, B.A., M.A., Assistant Professor ..	1919
6. " S. Dattawaman Ayyar, M.A., B.L., Assistant Professor ..	1905
7. " T. S. Narayana Ayyar, M.A., B.L., Assistant Professor ..	1913
8. " K. P. Lakshmana Rao, M.A., B.L., Assistant Professor ..	1910
9. Mr. Mr. Srinivasulu, M.A. (London) (Bar-at-Law), Assistant Professor.	1913

APPENDIX II.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 45 asked by the Hon'ble Ego Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pundit Gaur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st November 1928, page 13 supra.]

Ceylon Quarantine Regulations.

I. No passenger is allowed to land at Talagastota (Ceylon) without a health pass issued by the Quarantine Medical Officer, Madagaskar.

II. Passengers will be granted a health pass by the Quarantine Medical Officer authorizing them to land in Ceylon, provided he is satisfied that—

(a) they are healthy,

(b) they are not direct contacts of plague, cholera or small-pox,

(c) they hold a permit from the Chairman, Plague Committee, or from a District Sanitary and Medical Officer or can satisfy the Quarantine Medical Officer as to their place of residence in Ceylon, or, that they are about to embark on a ship in Colombo.

III. Such passengers will be called upon to sign an undertaking to report themselves to the Port Surgeon, Colombo, or to the District Medical Officer of the district in Ceylon in which they are going to reside and to subject themselves to vaccination if so required. Passengers not provided with a permit or unable to satisfy the Quarantine Medical Officer as to their place of residence in Ceylon may be granted a permit to land on making a deposit of Rs. 50 when signing the undertaking to comply with the Ceylon Quarantine Regulations.

All other passengers will be detained for observation during the above days.

IV. All bedding or dirty linen and wearing apparel is liable to disinfection for purposes of disinfection.

V. Permits of upper class passengers accompanying their master may be passed on the grounds of their master except in cases where the servant is to be left alone in Ceylon after the departure of his master.

In such cases the servant will be detained.

Exemptions may however be made in special cases, e.g., servants of sick persons, etc.

VI. Steamer crews may be passed through direct in special cases to be taken to the Quarantine Hall in Colombo Harbour, subject to disinfection and vaccination if necessary.

Permits.

Permits will be issued free of charge by the Chairman, Plague Committee, Colombo, to any known resident of Ceylon or as the guarantee of any known resident.

Application for permits should be made on the form annexed.

Form or Form.

Plague Committee is
(P.C.)

I request permission for ^{myself} ~~the undersigned person~~ to cross over from India to Ceylon without quarantine ~~detentions~~.

I guarantee that $\frac{2}{3}$ will abide by the regulations printed below.

I further guarantee to subject $\frac{2}{3}$ to vaccination by the District Medical Officer in Ceylon if so required, at such time as may be appointed.

I further agree to forfeit Rs. 50 in the event of $\frac{2}{3}$ failure to observe the conditions of guarantee.

Signature

Address

Name of permit holder

Occupation

Address in Ceylon

Probable length of stay in Ceylon (if less than one month)

Regulations referred to.

Permit-holders are required to report to the District Medical Officer of their district in Ceylon for each period and at such intervals as may be directed.

N.B.—Failure to observe this rule renders the permit-holder liable to prosecution, in addition to the forfeiture of Rs. 50 by the guarantee.

Every passenger must forthwith report to the District Medical Office any case of illness occurring to himself or any member of his household within one month of his arrival in Ceylon.

F. Brown,

Chairman, Plague Committee.

APPENDIX III.

[Vote Answer to Question No. 49 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Ramachandra Rao Parthasarthy Gura at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st November 1916, page 34 supra.]

Statement of Political Talents and State Primaries under deliberation in the Madras Presidency under the provisions of Madras Regulation II of 1915, except Regulation III of 1915 and Section A of XXXI of 1900.

No.	Name.	State of	Details of Education.	Date from which dated.	Provision of law under which obtained.	Amount of contribution.
1	Kannappan Marudhan Math	Madras District.	Implicated in the Mappila outbreak which took place at Malappuram in December 1904.	2nd May 1905	Madras Regulation II of 1915.	Government allowance of Rs. 5 per annum plus gratia on suspension allowance Rs. 1-5-0.
2	Pillayandi Veal Kumand	Do.	Implicated in the Mappila outbreak which occurred at Padi 1904 in the Madras District in January and March 1905.	2nd July 1905 (date of suspension under Police regulations).	Do.	Do. Also with pensionary gratia Rs. 1-5-0.
3	Kuchingadon Nayal Ali	Do.	Implicated in the Mappila conspiracy which took place at Malappuram in January, February and March 1905.	2nd July 1905	Do.	Do. 1/2 in his and other allowances articles.
4	Alangal Arin	Do.	Implicated in the Mappila outbreak which occurred in the Madras District in the Madras District in January and March 1905.	2nd April 1905 (date of suspension under Police regulations).	Do.	Do. 1/2 in his and other allowances articles.
5	Kudayathodi Thayya	Do.	Implicated in the Mappila outbreak which took place at Malappuram in January 1905.	2nd May 1905	Do.	Government allowance of Rs. 5 per annum plus gratia on suspension allowance Rs. 1-5-0.
6	Palladi Venu Kallu	Do.	Implicated in the Mappila conspiracy which took place at Malappuram in January, February and March 1905.	2nd June 1905	Do.	Do.
7	Kannappan Kuchayathodi	Do.	Implicated in the Mappila outbreak which took place at Malappuram in January 1905.	2nd January 1905	Do.	Do.
8	Kannappan Kuchayathodi	Do.	Implicated in the Mappila outbreak which took place at Malappuram in January 1905.	2nd January 1905	Do.	Government allowance of Rs. 5 per annum plus gratia on suspension allowance Rs. 1-5-0.
9	Thandian Mahalingam Kallu	Do.	Implicated in the Mappila outbreak which occurred in the Madras District in January and March 1905.	2nd May 1905	Do.	Government allowance of Rs. 5 per annum plus gratia on suspension allowance Rs. 1-5-0.
10	Appandi Kuchayathodi	Do.	Implicated in the Mappila outbreak in January 1905, Malappuram District, Madras District, in January 1905.	2nd September 1905	Do.	Government allowance of Rs. 5 per annum plus gratia on suspension allowance Rs. 1-5-0.
11	Chidambaram Kuchayathodi	Do.	Implicated in the Mappila conspiracy which took place at Malappuram in January, February and March 1905.	2nd June 1905	Do.	Government allowance of Rs. 5 per annum plus gratia on suspension allowance Rs. 1-5-0.
12	Pillayandi Veal Kumand	Do.	Implicated in the Mappila outbreak which occurred in the Madras District in January and March 1905.	2nd May 1905	Do.	Government allowance of Rs. 5 per annum plus gratia on suspension allowance Rs. 1-5-0.
13	Kuchayathodi Kuchayathodi	Do.	Implicated in the Mappila outbreak which took place at Malappuram in January 1905.	2nd June 1905	Do.	Government allowance of Rs. 5 per annum plus gratia on suspension allowance Rs. 1-5-0.

Statement of Political Detention and State Prisoners under detention, etc.—month.

No.	Name.	Status of	Grounds of detention.	Date from which detained.	Provision of law under which detained.	Manner of subsistence.
21	Tekkeri? Kya Kashi Kya Chandi of Kelanghe.	Subdet. arrest.	Imprisoned in the Mappila outbreak which occurred in the Kood branch of the Malabar district in 1920.	15th September 1920 (date of arrest)	Malabar Regulation II of 1916.	Government allowance of Rs. 50 per annum.
22	Kashikatti Kottath Rayi ..	Do.	Imprisoned in the Mappila outbreak which occurred in Kood and Wadakkam taluks of the Malabar district in March and April 1920.	14th September 1920.	Do.	Government allowance of Rs. 5 per annum plus grant compensation allowance Rs. 5 per annum. (See also a column below.)
23	Pottathil Koodayya ..	Do.	Imprisoned in the Mappila outbreak which occurred in Kood branch of the Malabar district in February and March 1920.	2nd July 1920 ..	Do.	Government allowance of Rs. 5 per annum plus grant compensation allowance Rs. 5.
24	Kalluvada Kandi Alamed ..	Do.	Imprisoned in the Mappila outbreak which occurred in the Kood and Wadakkam taluks of the Malabar district in March and April 1920.	18th February 1920 Date of detention under police provisions 18 Valiam 19th May 1920 ..	Do.	Is employed as a mudi in the office of the Superintendent of Police, Valiam, on Rs. 10 plus grant for privilege allowance Rs. 1.
25	Kandiyil Peter ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Government allowance of Rs. 3 per annum. (See also a column below.)
26	Kupadath Koodamman ..	Do.	Imprisoned in the Mappila outbreak which occurred in Kood branch of the Malabar district in February and March 1920.	14th May 1920 ..	Do.	Government allowance of Rs. 7 per annum. Is also employed as a mudi or mappi chet in the taluk at Kood and gets Rs. 2 per annum.
27	Ammalath Rayi ..	Do.	Imprisoned in the Mappila outbreak which took place at Kood branch of the Malabar district, in February 1920.	23rd August 1920 (date of detention under police provisions)	Do.	Government allowance of Rs. 5 per annum plus grant compensation allowance of Rs. 1.
28	Chakkil Alavi ..	Do.	Imprisoned in the Mappila outbreak which took place at Kood branch of the Malabar district, in February 1920.	14th December 1920.	Do.	Government allowance of Rs. 4 per annum. (See also a column below.)
29	Madr (or Jandi) alias Rajan Raji ..	Do.	Imprisoned in the Mappila outbreak of 1920 in Malabar.	7th September 1920.	Do.	Government allowance of Rs. 50 per annum plus grant compensation allowance Rs. 1.
30	Koodath Kooda ..	Do.	Imprisoned in the Mappila outbreak which occurred in Kood branch of the Malabar district in February and March 1920.	22d May 1920 ..	Do.	Government allowance of Rs. 5 per annum plus grant compensation allowance of Rs. 5.
31	Koodath Kooda ..	Do.	Imprisoned in the Mappila outbreak which occurred in the Kood and Wadakkam taluks of the Malabar district in March and April 1920.	18th May 1920 (date of detention under police provisions)	Do.	Do.
32	Koodath Kooda ..	Do.	Imprisoned in the Mappila outbreak which took place at Kood branch of the Malabar district in February 1920.	11th June 1920 ..	Do.	Government allowance of Rs. 5 per annum. (See also a column below.)
33	Chakkil Alamed ..	Do.	Imprisoned in the Mappila outbreak which took place in the Kood branch of the Malabar district in March and April 1920.	18th May 1920 ..	Do.	Government allowance of Rs. 7 per annum plus grant compensation allowance of Rs. 5-0-0. (See also a column below.)

Statement of Political Detainees and Their Prisoners under detention, etc.—contd.

11

No.	Name.	Nature of	Grounds of detention.	Date from which detained.	Particulars of law under which detained.	Means of subsistence.
37	Velappil Mammal Muttiah	Malabar district.	Implicated in the Mappila outbreak which occurred in South Kerala in 1920 Malabar district in February and March 1920.	25th May 1920	Madras Regulation 11 of 1919	Government allowance of Rs. 2 per month plus grain compensation at a lower rate Rs. 1-0-0. It was employed as a labourer.
38	Tekkenji Perai	Do.	Implicated in the Mappila outbreak which occurred in South and Malabar in 1920.	15th May 1920	Do.	Government allowance of Rs. 2 per month plus grain compensation at a lower rate Rs. 1. He is not a prisoner.
39	Pelanganthi Valla Pottakkal (Mappila)	Do.	Do.	1st January 1920	Do.	Government allowance of Rs. 2 per month plus grain compensation at a lower rate Rs. 1. 2000 paise in 1920.
40	Chinnathalappi Ramon. (Mappila, convert to Mappila in India)	Do.	Implicated in the Mappila outbreak which took place at Angamaly, Malabar, in February 1920.	25th June 1920	Do.	Government allowance of Rs. 2 per month plus grain compensation at a lower rate Rs. 1.
41	Kovvikanth Alamed	Do.	Implicated in the Mappila outbreak which occurred in South Kerala in the Malabar district in February and March 1920.	25th May 1920	Do.	Government allowance of Rs. 2 per month. In addition to the other of the Malabar district, Malabar, in 1920, he is a prisoner.
42	Kerel Mammal	Do.	Implicated in the Mappila outbreak which took place at Angamaly, Malabar, in February 1920.	25th June 1920	Madras Regulation 11 of 1919	Government allowance of Rs. 2-0-0 per month.
43	Velappil Mammal	Do.	Do.	25th June 1920	Do.	Government allowance of Rs. 2 per month plus grain compensation at a lower rate Rs. 1. He is a prisoner.
44	Velappil Alamed Kall	Do.	Connected in the Mappila by a gang of Mappilas in 1920 in the Malabar district, a labourer in South Kerala in Malabar.	10th December 1920	Do.	Government allowance of Rs. 2 per month plus grain compensation at a lower rate Rs. 1.
45	Pottakkal Alamed Raj	Do.	Implicated in the Mappila outbreak which occurred in South Kerala in the Malabar district in February and March 1920.	25th May 1920	Do.	Do.
46	Krishna Kalla	Vengaloor district.	Detaining against people to arrest and returning back and return against the law.	14th December 1920	In the act of 1919.	Food and clothing on being sent from his house in Kottayam.
47	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
48	Kola Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
49	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
50	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
51	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
52	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
53	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
54	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
55	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
56	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
57	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
58	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
59	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
60	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
61	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
62	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
63	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
64	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
65	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
66	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
67	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
68	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
69	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
70	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
71	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
72	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
73	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
74	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
75	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
76	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
77	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
78	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
79	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
80	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
81	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
82	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
83	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
84	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
85	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
86	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
87	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
88	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
89	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
90	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
91	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
92	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
93	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
94	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
95	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
96	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
97	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
98	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
99	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
100	Kerala Kalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Abstract of Political Debates and State Prisoners under detention, 1871-1903.

No.	Name.	Source of	Character of Detention.	Date from which detained.	Periods of law under which detained.	Source of Subsistence.
15	Kautila Aho	Swedish District	Expelled to the Lapland, outwards which arrived in parts of the Coast and Vaikanaa before the Swedish District in February and March 1876.	14th September 1875	Malmo regulations of 1875.	Government allowance of No. 2 plus pension compensation allowance of No. 1.
16	Vallgrasvada Kautila Gustaf	Do.	Do.	1876	Do.	Do.
17	Pekari Vanaja Kati Kautila	Do.	Do.	1876	Do.	Government allowance of No. 18.
18	Pekari Aho Kati Kautila	Do.	Do.	1876	Do.	Do.
19	Pekari Kautila Kautila	Do.	Do.	1876	Do.	Government allowance of No. 2 plus pension compensation allowance of No. 1.
20	Pekari Kautila Kautila	Do.	Do.	1876	Do.	Government allowance of No. 2 plus pension compensation allowance of No. 1.
21	Kautila Aho Kautila	Do.	Do.	1876	Do.	Do.
22	Kautila Kautila Kautila	Do.	Do.	1876	Do.	Do.
23	Kautila Kautila Kautila	Do.	Do.	1876	Do.	Do.
24	Kautila Kautila Kautila	Do.	Do.	1876	Do.	Do.
25	Kautila Kautila Kautila	Do.	Do.	1876	Do.	Do.
26	Kautila Kautila Kautila	Do.	Do.	1876	Do.	Do.
27	Kautila Kautila Kautila	Do.	Do.	1876	Do.	Do.
28	Kautila Kautila Kautila	Do.	Do.	1876	Do.	Do.
29	Kautila Kautila Kautila	Do.	Do.	1876	Do.	Do.
30	Kautila Kautila Kautila	Do.	Do.	1876	Do.	Do.

APPENDIX IV.

[This Answer to Question No. 59 asked by the Hon'ble Sri Bahadur M. Samachandra Rao Patil's Garu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st November 1916, page 14 supra.]

G.O. Nos. No. 453 Ry., dated 8th September 1916.

With reference to G.O. No. 41 Ry., dated the 17th January 1916, the District Boards of Madras and Coimbatore are informed that in consideration of the present financial position and of the difficulty in obtaining manufactured materials, the Government of India have decided that the grant of the concessions applied for by Messrs. Ebery & Co. for the construction of the Hindol-Palghat Railway should be postponed until conditions again become normal.

(True Extract)

S. B. MITTAL,
Joint Secretary to Govt., P. & D.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 53 asked by the Hon'ble Sri Solicitor M. Rameshadas Rao, Pandharpur, at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st November 1916, page 18 supra.]

G.O. No. 391, Financial, dated 12th October 1916.

The Government sanction the creation of a temporary appointment of Deputy Secretary under the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, for a period of six months from the date on which the officer concerned joins duty. The officer filling the post will be permitted to draw the salary and allowances admissible to him on the regular list of the service together with a deputation (diuty) allowance of the amount admissible under article 31, Civil Service Regulations.

2. Orders regarding the posting of an officer will issue in the Public Department.

3. Sanction is also accorded to the employment in the Revenue Secretariat for the same period of four peons at Rs. 10 each per mensem.

4. The charges on account of the officer and peons during the current year will be met by appropriation from the balance remaining unexpended at the provision of Rs. 29,432 on account of the officer on special duty under the head "B-I, General Administration—Civil Secretariate—Chief Secretariat—Delhi."

(True Extract)

L. DARMON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX VII

[Vide Answer to Question No. 59 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. H. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st November 1916, page 17 supra.]

G.O. No. 357 L., dated 8th March 1916.

Re:—The following papers:—

(i)

G.O. No. 1855 L., dated 16th December 1915.

Abstract.—Requesting the District Board, and the Taluk Board, Vinayapattam, to re-examine their proposals regarding the constitution of the villages of Thammampala and Manganapala into unions in the light of the principles laid down in G.O. No. 1419 L., dated 2nd October 1915.

(ii)

Letter—from L. T. Easwari, Esq., I.C.S., President of the Vinayapattam District Board.

To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

Dated—the 31st January 1916.

Re—R.C. 1649 of 1915.

With reference to G.O. No. 1855 L., dated 16th December 1915, I have the honour to forward herewith copies of the resolutions of the District and Taluk Boards of Vinayapattam to the effect that the villages of Thammampala and Manganapala may be constituted into separate unions exclusive of their hamlets.

The two plans forwarded with the Government Order are herewith submitted.

Enclosures

(1)

Extract from the proceedings of the Vinayapattam Taluk Board, dated 19th January 1916.

Read endorsement R.C. No. 1548 of 1915, dated 22nd December 1915, from the President, District Board, commencing G.O. No. 1855 L., dated 16th December 1915, regarding the constitution of Thammampala and Manganapala into unions.

Resolution No. 1.—The Board is of opinion that the two villages may be constituted into separate unions exclusive of their hamlets.

(2)

Extract from the proceedings of the Vinayapattam District Board, dated 29th January 1916.

Read G.O. No. 1855 L., dated 16th December 1915, requesting the District Board and the Taluk Board, Vinayapattam, to re-examine their proposals regarding the constitution of the villages of Thammampala and Manganapala into unions in the light of the principles laid down in G.O. No. 1419 L., dated 2nd October 1915, and to report especially whether they are agreed to change the proposals with regard to the inclusion of all the hamlets which will go to make up the proposed unions.

Also resolution of the Vinayapattin Taluk Board to the effect that the villages of Thennepaigai and Managapala may be constituted into separate unions exclusive of their hamlets.

Resolution No. 7.—The District Board agree with the Taluk Board that the villages including their hamlets may be constituted unions.

Order—No. 307 C., dated 24th March 1916.

The Government approve the proposals of the Vinayapattin Taluk Board and the Vinayapattin District Board to constitute the villages of Thennepaigai and Managapala (including their hamlets) into separate unions. This order of sanction will take effect from 1st April 1916.

2. The attention of the President will be drawn to G.O. No. 2479 L., dated 23rd December 1914, under which the District Board should publish the general laws on which the unions in the unions are to be framed for purposes of assessment.

3. The following notification will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette and in the Vinayapattin District Gazette:—

NOTIFICATION.

Under sections 6 and 122 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the villages of Thennepaigai and Managapala (exclusive of their hamlets) in the Arankuppala taluk of the Vinayapattin district shall be constituted into separate unions for the purposes of the Act and to direct that the provisions regarding panchayats shall come into force in the unions with effect from 1st April 1916 and that the maximum number of members to be appointed to the panchayats shall for the time being be eight each.

(True Extract)

G. G. THIRUVANANTHURAM,
Acting Secretary to Government.

G.O. No. 482 L., dated 29th March 1916.

Trans—the following paper:—

Letter—from A. R. Raman, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Collector of Coimbatore.

To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

Dated—the 9th March 1916.

Re.—Dist. 661/D R.

Adverting to G.O. No. 1410 L., dated 2nd of October 1915, passing orders on the question of the constitution of the panchayats in villages for the administration of local affairs, I have the honour to submit the following report:—

2. The Government, after reviewing the progress that has been made during the past thirty years in the matter of extending the system of panchayat administration in rural parts of the Presidency under the Local Boards Act, have expressed the opinion that the working of panchayats thus constituted has not given entire satisfaction but that the causes were such that it should be possible to amend them in future. It has been suggested that the practice in club together two or more villages with the object of augmenting the resources of the unions is one of such errors, whereas there is a tendency to erect unions for the more important villages of a group is shown an undue share of attention at the expense of the other villages, which creates a considerable amount of dissatisfaction amongst the taxpayers. Thirdly it has been pointed out that a group of two or more distinct villages has occasionally an artificial character and usually lacks the solidarity of interest which forms the most natural basis for corporate life. The Government have, in view of remedying the above defects, suggested that an union should consist of a single revenue village with the appurtenant hamlets and that the cost of office establishment and of providing an office building should be met in so far as possible. A separate collection staff is considered unnecessary and it is suggested that the village officers may be entrusted with the work of collection and be remunerated by a percentage for the same. And lastly, the Government are prepared to give panchayats a free hand in the matter of taxation having it in them to raise taxes on any scale they prefer within the limits laid down by the Act and to appropriate the expenditure in any manner they please between the various objects indicated in the Act. As regards constitution, the Government have suggested that the

composition of the panchayats should become more popular by the introduction of the system of informal elections, and it is suggested that the Princes of the taluk boards should increase a meeting of the ryots and other taxpayers of the villages and presently members who are the more appropriate persons fit to be elected as members. As regards finances, it is pointed out that it may be necessary for the taluk boards to give subventions to the unions, and the Government have expressed their readiness to consider their subventions to the District Board if it is found necessary to make financial assistance to similar unions away to their being a burden on the District Board funds.

3. I have reiterated the views expressed in the Government Order in order that the report now submitted may follow closely the lines indicated above as far as the extension scheme of the panchayat system under the Local Boards Act in this district is concerned. I shall deal with the separate question of informal panchayats on a voluntary basis later.

4. The Government will be pleased to observe that the union administration in the Cuddapah district labours under all the disadvantages and drawbacks which have been detailed in the Government Order in question. Before therefore removing the drawbacks in the case of the existing unions, it would be obviously undesirable and inexpedient to establish new panchayats in this district, which, owing to the peculiar local conditions prevailing in its rural areas and owing to the homogeneity of the character of its people, is altogether unsuited for any general extension of the panchayat system in the lines indicated. Having inspected many of its existing unions and examined their financial condition and having also had an experience of the dissatisfaction which the people affected by the unions feel and the benefits that they have derived, I am strongly of opinion that there is a general dissatisfaction and a spirit of revolt amongst the taxpayers of almost all the unions as constituted at present in this district regarding union administrations in general. To move further development therefore in the lines suggested by the Government Order, it would be necessary in the first place to re-constitute the existing unions so far as possible on a different territorial basis making them compact as contemplated in the Government Order and further it will be necessary for the Government to contribute every year a certain sum of money as subvention to the District Board so that all these unions may be self-supporting, which they are not at present. Many of the hamlets lying far distant from central villages will have to be included, thereby resulting in some extent the revenue, for in the majority of instances the grouping, to quote the Government Order, has "necessarily an artificial character and usually lacks the solidarity of interest which forms the most natural basis for responsible." As regards financial control and constitution of panchayats themselves, it will be necessary to wait for the enactment of the Local Boards Act before anything definite can be done on the lines indicated. I would therefore strongly advocate the postponement of the question of further extension in the Cuddapah district on the grounds now set forth, and would be prepared to undertake a careful revision and examination of the existing institutions on the lines of reforms indicated by Government before any new panchayats are established. I may add for the information of Government that although my District Office has generally inspected all the unions in their divisions, where these are villages (with hamlets) with a population of three thousand or more, they have recognized a general opposition everywhere against the formation of new panchayats. The only exception to this was found in Vootimilla, a fairly prosperous and enlightened village on the railway line about 35 miles from Cuddapah. Further two striking instances of the apathy and indifference almost bordering on contemptuousness amongst the union panchayats of this district have already been given by Chelvi and Poramandla, in regard to which the Government recently called for explanations. I have not selected a list of villages contemplated by the Government Order for information although I would strongly oppose the constitution of the panchayats in any of them for the present; for the objections, which the Government themselves have enumerated against the methods of grouping and other matters connected with the present administration of panchayats, apply with greater force to any proposal that may be made now for the formation of new panchayats in the villages shown in the list.

5. Turning now to the proposal to constitute informal panchayats on the lines indicated in paragraph 3 of the Government Order the district is very backward in this respect as already stated. The villages are poor, in fact, and the system of panchayat government is likely to succeed only and with more attention is spread amongst the masses, and further so common action amongst the villages can be expected at present in co-operation with the village headmen, whose duties and responsibilities are well defined under a definite scheme of management. I can select no village in this district which can answer to the description given in paragraph 3, for most of the revenue villages are lacking in homogeneity, are full of badias and the inhabitants therein are not able to display any intelligent interest in local affairs.

6. I must express regret that, having carefully taken into consideration the local conditions, I am not able to formulate any constructive proposals in accordance with the Government Order under reply. The work in Cuddapah should, I submit, concentrate on reorganizing the existing panchayats on a more satisfactory basis, and I may go so far as to urge that in cases where such reorganization is impossible owing to its difficulty already pointed out being insuperable, the panchayats should be abolished, for they are only set on a burden on the

District Board without any returning advantage to the people. The interests of the District Board are in a very precarious condition at present and they cannot undertake any additional liabilities without the guarantee of Government sanction. Enquiries therefore may be ordered to be instituted with a view to reform the panchayat administration of the district so as to bring them in a line with the ideal that has been set forth by Government, and I am prepared to submit detailed proposals in consultation with the Presidents of the panch boards for grouping villages constituting each union and for provision of their establishment charges should the Government be pleased to consider their desirability, as regards the grant of subventions to the District Board for meeting all the deficits that may be incurred for rendering the panchayat administration in those villages more satisfactory and effective.

PROPOSAL

Names of village other than unions having a population of nearly 5,000 or more.

Village		Name of village		Population
Cuddapah	1.	Channarayana	...	5,017
	2.	Nandamallam	...	5,544
	3.	Vallur	...	3,112
Kannuram	4.	Animale	...	3,829
	5.	Palingiri	...	4,747
Proddatur	6.	Nandamallam	...	3,608
	7.	Mudalur	...	3,983
	8.	Venkatapur	...	4,250
	9.	Puduchattur	...	2,855
Rayachoti	10.	Gulbarga	...	3,389
	11.	Satipalli	...	3,386
	12.	Hosangpuram	...	3,440
	13.	Venkatapur	...	3,318
Tolliverla	14.	Vishala	...	3,332
	15.	Kannur	...	3,552
Tolliverla	16.	Kannur	...	3,106
Badvel	17.	Chinnampalli	...	3,709
	18.	Kannur	...	3,884
	19.	Kannur	...	3,327
Tolliverla	20.	Kannur	...	4,370
	21.	Chinnampalli	...	4,730
	22.	Tolliverla	...	3,315
	23.	Puduchattur	...	3,391
	24.	Puduchattur	...	4,788
Tolliverla	25.	Kannur	...	5,562
	26.	Tolliverla	...	4,309
	27.	Kannur	...	4,395
Tolliverla	28.	Kannur	...	3,964
Badvel	29.	Kannur	...	3,113
Tolliverla	30.	Kannur	...	5,452

Order—No. 452 L., dated 28th March 1916.

The President of the Cuddapah District Board will be informed that the Government cannot at present guarantee any grant towards the funds of the existing union panchayats in the district. He may, however, submit proposals for meeting their needs and reorganizing their existing funds.

2. The President will also be requested to submit proposals for constituting Vasthala into a union in the manner contemplated in G.O. No. 1470 L., dated 2nd October 1915.

(True Extract)

G. G. THORNTON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

G.O. No. 838 L, dated 18th June 1916.

Encl.—the following papers—

(i)

G.O. No. 1410 L, dated 2nd October 1915.

Abstract.—Paving order on the question of the constitution of panchayats in villages for the administration of local affairs.

(ii)

Letter—from H. H. Bennett, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector of Kistna.

To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

Dated—Mandlapeta, the 18th May 1916.

To.—R.O. 1755-R, & C.

With reference to G.O. No. 1410 L, dated 2nd October 1915, and the instructions contained in paragraph 8 thereof, I have the honour to enclose two statements dealing with all revenue villages in the district containing a population of 5,000 and upwards.

Statement No. I contains the names of villages of which the inhabitants are favourable to the constitution of panchayats, and in which I am of the opinion that panchayats may, with advantage, be constituted.

Statement No. II relates to villages which are, in my opinion, unsuitable at present for the introduction of the system. In the last column of these statements, I have indicated briefly my grounds for selection or rejection.

The existing system have been embodied from these statements, as my predecessor (Mr. Tanog) was of opinion that they do not come within the purview of the Government Order.

3. Meetings were held by the President or Vice-Presidents of the Taluk Boards convened in all villages shown in the first column of and in most of those shown in the second statement. These meetings were largely attended; the subject was fully explained in detail, and in most instances an intelligent discussion ensued. Representatives of the District Association appear to have visited a good many of the villages with a view to explaining the advantages of this system. No undue pressure or influence seems, however, to have been brought to bear.

4. In the majority of cases the proposals were received with enthusiasm. At the meetings held by the President of the Kistna Taluk Board, where they were discussed and the only strong steady opposition to the idea was the Panchayats. It is a curious feature of the existing system that while the dry upland villages were generally in favour of the scheme, those of their wealthy and comparatively advanced delta villages definitely objected to it. The principal reasons suggested in these (and other villages) for an attitude of opposition were fear of increased taxation, apprehension that customary but harassing old customs would be introduced with the probability that the panchayats would be controlled or even as under by them. Elsewhere in the district the delta villages have been much more eager than the upland villages in their acceptance of the idea.

5. I have in an instance recommended the constitution of a panchayat in a village where the general feeling as expressed at the meeting was hostile, even though in other respects the conditions, wealth, population, location, etc., are favourable. Panchayats based on these villages would be introduced at first and could, I think, have no misadventure in the way of the general extension of the system. Panchayats, and, no doubt, will be introduced later, when it is demonstrated that the experiment can work satisfactorily.

I have enclosed from statement No. I (villages recommended) a few villages on the ground of their inaccessibility. I think it will be desirable in this initial venture that the villages selected should be such as are likely to be frequently visited by touring officers, who will thus be able to keep a watch on the working of the system, and to prevent the panchayats degenerating into oligarchies administered for the benefit of one faction.

6. At some meetings a strong desire was expressed that the panchayats should be invested with civil and criminal powers, while in other meetings, there was an equally strong expression of disapproval of such an idea.

7. The figures in column 4 of statement No. I are very rough estimates. They are based practically on possible houses or plots, other forms of revenue not being under the existing Act being negligible.

BENGALES

(1)

Form No. 1.—Villages in which the constitution of panchayats under the Local Boards Act is recommended.

Serial number	Name	Population according to last census	Estimated Income	Grounds of recommendation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Dakshin Taluk Board.				
1	Angikura	1,380	520	A large delta village of which the inhabitants have already given indications of considerable co-operation spirit. A girls' school, a library and a reading room are being maintained as helped by local voluntary subscriptions.
2	Talipatti	2,048	410	All agencies within village. The people are intelligent and enterprising. Taxes levied was taken in, however, the subject of the mortgage held by the Trustees of the Taluk Board. Panchayat, if formed, will likely to work efficiently. No other details are required.
3	Devakur	2,028	510	
4	Tamrapattin	2,116	510	
5	Talam	2,285	510	
Devakur Taluk Board.				
1	Madigam	3,178	380	The headquarters of the Madigam revenue taluk, and specially suitable for the formation of a panchayat.
2	Tamrapattin	3,184	380	A backward village of Madigam taluk and only revenue taluk. The revenue was previously administered by a committee. The revenue was previously administered by a committee.
3	Agilapalli	3,258	380	A very village of Madigam taluk, a religious centre, much visited by pilgrims. A panchayat here will be very useful.
4	Madigam	3,212	380	This was the only delta village under the Devakur Taluk Board in which the proposed was immediately accepted. Residents in this taluk were given a chance to discuss the matter. There is no reason why panchayat should not be constituted.
5	Tamrapattin	3,285	380	
Madigam Taluk Board.				
1	Gudur	4,481	780	A village in the Madigam taluk and not far from Madigam. The population is largely Mohammedan. The working of a panchayat here will be an interesting experiment.
2	Madigam	3,184	380	In these three villages a very strong view the panchayat was formed. There are in each village a sufficient number of suitable persons from whom panchayats can be selected.
3	Gudur	4,481	780	
Madigam Taluk Board.				
1	Madigam	3,184	380	There are all backward villages in forms of panchayats have constituted. I am recommending that these being panchayats.
2	Madigam	3,184	380	The other way to struggle too large for one taluk board to administer. The Madigam Taluk Board will have to see that it is not too large to handle, the area being considerable with the same revenue divisions—Madigam and Devakur.
3	Madigam	3,184	380	Two of these villages (Nos. 16 and 17) have already their own panchayats for management of the revenue villages.
4	Madigam	3,184	380	With this (No. 4) may be incorporated the revenue divisions village, Madigam, whose inhabitants strongly demand it. The two villages are separated by a canal only, and the joint one will be a compact one.
5	Madigam	3,184	380	
6	Madigam	3,184	380	
7	Madigam	3,184	380	
8	Madigam	3,184	380	
9	Madigam	3,184	380	
10	Madigam	3,184	380	
11	Madigam	3,184	380	
12	Madigam	3,184	380	
13	Madigam	3,184	380	
14	Madigam	3,184	380	
15	Madigam	3,184	380	
16	Madigam	3,184	380	
17	Madigam	3,184	380	
Madigam Taluk Board.				
1	Madigam	3,184	380	No. 16.—The non-official President of the Taluk Board (Mr. K. Venkatesh Nayudu) who has taken a great interest in the affairs of the taluk, has been asked to see that the panchayat is not too large to handle, the area being considerable with the same revenue divisions—Madigam and Devakur.
2	Madigam	3,184	380	The other way to struggle too large for one taluk board to administer. The Madigam Taluk Board will have to see that it is not too large to handle, the area being considerable with the same revenue divisions—Madigam and Devakur.
3	Madigam	3,184	380	Two of these villages (Nos. 16 and 17) have already their own panchayats for management of the revenue villages.
4	Madigam	3,184	380	With this (No. 4) may be incorporated the revenue divisions village, Madigam, whose inhabitants strongly demand it. The two villages are separated by a canal only, and the joint one will be a compact one.
5	Madigam	3,184	380	
6	Madigam	3,184	380	
7	Madigam	3,184	380	
8	Madigam	3,184	380	
9	Madigam	3,184	380	
10	Madigam	3,184	380	
11	Madigam	3,184	380	
12	Madigam	3,184	380	
13	Madigam	3,184	380	
14	Madigam	3,184	380	
15	Madigam	3,184	380	
16	Madigam	3,184	380	
17	Madigam	3,184	380	

(V)

BRANCHES No. II.—Villages in which the constitution of panchayats under the Local Boards Act is not recommended.

Serial number.	Name.	Population according to last census.	Remarks.
(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)
1	Belwadi Taluk Board		
1	Baglamangapuram	6,324	This is the largest village of the taluk and is one of those under the Government Village Board. As the taluk board was proposed in the year 1902 and concerned the constitution of a panchayat in this village.
	Aravali Taluk Board		
1	Aravali	6,102	Five delta villages, in which the proposal was approved by large majority, and in which there is no objection to the proposal being of liability to the state.
2	Aravali	5,188	
3	Aravali	5,124	
4	Aravali	5,188	
5	Chandrabai	6,102	Four villages. The taluk board is approved in the scheme; the villages are not easily accessible and they are made up largely of scattered hamlets. Panchayats, even if they are formed, being so far from the main road, would probably not prove a success.
6	Chandrabai	6,188	As the taluk board is not approved, the panchayat is not likely to be formed. The village consists of scattered hamlets, and hence the formation of the taluk board is not likely to be successful.
7	Rajoli	6,188	
	Forwar Taluk Board		
1	Kotai	6,188	Three villages have recently been subdivided, and some of the scattered hamlets villages are a part of the taluk. They are not liable to the taluk board.
2	Forwar	6,188	This is a very scattered village, and its scattered parts are scattered by a branch of the main road.
3	Forwar	6,188	A meeting was held here by the Revenue District Officer, and the taluk board was formed in the scheme. The village is made up of the way and scattered hamlets. It is very poor. If a panchayat were formed here, the result would be a failure. The village is not large enough to be a panchayat, and it is not likely to be a panchayat. The village is not large enough to be a panchayat, and it is not likely to be a panchayat.
4	Forwar	6,188	
	Kannur Taluk Board		
1	Kannur	6,188	Two villages of some villages, and a number of scattered hamlets. The taluk board is not approved in the scheme. The village is made up of the way and scattered hamlets. It is very poor. If a panchayat were formed here, the result would be a failure. The village is not large enough to be a panchayat, and it is not likely to be a panchayat.
2	Kannur	6,188	
3	Kannur	6,188	
4	Kannur	6,188	
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93	Kannur	6,188	
94	Kannur	6,188	
95	Kannur	6,188	
96	Kannur	6,188	
97	Kannur	6,188	
98	Kannur	6,188	
99	Kannur	6,188	
100	Kannur	6,188	

Order—No. 838 L, dated 10th June 1916.

The Government approve the proposals made by the Collector of Kistna for the constitution of union panchayats under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1891, in the proposed villages of the district. He will be requested to submit lateral proposals with the necessary draft notifications for the early constitution of the panchayats.

3. The Government are pleased to record their appreciation of the proposals and care with which the inquiry has been made as well as of the keen interest taken in the matter by officials and non-officials alike.

(True Extract)

G. G. THORNTON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

G.O. No. 1063 L, dated 2nd August 1916.

Ream—the following papers:—

(i)

G.O. No. 1410 L, dated 2nd October 1915.

SUBJECT.—Facing orders on the question of the constitution of panchayats in villages for the administration of local affairs.

(ii)

Letter—from A. P. D. MURRAY, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Bellary,
To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.
Dated—the 12th May 1916,
No.—R. Dis. 120.

In reply to paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 1410 L, dated 2nd October 1915, I have the honour to state that the Divisional Officers have perused the material as to seven panchayats in the village noted in the accompanying list. They have perused these villages after personally visiting them and explaining to the leading individuals the proposal to constitute their villages into unions.

2. The Divisional Officer, Bellary, reports that the villagers are in favour of the constitution of unions but generally shy at the payment of taxes. He further states that if this objection is to be upheld no panchayat can be constituted in any village as very few would like to pay additional taxes however small they might be. He suggests that it may be accepted. I agree with him.

3. The Divisional Officers have also proposed the formation of informal panchayats in certain villages of their jurisdictions as therein indicated in paragraph 8 of the Government Order under reply and a consolidated list of such villages is enclosed.

4. Copies of the reports received from all the Divisional Officers in the matter are also submitted for the information of Government.

ENCLOSURES

(i)

Statements showing the names of villages proposed for the formation of informal panchayats and the powers proposed to be given to them under the Government Order.

Village.	Cases of villages included by the Government or informal panchayats.	Powers proposed to be given under the Government Order.	
		To be given under the Government Order.	
Belagavi	1. Talabari	1, 2, 3, 4 (management of cattle-ponds only), 5 and 6.	Do.
	2. Panchayats from	Do.	Do.
	3. Talabari	1, 2, 3, 4 (management of cattle-ponds only) and 5 (except the control of tanks and fisheries).	Do.
	4. Kadabara	1, 2, 3, 4 (except the control of tanks and fisheries) and 5.	Do.
	5. Maridi	1, 2, 3, 4 (management of cattle-ponds), 5 (except the control of tanks and fisheries) and 6.	Do.
	6. Benemahadi	1, 2, 3 and 4 (except the control of tanks and fisheries).	Do.
	7. Kowkandi	Do.	Do.

Taluk.	Names of villages selected for the constitution of panchayats.	Populations proposed to be given under the Government Order.	
		Note.—The actual numbers quoted below are those specified in paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 1172 S., dated 2nd October 1915.	
Addai ...	1. Madhanam ...	(a)	Control of village institutions
	2. Kollibally ...	(b)	Enforcement of vaccination.
	3. Holsarri ...	(c)	Excavation of small public works
	4. Nagachinnu ...	(d)	Management of cattle-pounds.
	5. Holi ...	(e)	Construction and maintenance of village school houses.
Alur ...	1. Pottabhatlu ...	(f)	Control of travelling shows and other property belonging to villagers in general.
	2. Kankal ...		

In the case of the first and the third villages of Addai taluk the Divisional Office proposes to confer the under-mentioned powers also in addition to those specified above—

- (1) Management of litigation.
- (2) Enforcement of badmaramat.

(3)

List of villages proposed for constitution into unions, Bellary district.

Name of the taluk.	Name of the village proposed for constitution into union.	Approximate figures that could be raised from taxation
Bellary ...	1. Yemalagur ...	550
	2. Moku ...	550
	3. Talukabhatlu ...	530
	4. Sagar ...	450
Addai ...	5. Gudikatti ...	790
	6. Nandavara ...	890
	7. Holagavali ...	1,250
Halepet ...	8. Holagavali ...	500
	9. Holsarri ...	900
	10. Holi ...	400
Rayachoti ...	11. Uthangidagavali ...	390
	12. Ujjani ...	500
Total ...		7,800

* The Divisional Office, Addai, proposes to include the villages of Kollibally, Kollibhatlu and Kolligudi from the present Yemalagur union and to constitute new unions at village Nos. 2 and 3.

(3)

Letter—from the Revenue Divisional Office, Rayachoti.

To—the Collector of Bellary.

Dated—the 21st December 1915.

No.—B. 105

In reply to your reference B & O, No. 2413, dated the 23rd October 1915, I have the honour to state that there are only five villages in my division as noted in the margin—two in the Rayachoti taluk and three in the Kolligudi taluk—whose population is more than 5,000. Out of these, the first four villages are already unions. The remaining village, Ujjani, is a pretty big and compact village and a rich village too, most of the population consisting of Rayachoti. There is no objection to the constitution of a panchayat under the Local Boards Act in this village. The Tahsildar's report shows that he discussed the matter with some of the leading gentlemen of the village and they are favourable to the proposed constitution of a panchayat. The approximate income which the panchayat could realize under the provisions of the Act from house-tax is estimated at Rs. 500. I camped in the village last year for four days and it is a fit one to be constituted into a union.

2 In regard to paragraph 3 of your reference, the Tahsildars have furnished the names of the villages whose unions panchayats may be constituted on the lines indicated in the Government order and have also reported the powers to be bestowed on these panchayats out of those enumerated in paragraph 5 of the Government Order. I have seen all the villages except Kolligudi in Rayachoti taluk and Alur, Kollibhatlu, Kolligudi and Kolligudi in Kolligudi

taluk and they have been selected with reference to the instructions given in the concluding portion of paragraph 2 of the order. I therefore recommend that talukal panchayats may be constituted in these villages. As for the powers to be given to them, both the Talukdars do not propose the powers enumerated as item No. (3), while the Talukdar of Hapudpur does not also propose item (5) and some powers mentioned in (4) and (6) as there are no school houses, ponds, markets or tanks, etc. As the subject of the wardenship of forest panchayats is specially under consideration, the powers referred to in item (5) need not be bestowed on these panchayats. The construction and maintenance of school houses wherever they are to be either newly constructed or already in existence may also be left to these panchayats.

(5)

Letter—from the Revenue Divisional Officer, Adikal.

To—the Collector of Bellary.

Dated—24th February 1915.

Re—Ref. H. C. 1286 of 1913.

With reference to your communication Ref. B. & G. No. 1913, dated 23rd October 1913, on G.O. No. 1410 Is, dated 2nd October 1913, regarding the constitution of village panchayats, I have the honour to state that in Adikal taluk there is at present only one village whose population exceeds 5,000, but which has not yet been constituted into a union under the Madras Local Boards Act. It is Nandavaram having a population of 4,787 according to the last census. I have inspected the village recently. It is a fairly large village and the villagers who are more advanced than others express a wish that it should be constituted a union. The few who object to it on the ground that it entails taxation, but I do not think that their objections deserve any consideration. They will have to pay a small house-tax on their houses which are not big structures. The village is said to have been subject to epidemics such as plague, cholera, etc., periodically. In the interests of sanitation which is very bad now, it is necessary that it should be made a union under the Act. The approximate revenue that the panchayat could realise is given below:—

	Rs.
House-tax	810
Pausal and House fees	15
Subsistent from the taluk board	200
	<hr/>
	1,025

8. Gouthala which is an independent village now forms part of the present union of Yennigudi. It is in itself a pretty big village having a population of 2,470. It lies at a distance of two miles from Yennigudi and seems to have been slotted with it mainly for the purpose of enhancing the revenue of the union. It does not appear that it has received any adequate attention from the union authorities and the people are dissatisfied. The villagers are anxious to have it constituted a union by itself. I propose that it may be excluded from Yennigudi union and formed into a separate union. Its income may be estimated as follows:—

	Rs.
House-tax	730
Sale of rabbit	20
Sale of night-soil	20
Pausal fees	5
Subsistent from the taluk board	170
	<hr/>
	945

There are two other villages, Kalliguth and Mugali, which are comparatively small and insignificant and which have been included in the Yennigudi union. I have inspected them. They lie at a distance of about two miles from the main union village, Yennigudi. They do not show any signs of having been paid adequate attention by the union. The revenue derived from house-tax in each of these two villages is also not less than Rs. 100. With reference to the remarks made by Government in paragraph 2 of the Government Order under reference, I consider it highly essential that these two villages should be excluded from the union.

9. The villages cited below have a population of more than 2,000. The Deputy Talukdar of Yennigudi division and the Talukdar have proposed the formation of informal panchayats in these villages. I have inspected all of them except the last. I have examined

meetings of the ryots in these villages and explained to them the advantages of such panchayats.

(1) Madharwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	0,004
(2) Haisbarn	...	...	...	...	...	...	0,160
(3) Nagalsbarn	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,761
(4) Kothalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	0,910
(5) Haisi	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,435

It is almost every village there are barbers and I do not consider that the panchayat system will be a success there. It is, I think, also necessary to give some administrative powers to the members of these panchayats by legislation. In the absence of such powers, the panchayats cannot manage the affairs of the panchayat to any satisfactory extent. I propose however that the system may be tried in these villages. The village headman will be the ex-officio member and Chairman of the panchayat as proposed by Government. In the meetings convened by me in each of these villages, members were elected by the ryots in the manner suggested by Government. For the present, the strength of each panchayat may be fixed as follows:—

						Number of members
(1) Madharwan	...	...	...	...	...	5
(2) Haisbarn	...	...	...	...	...	5
(3) Nagalsbarn	...	...	...	...	...	7
(4) Kothalia	...	...	...	...	...	7
(5) Haisi	...	...	...	...	...	5

The duties to be performed by these panchayats will be:—

- Control of village sanitation.
- Enforcement of sanitation.
- Erection of small public works.
- Management of cattle ponds.
- Construction and maintenance of village school houses.
- Control of thieving fairs and other property belonging to villagers in general.

In the case of the first two villages and the last, the panchayats may also attend to the following duties:—

- Management of tanks of irrigation.
- Enforcement of land-revenue.

I have not yet been able to visit the last village Haisi. I propose to do so shortly. I shall then see that the members are elected by the ryots. On receipt of orders on their proposals, steps will be taken to have members of the panchayats formally appointed in accordance with the decisions held in the meetings of the villages.

4. As regards Alur taluk, the Tahsildar has submitted his report only recently. He says that besides the villages already constituted into unions under the Local Boards Act, there are three villages noted below having a population of more than 5,000. Under paragraph 3 of the Government Order under reference, these three villages may be formed into unions but the Tahsildar reports that the people are quite averse to the proposal. They are not prepared to subject themselves to further taxation in the shape of house-tax, etc. The Tahsildar is not inclined even to propose informal panchayats in these villages, as they are full of feudons and the ryots are generally most backward in point of education. I have not yet visited these villages. I mean doing so shortly and I shall submit specific proposals in the course of this month.

(1) Kolagavath	...	...	...	...	...	4,520
(2) Padilabarn	...	...	...	...	...	3,251
(3) Nimbakal	...	...	...	...	...	3,120

5. The existing union of Alur Isladra Mattibolegalla, a separate village having a population of 2,112 and situated at a distance of about 1½ miles from the main union village of Alur. The Tahsildar proposes the exclusion of the village from Alur union and its constitution into a separate union under the Act. I shall report to the Government also after my personal inspection.

(5)

Letter—from the Revenue District Officer, Adil.

To—the Collector of Bellary.

Dated—the 25th February 1916.

No.—D. 126, 191.

With reference to your Ref. no B. & G. No 1383, dated 22nd October 1915, and in continuation of this office Ref. B.L. No. 1787, dated 21st February 1916, regarding the constitution of village panchayats, I have the honour to state that I have since visited the villages of Padilabarn, Nimbakal and Kolagavath in Alur taluk. The former two are comparatively large villages but the inhabitants are not at all willing to have them constituted

into unions under the Local Boards Act. Their main objection is that they cannot afford to pay the house-tax that may have to be imposed. I consider therefore that for the present informal panchayats undesignated in paragraph F of the Government Order under reference may be formed in these villages. The reason they have to put forward will be those already specified in paragraph 3 of my former memorandum on this subject. The villagers are quite favourable to the formation of these panchayats. I have accordingly formed them. Each of these panchayats will have seven members. All these members have been elected by acclamation by the inhabitants who were present at the meetings convened by me for the said purpose. Under G.O. No. 142 L, dt-d 1st February 1915, the chairman of these panchayats have also been elected by the members thereof.

2. As regards Kollegali village, it is the largest in the taluk in point of population and number of houses. In the absence of the constitution of the village, it is highly desirable that it should be constituted a union under the Act. The lower classes of people are of course unwilling to have it formed into a union as the ground that they will be subject thereby to payment of house-tax but the majority of the prominent members of the community are in favour of the proposal. I recommend therefore that it may be constituted a union. The number of houses in the village according to the last census is 763 which is larger than the number in the existing union villages of the taluk. An amount of Rs. 1,200 may be expected under house-tax and with a contribution of one-fourth of the amount from the Taluk Board, the total amount of revenue may be put at Rs. 1,500 approximately.

3. I have also visited Hattibhagalla which is now isolated in Alur taluka. It is at a distance of about two miles from the main union village of Alur but is connected with it by a fairly fair road. The inhabitants are not in favour of its being continued as a union village. There are also no signs of adequate situation having been paid to it by the union authorities. Its sanitation has been greatly neglected. The visits of the Union Chairman to the village are few. In consideration of the fact that Alur is the headquarters of a taluk and the necessity to keep it as a good sanitary condition, I think it desirable that the union should continue to comprise the present two villages of Alur and Hattibhagalla. If the latter is included from the union the demand under house-tax will be greatly decreased and there will not be adequate funds at the disposal of the union for meeting the needs of the taluk headquarters. Arrangements will be made to see that more adequate situation is paid to Hattibhagalla also and that it is not regarded as at present. I do not, therefore, propose its exclusion from the existing union.

4. To sum up, my proposals in the case of the two taluks are—

Alur taluk.—(1) to exclude the village of Gudhalie, Kollegali and Mogali from the present Yamsavalli union,

(2) to constitute Gudhalie into a separate union under the Local Boards Act,

(3) to constitute Nandamam village into a union under the Act, and

(4) to form informal panchayats in the following villages:—

Mothavaram, Kuchhalie, Molahavi, Nagaswaram and Halai.

The members of panchayats have already been elected in the first four villages and one will be formed in the last village, when I go there for personnel. Chairmen will have to be elected in accordance with the recent Government Order and this will be done as soon as the panchayats are actually formed.

Alur taluk.—(1) to constitute the village of Moligavelli into a union under the Act, and

(2) to constitute informal panchayats in the villages of Pailahittem and Nimalal. The members and chairmen of these panchayats have been elected. Formal orders have to be issued constituting these panchayats and appointing members and chairmen.

5. If the proposals to constitute informal panchayats in the villages specified in the preceding paragraph meet with your approval necessary action will be taken to formally constitute these panchayats and appoint their members and chairmen. They may be brought into existence from the beginning of the next official year.

(5)

Letter—from the Revenue Divisional Office, Bellary.

To—the Collector of Bellary.

Dated—the 2nd March 1915.

No.—D, Dis. 3-3.

I have the honour to submit the report called for in paragraph 4 and 5 of your reference R. & G. No. 143, dated 2nd October 1915.

17-22

2. I note below a list of villages containing a population of 5,000 and upwards—

Beliary taluk.		Siruguppa taluk.	
1. Elimbal	4,585	7. Sirked	4,380
2. Kolagal	4,317	8. Siruguppa	5,708
3. Rudanali	4,065	9. Tiddalabata	4,738
4. Siruguppa	9,005		
5. Moka	3,235		
6. Yennagunur	3,617		

3. I have visited all of them except Kolagal. Union panchayats have been already constituted in villages Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 6. Petitions for the constitution of Tiddalabata (No. 9) into a union were recently submitted by the Taluk Board and the matter appears to be pending with the District Board. There remain villages Nos. 2, 5, 7 and 8. Of these, No. 2, Kolagal, has got a hamlet named Allipordan which is two miles away from it and cannot conveniently be clubbed with the parent village for panchayat purposes. If the population of the hamlet is deducted Kolagal will have a population of less than 5,000. Moreover we cannot get a sufficient number of qualified persons to form a panchayat as most of the large pattadars live at Beliary which is five miles away from it.

4. The leading inhabitants of the remaining villages, viz., Moka, Yennagunur and Siruguppa are in favour of the constitution of panchayats and have given written statements to that effect. A motion has however been subsequently received from the proper inhabitants of Siruguppa protesting against the formation of a union panchayat. They apparently object to the payment of house-tax. If this objection is to be upheld, no panchayat can be constituted in any village as very few would like to pay additional taxes however small they might be. It may therefore be concluded. There are no strong factions in any of these three villages and there are police stations at Siruguppa and Moka. They are fairly big villages and their sanitation leaves much to be desired. I would therefore recommend their constitution into union panchayats. Moka and Yennagunur have got small hamlets which will have to be excluded from the unions.

5. House-tax will be the main item of income in the three villages. Small amounts may be raised by sale of street sweepings. The estimated income of each village is noted below:—

	Rs.
Moka	350
Yennagunur	300
Siruguppa	400

In making the estimates I have kept in mind the fact that it is proposed to give unions a free hand in the matter of levying taxes, leaving it to them to raise more, or, any scale they prefer within the limits laid down by the Act. The tendency, at any rate, in the beginning would be to levy taxes on a low scale. The estimate does not of course include the subventions which the Taluk Board may find it necessary to give.

6. With regard to informal panchayats they may be constituted in the following villages:—

Beliary taluk.

(1) Ropnaganall.

Siruguppa taluk.

(2) Harthanan.

(3) Karur.

(4) Renuk.

(5) Hatchobli.

There may be constituted with items 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the administrative powers referred to in paragraph 2 of the Government Order.

7. I regret the delay in the submission of this report which is entirely due to the late receipt of the reply from the Tahsildar of Beliary. His report was received in February and even then it was an incomplete one, the villages of Yennagunur not having been visited by him. He appears to have misunderstood the gist of the Government Order in his last proposed informal panchayats for Moka and Yennagunur.

(7)

Letter—from the Revenue Divisional Officer, Elbert.

To—the Collector of Beliary.

Dated—the 21st December 1912.

No.—Ref S.O. 1682.

In reply to your reference B. & G. No. 1713, dated 22nd October 1912, communicating G.O. No. 1410 L, dated 2nd October 1912, on the question of the constitution of panchayats in

villages for the administration of local affairs, I have the honour to note in the margin five villages, which have each a population of 1,000 persons and which are still ranked among the non-union villages. Except Haragi, the talukdars recommended the formation of independent panchayats in the other four villages. Haragi

1. Haragi.
2. Haragi.
3. Haragi.

4. Haragi.
5. Haragi.

with six hundred Madagas has according to the last census a population of 8,178 persons with 578 occupied houses, but the male sex having

remained under for some years past, both Haragi and Madagas are in a declining state. Haragi is half deserted and Madagas more than half and the former is also inclined to some extent. People are too poor to contribute anything towards the union tax. The question of constituting Haragi into a union is under the consideration of the Taluk Board. As regards Haragi and Haragi, I am asking the Talukdars to obtain the views of the leading ryots whether they are favourable to the proposed constitution of a panchayat in these villages and what means the panchayat could realize. I shall communicate the results soon as the reply is received. Haragi is a fairly big peasant village with its three hundred and the people are willing to have a panchayat constituted for their village. The panchayat, if formed, would realize about half the amount that is required for its maintenance by way of tax. I do not think therefore that there would be the least objection to start a panchayat in this village.

2. With reference to paragraph 3, regarding the constitution of informal panchayats on a voluntary basis, I have the honour to furnish herewith statements showing the status of villages recommended by the talukdars, where such panchayats may be given a fair trial. The Talukdars of Haragi and Haragi report that the people are homogeneous, fairly intelligent and without feuds. The talukdar of Haragi recommends the introduction of the system in the village selected by him, in the hope that in those villages, which are otherwise sterile, the feuding spirit which has become the characteristic of a rural life, will gradually die out when the people come to know of the advantages of the panchayats. The administrative power need not to reach the same in every village but they might vary according to circumstances, when the system is actually introduced and worked out.

3. As regards the improvement of the personality of the village headman, the Talukdar of Haragi suggests that the extract of paragraph 1) of the Government Order may be communicated to the officers of Salt, Police and Vaccination Departments, as they have also to deal frequently with the village headman.

(6)

Letter from the Revenue Divisional Officer, Haragi.

To the Collector of Bellary.

Dated—25th April 1916.

No.—D. No. 682.

Adverting to your reference on B. & G. No. 1215, dated 16th March 1916, I have the

Haragi	242
Haragi	242
Haragi	242
Haragi	242

honour to state that the leading ryots of Haragi and Haragi are in favour of these villages being constituted unions.

Order—No. 1085 L, dated 2nd August 1916.

The Government approve the proposals made by the Collector of Bellary for the constitution of seven panchayats under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, in twelve villages of the district. He will be requested to submit formal proposals with the necessary draft notifications for the early constitution of the panchayats.

2. Further orders will issue as to the nature of the control, if any, which will be subjected to the informal panchayats constituted in the manner contemplated in paragraph 3 of B.O. No. 1424 L, dated 2nd October 1915, in respect of the management of cattle-pounds.

(True Extract)

G. G. THIRUMANGI,
Acting Secretary to Government.

G.O. No. 1184 L₂ dated 25th August 1916.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter—from H. G. Stewart, Esq., C.I.S., I.C.S., President of the Karnool District Board.

To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

Dated—the 5th August 1916.

No—R.C. 43.

I have the honour to forward herewith copies of the District Board's resolution No. 100, dated 31st July 1916, and the Dhose Taluk Board's resolution No. 31, dated 13th June 1916, regarding the co-ordinate Dhose in 4 constituencies taluk into a union. The main object of converting this village into a union is to improve the sanitation of the village as suggested in G.O. No. 1419 L, dated 2nd October 1915. This is an important village in the taluk near the taluk headquarters. Its population is 3,350 as per census of 1911. The villagers are quite able to bear the levy of house-tax. The village has no houses. The expected income of the union is sufficient to make it self-supporting. Maximum rates of house-tax are proposed to be levied in the union. A statement showing the probable annual receipts and expenditures in the form prescribed for statement No. VIII accompanying the budget of local boards is submitted. The following establishment has been proposed to be maintained:—

One clerk on Rs. 8 per mensem (and he is bill-collector also)	96
Contingencies	50
	146
Three messengers on Rs. 5 each per mensem	180
Two notice on Rs. 6 each	144
Total	326

Total expenditure is Rs. 400 per annum. The strength of the union members may be fixed at 10 for the present.

2. A map drawn to scale showing the position of the union is enclosed. The District Board in its resolution No. 122, dated 15th December 1915, prescribed the general lines on which the house & the union should be drawn for assessment. The same lines will be adopted for the levy of the house-tax in the proposed union. The necessary fresh notification under sections 1 and 122 of the Local Boards Act is herewith submitted. I therefore request that the Government will be pleased to accord sanction under sections 1 and 122 of the Local Boards Act to constitute the village into a union, to fix the number of members at five for the time being, and to levy maximum rates of house-tax prescribed in schedule A of the Act, with effect from 1st October 1916.

Enclosure

(1)

Excerpt from the proceedings of the Karnool District Board, dated 31st July 1916.

Read letter R.C. No. 1223-L.F. of 1915, dated 14th July 1915, from the President, Taluk Board, Dhose, submitting proposals for the co-ordination of the villages of Bhokra, Pankhonda taluk, into a union.

Resolution No. 100.—Government to be addressed.

(2)

Excerpt from the minutes of proceedings of the Dhose Taluk Board, dated 13th June 1916.

Read correspondence of this office R.C. No. 1223-L.F. of 1915 and District Board President's R.C. No. 43, dated 31st January 1916, regarding to obtain the opinion of the Taluk Board to constitute the village of Bhokra into a union.

Resolution No. 31.—The Taluk Board is of opinion that Bhokra may be constituted into a union.

(3)
Revenue estimate of the Madras taluk for the official year 1916-17.

No. of taluk.	Name of taluk.	Receipts.							Expenditure.									
		Receipts.							Expenditure.									
		Receipts.							Expenditure.									
Rs.	P.	A.	S.	D.	C.	T.	Total.	Rs.	P.	A.	S.	D.	C.	T.	Total.	Rs.	P.	A.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Order—No. 1158 L, dated 25th August 1916.

The Government approve the proposal of the Dhase Taluk Board and the Karnool District Board to constitute the village of Madras into a taluk. The appended notification will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette and in the Karnool District Gazette.

2. The President is requested to consider whether arrangements cannot be made for the village officers to do the work of collection of taxes and account-keeping on the lines suggested in Mr. Knapp's memorandum in Government Memorandum No. 2474-1 L, dated 25th May 1914.

(Type Extract)

G. G. TORRINGTON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX.

Notification.

Under sections 5 and 123 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1864, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the village of Madras in the Pettahs taluk of the Karnool district shall be constituted into a taluk for the purposes of the Act, and to direct that the provisions of the said Act regarding panchayats shall come into force in the taluk with effect from 1st October 1916, and that the maximum number of members to be appointed to the panchayat shall, for the time being, be five.

G.O. Mss. No. 1189 L, dated 31st August 1916.

Have—the following papers:—

(1)

G.O. No. 1410 L, dated 2nd October 1916.

(2)

Letter—from P. R. Ramaswami, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Tanjore.
To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.
Date—the 5th August 1916
No.—776-G.B.E.

With reference to paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 1410 L, dated the 2nd October 1916, I have the honour to submit proposals for the formation of 17 minor unions in the Sivakasi division of this district. A list of villages with the huzlets proposed to be formed into unions, with particulars of population, approximate income, etc., is enclosed.

3. The Sub-Collector and the Taluk Board President Mr. Ramaswami confidently predict definite success of these unions. He says "It was quite astonishing to see how cheerfully the villagers were to try the new panchayats. Apparently the seed has fallen on 'good soil' in my division." My own experience of his division—where I have disposed the proposals with every care—confirms this impression. Mr. Ramaswami's proposals may be accepted and I recommend that all the villages proposed by him and tabulated in the list enclosed may be tried as minor unions.

4. Eight villages have not got the requisite population of 2,000. But I consider that the mere matter of population is not important, as other circumstances such as compactness of the area and willingness of the inhabitants are favourable.

Order—His. No. 1199 L, dated 31st August 1916.

With reference to paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 1419 L, dated 2nd October 1915, the Collector of Tencerly submits, with a letter read above, a list of 14 villages in the Diagonin and Ambrosoway taluqs with information as to their population and possible reasons, if considered untenable postulates, and the opinions of the villages as to the feasibility of such postulations.

2. The proposal to incorporate the marginally-located slavel villages into areas is approved.

Talukdars.
Tahsilwars.
Tahsilwars.
Muzawars etc.
Zilladar.
Tahsilwars.

Postulates—
Ambrosoway.
It is a slavel village.
Diagonin.
It is a slavel village.
It is a slavel village.

The Collector is requested to submit formal proposals with the necessary draft notifications for the early consideration of the postulates.

3. The Government observe that there are more towns in Tencerly than in any other district and that the formation of seven other districts would be detrimental to the development of the district. They, therefore, consider that the constitution of new districts should be limited for the present to the slavel villages mentioned above. The local authorities concerned may reserve their proposals as regards the remainder as soon as the slavel villages are in working order. The villages selected for postulation are those which, in addition to having small incomes and population, are more or less out of the way and likely to be difficult of control.

(True Extract)

C. G. TOULMIN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

G.O. His. No. 1199 L, dated 4th September 1916.

His—The following paper:—

Letter—from A. R. Kewer, Esq., L.D.S., Collector of the Nijera.
To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.
Dated—the 25th August 1916.
No—Ref. B. & G. 742.

Advancing to G.O. No. 747 L, dated the 29th May 1915, I have the honour to report as follows:

2. There are only five nucleus villages in this district as noted below containing a population of three thousand or upwards. These villages are each made up of several scattered hamlets and the population of the bigger hamlets ranges from 200 to 700 only.

State of taluk.	Village.	Population.	Area in acres.	Number of hamlets in the village.
Chowar	Adigunt	2,000	1,200 sq.	10
Do.	Do.	2,000	2,000 sq.	20
Do.	Do.	2,000	2,000 sq.	20
Do.	Do.	2,000	2,000 sq.	20
Do.	Do.	2,000	2,000 sq.	20

3. Each hamlet has little or no interest in the affairs of the neighbouring hamlets; the villages do not form a compact area and they do not exhibit the homogeneity which is necessary for the success of a "postulate" system.

4. I am of opinion that nothing can be done in this district on the lines suggested in G.O. No. 1419 L, dated the 2nd October 1915. As President, District Board, I am looking into the question whether any and, if so, what steps should be taken in regard to Khatig which is a place of importance.

Order—His. No. 1199 L, dated 4th September 1916.

Recorded

(True Extract)

C. G. TOULMIN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

G.O. No. 1253 L., dated 13th September 1916.

Encls.—the following paper:—

Letter—from R. N. Woon, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Tanjore.

To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

Dated—the 30th August 1916.

S.N.—4234.

In paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 1410 L., dated 2nd October 1915, Collectors were requested to examine the circumstances of all revenue villages containing a population of three thousand or upwards and constituting a fairly compact area and to report whether there would be any objection to the constitution of panchayats under the Local Boards Act in these villages. They were also requested to state whether the inhabitants of the villages in question were favourable to the proposed constitution of a panchayat, to furnish the income (approximately) the panchayat could realize under the provisions of the relating Act and to give their own opinion and recommendation in each case as to whether a union should or should not be formed.

2. A list of villages in the district having a population of three thousand and upwards with the estimated income from house-tax from such villages submitted, with the exception of one village mentioned in paragraph 5, at the rates given in schedule A to the Local Boards Act is appended (enclosure A).

3. *Tanjore division.*—Of the three villages in the Tanjore division, only one, Melattur-pattanam, is suited for the proposed constitution of a union and the people are in favour of the proposal. An informal panchayat was formed to settle particulars and definite proposals for a union under the Act are awaited. The other two villages are factious and the inhabitants are unwilling to have a union. They have, however, started informal panchayats as an experiment and these may be allowed to continue for the present. I enclose a copy of the proceedings of the villages of Kalpanapuram which shows the lines which most of these informal panchayats follow (enclosure B).

4. *Kumbakonam division.*—In the Kumbakonam division, there are thirteen villages having a population of three thousand or more. The villages frequently inclined to the formation of union panchayats are Ramanathapuram, Marudanthudi, Tiruvallur, Veppattur and Tharaman. All of them are situated in Kumbakonam taluk and several unions will be placed before the District Board which will address Government separately. The Revenue Officer reports that the other villages are eager to appear in a union owing to unions or merely consist of scattered hamlets which are not suitable for unions, while Chinnappalli has already an informal panchayat which manages things to the general satisfaction of all. It consists of five Mohammedan settlements, and I think that no interference is called for. This panchayat submits quarterly statements of income and expenditure to the President, Taluk Board, though these figures are not incorporated in the Taluk Board administration report. The income is collected as under:—

	Rs.
Muragee fees, Rs. 3 for the bridegroom and Rs. 1-8-0 for the bride.	100
Best for the slaughter-house	200
Best from shops attached to the mosque	50
Total	450

The sources of income are interesting and in accordance with the practice in many Mohammedan villages where muragee fees are collected and added as a sort of fund for miscellaneous expenditure by the Mohammedan chiefs. Muragee is said to be a good type of these villages which is so purely agricultural and possesses few attractions of a town that a postulant under the Act is not likely to be a success. I held a meeting of the ryots and traders living in the town at Jambhachari, and found them very strongly opposed to a union. They were, however, desirous of a panchayat which should have powers to deal with disputes among the people and look after lighting in the town and finally they managed to have an informal panchayat, which should be authorized to make facts, in all cases a work to hear and settle disputes in the village, to look after the police and sanitation, and to superintend the village schools. The Mohammedans already collect money in order to provide lamps in their mosques in the village, and these panchayats will continue to do this as a committee of the panchayat. There were said to be no parties in Sathupattani, but I shall be anxious to see how far this panchayat holds its objects.

5. *Kalpanapuram division.*—In this division, there are ten villages of over 3,000 inhabitants. The inhabitants of Kumbakonam, Tiruvallur and Tiruvallur are in the Marayam taluk and

of Pererittam, Panchavendal, Thiruvendur and Thiruvethalur in the Shivalik taluk are in favour of forming unions and formal proposals will be placed before the District Board. At Kizhambakkam the people voted their schedule of rates as under:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
House worth Rs. 300 and under
" " 301 to Rs. 600
" " 601 to Rs. 750
" " 751 to Rs. 1,000
" above Rs. 1,000

To conform to the Local Boards Act, it will be necessary for the District Board to direct that there shall be five classes with the rates asked for by the panchayat, and the proposal will be placed before Government in due course. I am not so objective in the proposal, though it is of course quite new. Similarly at Thiruvethalur, the following rates were approved by the people:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
House worth Rs. 2,000 and above
Below Rs. 2,000 and above Rs. 1,000
Below Rs. 1,000

In the village of Kuzhal a *shivalik* association exists. A meeting consisting of the members of the association and other shivaliks was convened at the instance of the District Officer and out of thirty present, fifteen voted for and fifteen against the proposal. The District Officer is of opinion that a union is necessary for the village, and I certainly think that Kuzhal is big enough and rich enough to have one. Formal proposals are being called for. Government is a village with less than 3,000 inhabitants, but there is already an informal panchayat working in the village and the villagers are anxious to convert it into a panchayat under the Act. The District Officer supports their request and proposals will be submitted in due course. The inhabitants of Thiruvethalur in the Shivalik taluk, a bottom Mahaswami village, and of Thiruvendur in the same taluk view the proposal with disfavour. Thiruvethalur is not at all suited for a union, while Thiruvendur consists of a Kudi but the abundance and variety of the soil and its proximity to a panchayat under the Act Thiruvethalur in the Shivalik taluk, which consists of 14 scattered hamlets, is also not suited for the purpose.

6. *Shivalik division*.—There are three villages in the Nageswaram taluk and one in the Narmada taluk with a population of 3,000 or over, but only one, Adichappuram, is in favour of a union. Velachandi, though not included in these three, possesses a population of 2,500 and is anxious to have a union. Proposals are being called for in regard of both these villages. Kuzhal is strongly opposed to the proposal. Velachappuram with its scattered houses and fishing population is unsuited for union administration; and Thiruvethalur is very business, a union in any of these villages would probably be a failure and need not be yet tried.

7. *Madhavaram division*.—In this division there are eight villages having a population of 2,000 and upwards. But only one village, Paravakkottai, seems to welcome the proposal. Vaduvur Vaduvur has three hamlets at a distance of two miles from the parent village and the inhabitants are not in favour of a union. Uthirakottai, Paravakkottai, Kumbakonam, Kumbakonam, Thiruvethalur, Thiruvethalur, Thiruvethalur and Thiruvethalur have notified agents and houses and union life here is unaltered.

The District Officer, Madhavaram, reports that the villages of Thiruvethalur and Vaduvur (1,500) and Thiruvethalur (1,500) are contiguous with houses in a straight line, with an influential population capable of managing a union and that the villagers propose to have a common panchayat for both the villages. He states further that they are willing to have separate panchayats in case the above request is denied. In paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1110 L, dated 2nd October 1910, Government have ordered that in the absence of special reasons to the contrary, it is desirable that a union should consist of a single *manam* village with its appropriate hamlets. But in view of the fact that the two villages are geographically very near, and the villages are strongly in favour of it, the two villages may be allowed to join together to form a union. Definite proposals are being called for. It would of course be absurd to insist on separate panchayats when two or more revenue villages have a joint town, which is a not uncommon occurrence in this district.

8. *Periyar division*.—There are six villages in the division containing a population of 3,000 and upwards but the inhabitants of four of these are opposed to the proposal as they regard their villages as unsuited for the purpose, their houses being scattered. Of the remaining two, Manamadurai is a bottom village and a union is not expected to work successfully. In Chinnamalai, the people welcome the idea and the place itself is of some importance. It has a population of 3,700; it is a large trading centre; there is a Christian Board School and there is also a Sub-Registrar's office. A union in this place is desirable and proposals have been called for.

9. I should however like to point out here that most of these new unions will be a hopeless failure unless the accounts be kept and the audit treatment are greatly altered. A union,

which is important enough to keep a regular clerk, is able to deal, more or less badly, with audit objections. But a small point with an honorary secretary will be in constant hot water with the Audit Department. Further the increase in the number of entries with the full number of auditing accounts and details, audit scrutiny will involve an increase of establishment both in the Taluk Board and the Audit office. It is revealed if the new proposals are to be a success not merely that the accounts should be greatly simplified (as already proposed in Mr. Kopp's report) but that the audit should be conducted on the most sustained lines. All petty objections regarding petty items should be prohibited.

16. A separate report will be submitted through the Board of Revenue in regard to the formation of unequal panchayats referred to in paragraph 9 of the Government Order. *

ANNEXURE A.

List of villages having a population of 2,000 and upwards in the Tanjore district.

Name of villages.	Population.	Estimated income from Agriculture, Rs.
Tanjore Taluk Board—		
Kaluganayam I. with	3,708	629
Melattirappalur with	4,445	720
Isam Nadhakaveri ...	3,445	330
Kumbakonam Taluk Board—		
Kumbakonam Taluk—		
Kannasothaswaram ...	4,045	560
Manattirakkudi (214)	4,353	1,395
Nedakkudi ...	3,810	465
Nannayam ...	3,740	630
Thirumangalakudi ...	3,134	388
Thiruppanadai ...	3,052	173
Thiruvallur ...	4,730	312
Vengaloor ...	3,941	549
Valuram ...	3,364	397
Kelambakkam ...	3,707	361
Tanjore Taluk—		
Kannayam ...	3,543	569
Isam Ganapathi Agraharam including Man- dar ...	3,452	700
Isam Sathaswami ...	3,451	480
Madurai Taluk Board—		
Madurai Taluk—		
Kalavangudi ...	3,324	360
Thalagudi ...	3,269	1,990
Thirukkalaiyur ...	3,226	430
Komal ...	4,485	453
Thirukalukudi ...	3,390	725
Thiruvandharai ...	3,171	612
Shivalli Taluk—		
Perambottam Padanuradai ...	3,032	355
Thiruvallur ...	4,998	527
Thiruvallur ...	4,818	295
Thiruvallur ...	3,927	460
Nagapattinam Taluk Board—		
Nagapattinam Taluk—		
Andampattinam ...	4,502	460
Edai ...	3,666	460
Vadakkampattinam ...	4,204	250
Narainam Taluk—		
Tattakudi ...	4,482	410
Manavallur Taluk Board—		
Manavallur Taluk—		
Perambottam ...	3,590	535
Uththurai ...	3,766	87
Vaduvu Vadappalai ...	3,500	49
Isam Perambottam ...	3,390	210
Tiruvannamalai Taluk—		
Thiruvannamalai ...	4,760	50
Thiruvannamalai ...	3,434	147
Thiruvannamalai ...	3,172	46
Thiruvannamalai ...	3,675	176

List of villages having a population of 5,000 and upwards in the Tanjore District—cont.

Name of village.	Population.	Expected income from land-tax.
Pattavottai Taluk Board—		
Pattavottai taluk—		
Kovva Ambalapatti	5,117	330
" Kathiravandam	5,772	330
" Melukker	4,025	420
Tamra Tamarakkal	4,204	500
Orinond Chattram	3,703	350
Average taluk—		
Mammakudi	4,622	460

RESOLUTIONS.

Abstract of Proceedings of the villages of Kalyanaswaram.

It was resolved to start a panchayat on the lines suggested in paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 1410 L., dated 2nd October 1915.

2. The object of the panchayat shall be to have (1) control over sanitation, (2) the maintenance of the primary school, (3) control over tanks, fisheries, threshing floors and all other property common to the village, (4) entertainment and (5) the execution of such other local and communal works as would be found necessary from time to time.

3. The panchayat for the management of the village affairs shall have the power to levy contributions from the villages. The mode will be fixed at a meeting convened by the panchayat when ever necessary.

4. The panchayat shall consist of seven members who will hold office indefinitely for a term of three years. One of them shall be the president and another the secretary. All business will be transacted in the name of the panchayat.

5. Meetings will be generally held once a month and more frequently if found necessary.

6. Matters requiring settlement shall be decided by the consensus of all the members. The opinion of the majority shall always prevail.

7. The secretary shall be responsible for all income and expenditure and shall record the minutes of the proceedings in a bound book.

8. The panchayat will have power to frame rules consistent with their resolution.

9. The following members were elected:—

- (1) Mr. V. K. Velupillai Arachiyar, President.
- (2) The Village Muzam for the time being of that village.
- (3) Mr. K. E. Srinivasan Arachiyar.
- (4) " V. Krishnaswami Arachiyar, Secretary.
- (5) " Venkateswaram Arachiyar.
- (6) " Velupillai Thangiam.
- (7) " Mahomed Saiboo Ibrahim.

Order—No. 1255 L., dated 13th September 1916.

The proposals of the Collector of Tanjore for the constitution of union panchayats in the district under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, are generally approved. He is requested to submit at an early date formal proposals with the necessary draft notifications.

2. The secretary report presented in paragraph 20 is regard to the constitution of referred panchayats is correct.

(True Extract)

G. G. THIRUVARUR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

G.O. No. 1351 L., dated 26th September 1916.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter—from H. L. Rameswaram, Esq. J.C.S., Collector of Chittoor.

To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

Dated—the 17th August 1916.

No.—904

Addressing to paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 1410 L., dated the 2nd October 1915, and to G.O. No. 1417 L., dated the 19th May 1916, I have the honour to state that the President, Taluk Board, Chittoor, visited each of the six villages

model as the villages having a population of 5,000 and more and called meetings of the ryots with a view to ascertain whether the inhabitants were willing to form a union panchayat in their villages. The ryots of all the villages

1. Panchayat members.

2. Panchayat members.

3. Panchayat members.

4. Panchayat members.

5. Panchayat members.

6. Panchayat members.

sawp. Vijaya expressed their willingness to form a union and the President recommends that a union panchayat may be formed for each of the remaining five villages. I support his recommendation.

2. His report on the subject, together with the photo showing the relative position of the main villages and the hamlets is also enclosed for reference.

Enclosures

(3)

Letter—from the President, Taluk Board, Chittoor

To—the President, District Board, Chittoor.

Dated—the 12th January 1916.

Sh—35/41-T.E.

With reference to your Ref. no. Cn. No. 394/B-5, dated the 27th October 1915, I have the honour to report as follows.

The marginally-vested six villages were selected by you in your reference no. coming within the scope of the Government Order relating to the constitution of village panchayats. According to the census of 1911, these six are villages containing a population of three

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Pothala. | 4. Sennamandram. |
| 2. Nandabli. | 5. Sannamandram. |
| 3. Nandabli. | 6. Vijaya. |

thousand and upwards. But this population is made up of the inhabitants of each of these main villages with a large number of scattered hamlets at various distances all together forming a single compact village. Hence at the outset and only there I am obliged to say that the objection of "lacking the solidarity of interest which forms the most natural basis for corporate life" may be levelled against every one of these villages. But it seems to me that this circumstance need not deter one in introducing the system of panchayats in these villages, if one take into consideration the advantages likely to accrue to the villages under the proposed system. One main grievance of the villagers has been the want of village roads and communications and the experience of the boards everywhere has been that it is a grievance which cannot be removed under the existing financial conditions of the local boards. It seems to me that in the course of a few years this problem will be early solved wherever the panchayat system is introduced. In this aspect of the matter it is also an advantage to have a number of scattered villages around one main village being clubbed together for purposes of a corporate action.

Rural sanitation is another matter to which the panchayats and through them the villagers will get quite accustomed and become interested and in the course of a short time we may expect the villagers to take care of themselves in matters of sanitation.

The elementary education of the villages may also be placed under their responsible supervision and then they will themselves scrutinize the work of the boards and report the defects to proper authorities, promote the strength and progress of the schools and thus secure the cause of elementary education which has been the cry of the country.

Timely reports of the outbreak of epidemics like cholera, small-pox, etc., will be made by the panchayat and they will themselves feel the responsibility of preventing the spread of epidemics by enforcing the directions of experts in the matter.

There is no doubt that the general moral tone of the villages will develop under the responsible parental supervision extended to them and the panchayats may soon press themselves very valuable adjuncts to the local boards.

In one other aspect of the matter it seems to me to be a clear advantage to have one panchayat for a large number of villages. There will be no representation from each village and, if some of the hamlets are very small, two or three hamlets may together share a representation. As the members of the panchayat will come from different villages, there will be less scope for factional spirit than if they all came from one village if factions are to be apprehended at all.

There will likewise be no room for the apprehensions expressed in the Government Order that undue stress of attention will be bestowed on no important village at the expense of other villages because none of the villages under selection are conspicuous by their size or importance over their hamlets.

The subventions that the local board is called on to make to these panchayats naturally will produce benefits more than the money's worth.

For as the presidents of the taluk boards may have to keep a special eye on these panchayats and help them immensely in their administration. It is delightful to see that in all the four villages which I have till now gone through the villagers had their own private deliberations after my explanation of the proposed system was over, put further questions to me and then came to an independent and unanimous conclusion that they must adapt

the new institution. No factional spirit was evinced and their sincerity was sufficiently patent. This circumstance throughout encourages me in recommending that the panchayat system may be introduced in all the four villages hitherto mentioned.

With these few preliminary remarks I beg to state the results of the steps taken by me as required in your reference.

(1) *Palsala*.—On 2nd December 1914 a meeting of the residents of this village with all its headmen was held in Palsala. Residents had been issued to all by the vice-president who was three persons in his capacity as president. The meeting was well attended and fully represented the village and all its headmen. About 150 ryots attended the meeting. The scope and terms of the Government Order were fully explained to the audience and they also discussed the pros and cons of the system and thereupon their unanimous approval of the proposed institution.

The villagers will be called on to levy house-tax, cess and that at a very low rate so that the villagers may not feel it a burden. This scheme may improve as time rolls on and the villagers feel their necessities and responsibilities in the matter. In the matter of expenditure it will be assessed for some years to come to about at least 50 per cent for "communalities—new works and repairs."

(2) *Kanapalli*.—Proceedings similar to that of Palsala were gone through with the result that the people of Kanapalli and its headmen desire the introduction of the panchayat system.

(3) *Akshayam*.—Same remarks as above apply.

(4) *Bommasamudram*.—This requires a few words in addition. This village had according to the last census a population of 1,325. At the recent census, two of its headmen were severed from Bommasamudram and attached to Nityanandam. So this change reduces the population by about 700. But there should have been an increase of population since the last census in the remaining portion too, and so the population may be roughly put at 2,000 or very near the same. Consequently this village may nevertheless be taking on coming within the spirit of the institution if not its very letter. In this view I am fortified by the proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council at its last session when the question came up before it.

Bommasamudram is a flourishing village with prospects of further growth. Hence I am strongly in favour of introducing the village panchayat here. Further the taluk board has opened a village road for Bommasamudram from Rappat-Narayanpet road and the future upsurge of the village road will be greatly facilitated by the introduction of the panchayat system.

(2)

Letter—from the President, Taluk Board, Chittoor.

To—the Collector of Chittoor.

Dated—the 14th February 1915.

No.—Ref on Oct. 25-04.

In continuation of my letter H.O.C. No. 35-05 of 1914, dated 13th January 1915, I have the honour to inform you that I and the Vice-President of the Taluk Board visited Mahanandam village on the 8th January 1915. There was a gathering of 60 persons of the inhabitants of Mahanandam and its headmen. There was a lively discussion about the advantages and disadvantages of the panchayat system and they have all agreed to have a panchayat.

2. A sketch showing the situation of the village in relation to its headmen, and a statement showing the main village and the headmen with distances and approximate number of houses, are herewith sent.

3. I and the Vice-President visited the village Vengam and about 50 people were present. There was a good deal of discussion about the merits and demerits of the proposed system and I was flooded with questions by one of the leading ryots specially. The audience acted as a body for a private discussion among themselves and they have after all not agreed about the panchayat and do not desire the introduction of the system.

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the main village (*Bommasamudram*) with its headmen and distances, etc.

	Name of village or headman.	Number of houses.	Distance from the main village in miles.
1.	Bommasamudram	200	0
2.	Kattur	30	1
3.	Chintagachewu	35	1
4.	Pallur	50	2
5.	Panastur	200	2
6.	Kanapalli	11	2½
	Total	596	

Statement showing the main village (Mithamathalam) with its hamlets and distances.

Names of village or hamlet.	Number of houses.	Distance from the main village in miles.
1. Mithamathalam ...	86	—
2. Thattivilkangam ...	110	1½
3. Pala Madala ...	43	2
4. Goplam ...	39	1½
5. Mithamathalam ...	73	1
6. Kottar ...	47	½
7. Searabediesham ...	107	1
8. Veribediesham ...	96	1½
9. Digavipalli ...	—	—
Total ...	687	—

Statement showing the main village (Madigala) with its hamlets and distances, etc.

Names of village or hamlet.	Number of houses.	Distance from the main village in miles.
1. Madigala ...	303	—
2. Pongipalli ...	88	½
3. Koutipalli ...	27	1
4. Thirumaladyogipalli ...	45	1
5. Pongilathar ...	14	1
6. Vajjayanthapuram ...	9	1
7. Hattasapuram ...	7	1
8. Madigalpetpalli ...	88	1
9. Gajapalli ...	30	1½
10. Chaturangipalipalli ...	48	1½
11. Palpalli ...	31	2
12. Odipalli ...	14	2½
13. Madisipalli ...	39	2½
14. Jangalipalli ...	21	3
15. Ballipalli ...	27	3½
16. Kumpalli ...	20	4
Total ...	665	—

Statement showing the main village (Nampalli) with its hamlets and distances, etc.

Names of village or hamlet.	Number of houses.	Distance from the main village in miles.
1. Nampalli ...	83	—
2. Eeyapalli ...	4	½
3. E. Jangipalli ...	65	1
4. E. Jangipalli ...	71	1
5. Vellingadipalli ...	47	1½
6. Mithoor ...	15	1½
7. Rameswarpalli ...	36	2
8. E. Jangipalli ...	27	2½
9. Rameswarpalli ...	32	2½
10. Nerrangangampalli ...	21	3
11. Kattipadipalli ...	39	3½
12. Pongangipalli ...	68	4
Total ...	495	—

Statement showing the main villages (Panchayats) with the hamlets and distances, etc.

	Name of village or hamlet.	Number of houses.	Distance from the main village in miles.
1.	Pothale	35	
2.	Chalappalli	48	
3.	Chavalepalli	30	
4.	Pattasolliwarpalli	40	
5.	Valluvavalepalli	15	
6.	Nagiritmanasagavaram	6	
7.	Challevandipalli	25	
8.	Ratholepalli	120	
9.	Challapalli	38	
10.	Kattilavalepalli	40	
11.	Pollavandipalli	30	
12.	Elitipalli	40	
13.	Kothur	15	
14.	Ratavandipalli	10	
15.	Nelavandipalli	20	
16.	Tamambavandipalli	16	
17.	Chinnavandipalli	10	
18.	Agrahavandipalli	30	
19.	Melavandipalli	30	
20.	Kolepalli	40	
21.	Mittur	25	
22.	Rathavandiparam	5	
	Total	692	

Order—No. 1341 L., dated 26th September 1915.

With his letter and above, the Collector of Chittoor submits a list of six villages in the Chittoor taluk with a population of 3,000 or more and recommends the constitution of union panchayats in five of them, the inhabitants of the sixth objecting to such a step.

2. It is observed that the villages recommended for constitution into unions are made up of hamlets of scattered hamlets some of which are at considerable distances from the parent villages, and that the income expected from them is comparatively small. There are five of them, therefore, that fulfil the conditions prescribed for the constitution of union panchayats under the Local Boards Act by G.O. No. 1410 L., dated 2nd October 1915. In three circumstances, the Government propose to limit the constitution of new unions for the present to the villages of Nampalli and Elitavandipalli, in which cases the hamlets are comparatively few and are not situated at great distances from the main villages, and to await the result of the constitution of these unions before extending the system further.

3. The President of the District Board is requested to submit formal proposals with the necessary bank certificates for the early constitution of panchayats in the two villages named.

(This Extract)

C. G. THEVENET,
Acting Secretary to Government.

G.O. No. 1350 L., dated 27th September 1915.

Enn—The following paper—

Letter—from P. B. Evans, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Madhav.
To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.
Date—Chittoor, 2nd September 1915.
No.—R.O.C. 1351 B. & G. of 1915.

With reference to paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 1410 L., dated 2nd October 1915, I have the honour to enclose a list of villages in Madhav containing the Taluk taluk in which I think that the constitution of a panchayat under the Local Boards Act would be possible.

2. In preparing the list I have not made any attempt to proceed on the basis of the revenue village statistics. As the Government are aware, the revenue villages whether known or known, in this district does not consist of a more or less compact village with its surrounding fields, cultivated by the crops of the village but merely of a certain area of land comprising homesteads, gardens, cultivated lands, waste land and perhaps a house arranged individually and with no natural cohesiveness. In such circumstances it is obvious that many of the conditions, to which the Government, have drawn attention as desirable in the formation of unions have.

about. The Government for instance in paragraph 4 of the Government Order deprecates the practice of subdividing districts and sub-divided villages to constitute a single union. It seems the best way would be for the more important villages to obtain an union and a new union of villages to be formed of other villages and because a group of two or three distinct villages is necessarily of an artificial character and lacks the solidarity of a union which forms the most rational basis for an artificial union. Such unions are hard to get and application to a Malabar union since there is no village life in it. I think it unnecessary to elaborate this point as it will be readily accepted by any one who has much acquaintance with Malabar; but it is necessary to make it very difficult to apply the orders of Government to this district.

3. I have included in the list only those places which have more or less the character of a purely town owing to the location of public offices, or which, once their importance in commerce and which have a union of about 500 houses grouped in a more or less compact area. But now in dealing with them it is very difficult to apply the orders of Government. To take for instance the first union—Teliponn—the union area is grouped around two temples, the Government offices and a bazaar and covers part of two desams. The Divisional Officer proposed to include the whole of one desam and part of another in the public union; but there are houses within the limits of the desam which he would include in the other desam, away from the center than the center of the houses which he would include in the other desam. Such straggling country houses would not be able to benefit from the union since houses in some of the neighboring desams to the south which would be altogether excluded from the union. The only fair course to take a new union would be to define the limits of the union without any regard to the desam boundaries and this is what I think should be done if a union is to be formed. As I do not recommend the formation of unions in most cases I have attempted to obtain any possible extent of the area and population that might be included, so as to be "beyond" that might be got; but have given my own rough estimate which are slightly approximate.

4. The Divisional Officers have had meetings in the places included in the list and have explained to the inhabitants the possible benefits that might accrue to them from the formation of a union. They have also explained the principles on which the Government desire that such unions should be formed and managed and they have endeavored to ascertain the wishes of the inhabitants. On one point practically all are agreed and that is that they do not wish to be subjected to any further taxation in any form or kind, or at least they do not consider that the possible benefits of the formation of a union are worth the payment of a house-tax. The opinion of most of the members of the district board which I consulted informally was decidedly in the same effect; and all my own inquiries confirm the opinion that there is no real desire for unions in Malabar.

5. I myself am not prepared to recommend that the inhabitants of any desam should be forced to have a union against the wish of the majority. The principal functions which a union could undertake in Malabar are the lighting, cleaning and repairing of the roads within the union area, the cleaning and repairing of wells and possibly the maintenance of schools and hospitals. There is very little need for lighting the roads in any of the places included in the list and I have always myself considered that money spent on lighting even in municipalities is wasted. The Malabar shop-keeper is fond of keeping his shop open late at night and the houses elsewhere therefore are sufficiently lighted by private effort. To go home after a lantern or from the center of any nearly town in Malabar is nearly impossible at least some walking through dark and fields which would not be lighted in any way; and the Malabar therefore carries a torch or a light when there is no moon. For the purpose of maintaining the lighting there even the big municipalities are able to do it quite adequately. As regards roads, their maintenance and repair is probably better done by the district and taluk boards than it would be if they were placed in the charge of unions and the people know this. There might in some of the places be improvement and needed; but for that the money would have to come principally from local board funds. For cleaning, the taluk boards in some of the small towns provide sweepers. They are in my opinion not generally necessary and they are often of little use. The Malabar shop-keeper, at any rate in the few I visited, when a street, is in the habit of clearing that part of the road which lies in front of his shop himself and I would deprecate anything calculated to discourage this practice. With regard to water-supply it is not a matter of great importance in Malabar. The district and taluk boards have had a lot of money spent on wells in recent years and the difficulty has been really how to spend it economically. I do not think that matters would have been much improved if there had been more unions in existence. The income of the unions would not be sufficient to apply to the construction of new wells, while the maintenance and repair of wells is not a matter which would afford much scope for the development of the principles of self-government. There might be the establishment and maintenance of schools and hospitals. The panchayat boards would not permit them to build new schools or new hospitals and it is difficult to see in what way the maintenance of such institutions of this kind as exist in the towns included in the list would be improved if they were transferred from the taluk board to a union panchayat. The management of the hospitals in the two existing unions of Ponnani and Teliponn is still in the hands of the taluk board. The conclusion is that the only work of any real use which the union panchayat might perform in the towns in question is the expenditure of sweepers. This, as I have said, is a matter of little importance. To form a panchayat for such a purpose would not constitute any appreciable

step be the association of the people with the administration or in their education in the principles of local self-government and the prospect of such unions united efforts rather than efforts amongst the members of the district board.

6. I am therefore opposed to the formation of unions under the Local Boards Act in any of the villages included in the list with one exception. In Meerpoth the Divisional Officer held a meeting which was attended by 47 influential householders and some others. All these householders were in favour of the formation of a union. In members they represent a small portion of the total number of houses (about 750) which it is proposed to include within the limits of the union; but from my own inquiries I am satisfied that there is an great opposition to the proposal. Meerpoth is a place in which several Chiefdoms and other East Coast castes live; in many ways it approximates to the most acute type of village, especially in its sanitation. For these and other reasons the Divisional Officer recommends the establishment of a union there, and as the local board and at least a considerable number of the principal inhabitants are in favour of it I support the proposal. A plan and a draft notification are appended.

7. I propose to submit a separate report about the Polghat taluk, the features of which are in many ways different.

8. I may add that village health courts have proved a success in Malabar and are being extended; and I think it possible that in general panchayats may be useful in some places including some of those mentioned in the list.

ENCLOSURE

STATEMENT A.—List of places in which the constitution of union under the Local Boards Act would be possible.

Name of place.	Approximate population of union.	Approximate houses.	Remarks.
Taliparamba ..	5,500	1,000	Would include parts of two present villages, headquarters of Taliparamba, Palam station, both Railway office, etc., and Mappila bazar, fifty big houses comprising. There would not be house-to-house but very compact, and inhabitants all against it.
Kadappanada ..	4,500	1,000	Would include parts of two or three houses, headquarters of Kadappanada, Taliparamba, etc. Union would be poor and small. Inhabitants all, or nearly all, for a union.
Kadappan ..	3,500	1,000	Would include parts of three houses. Taliparamba, Taliparamba office, etc. There may be a good deal of opposition. No chance for a union.
Kadapp ..	4,000	1,000	Would include parts of three houses. The town is very poor and a main source of drugs with Mappila quarter between the union and outside the union. The place is small, inhabitants all opposed to plan of a union.
Palam ..	5,500	1,000	The present taluk Palam has a population of nearly 10,000 and includes a town area. The present union would consist of two main sources of drugs and the town, and the railway station, a union would be very small. The place is small and inhabitants all opposed to plan of a union.
Panayamangudi ..	4,500	1,000	Would consist of parts of two big present villages with a total population of 10,000. The union would include the town and the railway station and Mappila quarter. The place is small and inhabitants all opposed to plan of a union.
Kadapp ..	4,500	1,000	Would consist of two main sources of houses. Headquarters of Kadappanada, Palam station, etc. No chance for a union and no plan to be a union.
Kadappan ..	4,500	1,000	Part of a big town, with a population of 10,000. Population mostly Mappila and no demand for a union. The town which the houses are situated and situated in a very poor town and a large number of houses, all in a very poor town and a large number of houses, all in a very poor town.
Kadapp ..	5,500	2,000	Part of a town of over 10,000 inhabitants. One main source of drugs, Palam station, also Mappila bazar, a union would be very small. There would be a good deal of opposition.
Panayamangudi ..	5,500	2,000	Headquarters of Kadappan, Taliparamba, and District Muzaffar, etc. The town has a population of 10,000. There would be a good deal of opposition. The place is small and inhabitants all opposed to plan of a union.
Chappan ..	5,500	2,000	Would consist of parts of two houses with a total population of 10,000. Inhabitants all opposed to plan of a union. The place is small and inhabitants all opposed to plan of a union.
Meerpoth ..	4,500	2,000	Would consist of parts of three houses of 10,000, a fairly compact group with one main source of drugs and Mappila bazar, etc. The town of one main source of drugs. There would be a good deal of opposition.
Taliparamba ..	5,500	2,000	A small town with two principal roads fairly close. If principal sources Mappila and Kadappan, etc. all against it. No chance for a union.
Chappan ..	5,500	2,000	Headquarters of Taliparamba, Kadappan and Kadappan, etc. Two main sources of drugs and Mappila bazar, etc. The town is very poor and a main source of drugs. There would be a good deal of opposition.

Order—No. 1859 L₁ dated 27th September 1916.

The Government agree with the Collector of Malabar in his view that union administration is generally desirable to the south of the Malabar district outside the Palghat taluk, but accept his proposals for the constitution of a union at Manjerghat in the Wadasseri taluk. The appended notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in the *Malabar District Gazette*.

(True Extract)

G. G. THORNTON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX

NOTIFICATION.

Under sections 5 and 122 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the village of Manjerghat in the Wadasseri taluk of the Malabar district and situated within the boundaries specified in the schedule below shall be constituted into the "Manjerghat union" for the purpose of the Act and despite that the provisions of the said Act regarding panchayats shall come into force in the said union with effect from 1st April 1917 and that the maximum number of members to be appointed in the panchayat shall, for the time being, be nine.

Schedule

North	...	...	Peyyannam dorum; K. No. 48, 49, 16 and 38½ of Anakkurial dorum; Tarkur dorum.
East	...	...	Nalipuzha and Pottuvu dorum.
South	...	...	S. Nos. 15, 14, 17, 25, 18, 22, 27 and 31 of Pottuvu dorum; and S. Nos. 1, 103, 60, 60 and 47 of Pottuvu dorum.
West	...	...	Kattipuzha.

G.O. Muz. No. 1513 L₁ dated 27th October 1916.

Reason—the following paper:—

Letter—from the Collector of Malabar.

To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

Dated—the 26th September 1916.

No.—3383/G.O./16.

I have the honour to reply to G.O. No. 1510 L₁ dated 2nd October 1916.

2. There are nineteen villages in the district which have a population of more than 3,000. I enclose a list of the villages. It includes towns and villages which are already municipalities or unions. Besides these nineteen villages there are four other groups Nos. 6, 8, 7 and 5 in statement A, the villages in which are so closely situated that they form different groups of one town village and can conveniently be constituted into local fund unions.

3. I enclose two statements (see Statement A) for eight villages in which I recommended local fund unions and the other (Statement B) for nine villages in which I do not recommend unions with the reasons in each case given in column B of the statement.

4. Information is sought of the remaining six villages will follow.

5. Steps are being taken to start informal panchayats in selected villages.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

List of villages in the Cochin district having a population of 3,000 or upwards.

Name of the division.	Name of the taluk.	Name of the village.	Population.
Chittoor	Chittoor	1. Anipoli	3,444
		2. Jellur	3,906
		3. Puzhi	3,017
		4. Pottuvu	3,048
		5. Pottuvu	3,008
		6. Vayalunji	3,072
		7. Sankarum	3,013
		8. Lakkur	3,017
		9. Pottuvu	3,039
Chittoor	Pottuvu	10. Pottuvu	3,003
		11. Lakkur	3,008
		12. Anipoli	3,030
		13. Pottuvu	3,030
Chittoor	Pottuvu	14. Kottur	4,483
		15. Pottuvu	3,034
		16. Kottur	3,070
		17. Kottur	3,074
Chittoor	Kottur	18. Kottur	3,108
		19. Kottur	3,035

(B)
 STATEMENT A showing the villages in which it is proposed to start local fund schools in the Gaojeon district as per G. O. No. 1418 L., dated 2nd October 1918.

Range of district, (1)	Name of Sub- (2)	Name of village (3)	Population (4)	approximate income (5)	Opinion of the Committee, (6)	Opinion of the President, Taluk Board, (7)	Collector's opinion, (8)
Chokker	Kadla	(C) Kadla	8,808	85	The village is not in favour of the institution of a school.	The President, Taluk Board, decides that in the interests of general education it is necessary that this village should be maintained as a school.	The proposal to start a school in this village may be accepted as the school is situated in the centre of the village.
		(D) Peland	1,211				
		Perungudi	5,398				
		Perungudi	844				
		Perungudi	218				
Chokker	Kadla	(E) Kadla	209	718			
		(F) Kadla	89				
		(G) Kadla	8,808				
		(H) Kadla	5,398				
		(I) Kadla	844				
Chokker	Kadla	(J) Kadla	218	879			
		(K) Kadla	844				
		(L) Kadla	218				
		(M) Kadla	844				
		(N) Kadla	218				
Chokker	Kadla	(O) Kadla	844	505			
		(P) Kadla	218				
		(Q) Kadla	844				
		(R) Kadla	218				
		(S) Kadla	844				
Chokker	Kadla	(T) Kadla	844	408	The village is not in favour of a school.	The village is not in favour of a school.	The village is not in favour of a school.
		(U) Kadla	218				
		(V) Kadla	844				
		(W) Kadla	218				
		(X) Kadla	844				
Chokker	Kadla	(Y) Kadla	844	124	The village is not in favour of a school.	The village is not in favour of a school.	The village is not in favour of a school.
		(Z) Kadla	218				
		(AA) Kadla	844				
		(AB) Kadla	218				
		(AC) Kadla	844				

Statement A showing the village population in the population census							
Name of village.	Name of tribe.	Name of village.	Population.	Approximate income	Species of the inhabitants.	Species of the food and food stuff.	Comments and notes.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Lilongwe-1946.	Tobacco	(A) Fulu ..	1,184	£10	The villagers are in some degree of contact with a wider world.	Fulu is the commonest species of the Tobacco tribe. It may be found in all the villages.	The four villages are situated in a broad valley.
		Chitumbanga ..	477				
		Chitumbanga ..	1,018				
		Chitumbanga ..	1,018				
		Total ..	3,697				
Lilongwe-1946.	Tobacco	(B) Chitumbanga ..	1,184	1,000	The villagers are in contact with a wider world.	The two villages are in contact with a wider world. They are in contact with a wider world. They are in contact with a wider world.	The two villages are in contact with a wider world.
		Chitumbanga ..	477				
		Chitumbanga ..	1,018				
		Chitumbanga ..	1,018				
		Total ..	3,697				

(8)
 Statement B showing the villages in which it is not desirable to start Local Fund Unions in the Gaothan District as per G.O. No. 1449 L., dated 2nd October 1915.

Serial	Name of the Village.	Name of the taluk.	Name of the village.	Popu- lation	Approximate income	Opinion of the Taluk Officer.	Opinion of the President, Taluk Board.	Collector's remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Bartanpur	Shimoga	(1) Bartanpur	3,378	430	The committee and the villagers are not in favour of the proposal to form a union.	The Union is to be started in any taluqa and the committee has refused to pay any contribution. It is not desirable to start a union in this village.	For the reasons given by the President, Taluk Board, it is not desirable to start a union in this village.
2	Chikanda	Chikanda	(1) Angela	3,118	522	The villagers are against the proposal.	The distance between the main village and the branch is a bar to the proposal to constitute the village as a union.	The village has no lands. The population of the parent village is 1,045. The lands are situated on a distance of two to three miles from the main village. It is not desirable to start a union in this village.
			(2) Jalur	2,308	1,000	The village is situated at a distance of two miles and is not in favour of the proposal to start a union.	The village has two lands situated at a distance of two miles and is not in favour of the proposal to start a union.	By the Commissioner stated in column 2 it is not desirable to start a Local Fund Union in the village.
			3. Pethal Hindole.	4,417	410	The village is situated at a distance of a mile from the main village.	The main village with the first six lands may be constituted as a union on the condition that the lands are situated at a distance of less than one mile from the main village without being connected with it by any road.	In view of the condition of the lands, the distance of the village and the fact that a portion of the main village of Pethal has the last four lands, it is not desirable to start a union in this village.
			(15) Pethalpur					
			(16) Pethalpur					
			(17) Pethalpur					
			(18) Pethalpur					
			(19) Pethalpur					
			(20) Pethalpur					
			(21) Pethalpur					
			(22) Pethalpur					
			(23) Pethalpur					
			(24) Pethalpur					
			(25) Pethalpur					
			(26) Pethalpur					
			(27) Pethalpur					
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			(96) Pethalpur					
			(97) Pethalpur					
			(98) Pethalpur					
			(99) Pethalpur					
			(100) Pethalpur					

Statement B showing the villages in which it is not desirable to start Kandi Fund Unions in the Banjara district as per G.O. No. 1410 L., dated 2nd October 1915—cont.

Name of the division.	Name of the taluk.	Name of the village.	Population.	Approximate income.	Opinion of the Magistrate.	Opinion of the President, Taluk Board.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Chikmagalur—west.	Pudlur Taluk.	(7) Kallur.	9,014	484	The villagers are opposed to the formation of a union. The opinion of the village is divided.	As the villagers are quite against the proposal it is not desirable to start a union or an informal grouping in this village. The village is not very accessible. It has eight hamlets which are not in one compact area. The soil is stony and the inhabitants are mostly poor farmers and laborers. It is not desirable to start formal informal pathshala in this village as a pathshala or union union. It is not feasible.	In the circumstances explained in column 6, it is not desirable to start a union in this village.
		(8) Anandapur.	8,738	464			do. do.
		(9) Sankaranth.	3,618	463	The majority of the people favor the formation of their village as a union.	The village has two hamlets. They do not lie in a compact block. The people are poor and uneducated. If the main village alone is considered a formal fund union, about Rs. 500 may be realized from houses which will be able to contribute for the maintenance of a union. If an informal pathshala is started the villagers may be able to save voluntary contributions which will be sufficient for the general maintenance of the village.	It is not desirable to start a union in this village as the informal pathshala may be started in the main village.

Order—Min. No. 1513 L., dated 27th October 1915.

The Government approve the proposals of the Collector of Coimbatore for the constitution of union panchayats in the villages specified in statement A submitted with his letter and where except in regard to village No. 4, Vasanthelli in Chikashi taluk. Formal proposals should be submitted with the necessary draft notifications for the early constitution of the panchayats.

(True Extract)

G. G. TONGASTON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

G.O. No. 1555 L., dated 6th November 1916.

Reads—the following papers:—

(3)

Letter—from H. H. BURNETT, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector of Kistna.
To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.
Dated—Mandlapalem, the 27th August 1916
No.—R.C. 1128-B & G.

Adverting to G.O. Nos. 585 and 747, dated 10th June 1916 and 28th May 1916, I have the honour to submit herewith proposals for the constitution of union panchayats under the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884 in the following villages:—

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (1) Chintalagudi. | (5) Peddapadu. |
| (2) Anantagola. | (6) Vandalur. |
| (3) Chigalla. | (7) Chikkala. |
| (4) Chinadola. | |

2. Maps showing the position of these villages and their hamlets are also enclosed. I request that the Government will be pleased to order the early publication of the notifications in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(4)

Letter—from H. H. BURNETT, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector of Kistna.
To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.
Dated—Mandlapalem, the 25th August 1916.
No.—R.C. 1128-B & G.

In continuation of this office R.C. No. 1128/B & G, dated 22nd August 1916, submitting proposals for the constitution of union panchayats under the Madras Local Boards Act in seven villages under the Ellore Taluk Board in pursuance of G.O. Nos. 585 and 747, dated 10th June 1916 and 28th May 1916, respectively, I have the honour to request that the Government will be pleased to order the publication of the notifications in the next issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, if they are approved. As it is proposed to bring these into operation on the 2nd October 1916, it is necessary to have the notifications published in the *District Gazette* at least on the 1st September.

(5)

Memorandum No. 4643-1 L., dated 23rd August 1916.

The President is requested to place the proposals before the Ellore Taluk Board and Kistna District Board and submit copies of their resolutions to Government, together with a consolidated draft notification in respect of all the seven unions.

(By Order)

V. T. KRISHNANATHA SWAMI,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Collector and President of the Kistna District Board.

(2)

Letter—from H. H. BERRY, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Kistna.
To—the Secretary to Government, Land and Municipal Department.
Dated—Mauritius, the 19th October 1916.
No.—R.C. 1138/B. & G.

Adverting to Government Memorandum No. 4642-1 L., dated the 28th of August 1916, regarding the constitution of union panchayats in seven villages of the Eluru taluk, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the Taluk Board President's letter R.C. Sup. No. 204/E.T.B. of 1916, dated the 12th of September 1916, containing the resolution of the Eluru Taluk Board and a copy of the resolution of the District Board, Kistna, No. 135, dated the 29th September 1916. A consolidated draft notification in respect of the seven unions is also submitted herewith as ordered.

Enclosures

(1)

Letter—from the President of the Eluru Taluk Board.
To—the Collector of Kistna.
Dated—Eluru, the 12th September 1916.
No.—Ref. as Gov. Sup. 204 E.T.B.

With reference to your R.C. No. 1138/B. & G. of 1916, dated 23rd August 1916, commencing to me copy of Government (Land and Municipal) Memorandum No. 4642-1 L., dated 28th August 1916, I have the honour to state that I placed the subject of the formation of union panchayats in the seven villages approved of by Government, before the Taluk Board at its meeting held on 2nd September 1916 and the Board passed the following resolution:—

"Resolution No. 125, dated 2nd September 1916.—The Board approves of the early formation of panchayats in the villages of (1) Dandakur, (2) Hirnadole, (3) Pedapeta, (4) Chintalapudi, (5) Chikula, (6) Anantapudi and (7) Chagalla. The President's proposals as regards the number of members for each panchayat and the date on which these panchayats are to come into force are also approved."

2. A consolidated draft notification in respect of all the seven unions as directed by Government in the above memorandum is herewith submitted.

(3)

Proceedings of the Kistna District Board, dated 29th September 1916.

Read letter R.C. No. 1138/B. & G. of 1916, dated the 19th September 1916, from the Collector of Kistna, forwarding therewith a copy of the Eluru Taluk Board Resolution No. 125, dated 2nd September 1916, approving the early formation of union panchayats in the villages of (1) Dandakur, (2) Hirnadole, (3) Pedapeta, (4) Chintalapudi, (5) Chikula, (6) Anantapudi and (7) Chagalla, with a consolidated draft notification and schedule, with a request to obtain the sanction of the District Board as desired in Government Memorandum No. 4642-1 L., dated 28th August 1916.

Read also G.O. No. 438 L., dated 16th June 1916, approving the constitution of new union panchayats in 27 villages including the above seven villages, under the Eluru Taluk Board, and requesting the Collector to submit formal proposals with the necessary draft notifications for the early constitution of the panchayats.

Resolutions No. 125.—Approved.

Order—No. 1585 L., dated 6th November 1916.

The proposals of the Eluru Taluk Board and the Kistna District Board are approved. The appended notification will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette and in the Kistna District Gazette.

3. The attention of the President will be drawn to G.O. No. 2379 L., dated 23rd December 1913, under which the District Board should publish the names on which the houses in the unions are to be classed for purposes of assessment.

(True Extract)

C. G. THORNTON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX.

Notification.

Under sections 5 and 122 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the villages and Durahs specified in the annexed schedule shall be unions for the purposes of the Act and to direct that the provisions of the said Act regarding panchayats shall come into force in the unions with effect from 1st April 1917 and that the minimum number of members to be appointed to the panchayats shall, for the time being be as shown in the last column of the schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Revenue taluk in the District.	Local Board union.	Villages and Durahs comprised in the union.	Minimum number of members.
Elore	1. Dandhpet ..	Dandhpet	2
		Appanagudem	
		Akkapalayam	
		Pradhapalli	
	2. Bannadole ..	Chennampalli	2
		Bannadole	
		Lengampadu	
		Ajithampalayam	
	3. Palapadu ..	Bannalagudem	3
		Diyalapadu	
		Palapadu	
		Palapalayam	
Yerragudem ..	4. Chintalapalli ..	Nayalagudem	3
		Korrapalayam	
		Khajendur	
		Chintalapalli	
	5. Chikhal ..	Kadde Chintalapalli	3
		Bannalagudem	
		Korrapalayam	
		Bannalagudem	
	6. Anantipalli ..	Chikhal	3
		Chikhalagudem	
		Anantipalli	
		Korrapalayam	
	7. Chigalla ..	Aggaham	7
		Korrapadu	
		Nalpet	
		Chigalla	
		Bennampalayam	3
		Minnagudem	

G.O. No. 1357 L, dated 6th November 1916.

Reason—the following paper:—

To—From H. H. Baxter, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector of Katol.
 To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.
 Dated—Mandlapet, the 19th October 1916
 M—H.D. 1134/B. & G.

Adverting to G.O. No. 856 L, dated 10th June 1916, I have the honour to submit herewith proposals for the constitution of union panchayats under the Madras Local Boards Act in respect of the marginally-noted villages under the Guduvada

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|---|
| 1. Angubera. | 4. Ventrappadu. | Taluk Board. A copy of the Guduvada |
| 2. Dehlapura. | 5. Telamara. | Taluk Board's resolution No. 145, dated |
| 3. Kestiram. | | 14th September 1916, together with a copy |

of the District Board resolution No. 160, dated 28th August 1916, is enclosed as ordered in Government Memorandum No. 4562-1 L, dated 28th August 1916. Maps of the proposed unions have not been submitted as no two or more separate villages have been included into one union. I request that the Government will be pleased to order the early publication of the notification in the *First St. George Gazette*.

RESOLUTIONS.

(1)

Copy of the Gadchikh Taluk Board's resolution No. 143, dated 24th September 1916, Resd G.O. No. 831 L., dated 19th June 1916, sanctioning the constitution of new union panchayats in the following villages:—

1. Angulera.
2. Doligpara.
3. Kasturba.

4. Yestragunda.
5. Yelmasara.

Resolution No. 144.—Approved from 1st April 1917.

Strength.

Nine members for each of Angulera and Kasturba.
Seven for each of the others.

(2)

Copy of the District Board's resolution No. 120, dated 25th August 1916.

Undt letter S.G. No. 1128/B. & G., dated 24th September 1916, from the Collector, Khatwa District, forwarding a copy of the Gadchikh Taluk Board's resolution No. 143, dated 24th September 1916, approving the formation of the union panchayats in the villages of (1) Angulera, (2) Doligpara, (3) Kasturba, (4) Yestragunda and (5) Yelmasara, with a draft notification and schedule for sanction of the District Board.

Resolution No. 126.—Approved.

Order—No. 1557 L., dated 24th November 1916.

The proposals of the Gadchikh Taluk Board and the Khatwa District Board are approved. The appended notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in the *Khatwa District Gazette*.

2. The attention of the President will be drawn to G.O. No. 2279 L., dated 22nd December 1913, under which the District Board should publish the lines on which the houses in the unions are to be cleared for purposes of measurement.

(True Extract)

C. G. TOOTHURST,
Acting Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX.

Notification.

Under sections 5 and 122 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to order that the villages and the lands specified in the annexed schedule shall be unions for the purposes of the Act and he directs that the provisions of the said Act regarding panchayats shall come into force in the unions with effect from 1st April 1917 and that the minimum number of members to be appointed in the panchayats shall for the time being be as shown in the last column of the schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Unions listed in the Khatwa District.	Local Board union.	Villages and lands in the union.	Minimum number of members.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Gadchikh	1. Angulera	Angulera Kasturba Yestragunda Doligpara Yelmasara	9
	2. Kasturba	Angulera Kasturba Yestragunda Doligpara Yelmasara	
	3. Doligpara	Angulera Kasturba Yestragunda Doligpara Yelmasara	
	4. Yestragunda	Angulera Kasturba Yestragunda Doligpara Yelmasara	
	5. Yelmasara	Angulera Kasturba Yestragunda Doligpara Yelmasara	
Gadchikh	1. Angulera	Angulera Kasturba Yestragunda Doligpara Yelmasara	9
	2. Kasturba	Angulera Kasturba Yestragunda Doligpara Yelmasara	
	3. Doligpara	Angulera Kasturba Yestragunda Doligpara Yelmasara	
	4. Yestragunda	Angulera Kasturba Yestragunda Doligpara Yelmasara	
	5. Yelmasara	Angulera Kasturba Yestragunda Doligpara Yelmasara	

G.O. No. 1599 L., dated 9th November 1916.

Re:—the following paper:—

Letter—from A. R. LORRIS-TREMPER, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., President, District Board, Stenand, Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

Dated—the 16th September 1916.

No.—Dn. 1216.

At my suggestion the District Board has resolved to form a union panchayat at Singampettai in the Tirupattur taluk. The village contains about 1,300 houses with a population of 5,846. There are a Sub-Registrar's office and a well-attended weekly market at the place. The people themselves asked me to form a panchayat.

3. The Taluk Board proposes to levy house-tax at the maximum rates as the inhabitants are well-to-do traders, and also to maintain the following establishments:—

One clock on Rs. 45 per annum.

One masonry on Rs. 15 per annum and

Six sweepers on Rs. 5 each per annum.

5. The annual income is estimated at Rs. 722 under house-tax and Rs. 139 under other sources. As the charges exceed the receipts, the President, Taluk Board, proposes to make an annual contribution of Rs. 646 from the market funds.

4. The District Board has approved the proposal in its resolution No. 174, dated 10th October 1916. I have the honour to request that the Government will be pleased to sanction it, with effect from 1st April 1917.

I enclose copies of the resolutions of the district and taluk boards, a rough sketch showing the boundaries of the proposed union and a draft notification in duplicate.

Enclosures

(1)

Proceedings of the Stenand District Board, dated 13th October 1916.

Read papers relating to the proposal (1) to constitute Singampettai village a union and (2) to levy house-tax at the maximum rates.

Resolution No. 124.—Government may be addressed. The draft notification is approved.

(3)

Proceedings of the District Taluk Board, dated 12th July 1916.

Read letter from the President, District Board, Stenand, regarding to obtain and submit the resolution of the Taluk Board to form a union at Singampettai.

Resolution No. 338.—The Board is of opinion that Singampettai should be made a union.

Order.—No. 1599 L., dated 9th November 1916.

The Government approve the proposal of the District Taluk Board and the Stenand District Board to constitute the village of Singampettai into a union with effect from 1st April 1917.

2. The attention of the President will be drawn to G.O. No. 3479 L., dated 23rd December 1913, under which the District Board should publish the general laws on which the houses in the union are to be charged for purposes of assessment.

3. The appended notification will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette and in the Stenand District Gazette.

(True Extract)

C. G. THORNTON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX

Notification.

Under sections 6 and 120 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the village of Singampettai (including Mahabathi) in the Tirupattur taluk of the Stenand district, lying within the boundaries specified below, shall be constituted into a union for the purposes of the Act and to direct that the provisions regarding panchayats shall come into force in the union with effect from 1st April 1917 and that the maximum number of members to be appointed to the panchayat shall for the time being be twelve:—

Boundaries:—

North—The Palar river.

East—Dennakottai Thiruvilal, Kovilpetti village.

South—The limits of Derrattottam Ramanangampettai village.

West—Limits of the Mahur taluk of the Madurai district.

Proposals for the formation of union pseudonyms under Lenin's Board Act with reference to
G.O. No. 1410 L. date: End October 1915—cont.

[illegible]

(4)

Memorandum No. 5895-1 L, dated 26th July 1916.

With reference to paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 1419 L, dated 2nd October 1915, the Collector of North Arcot reports, with the letter read above, a list of 31 villages in his district with a population of 5,000 or upwards with information as to their population and probable income if constituted as panchayats and the position of the villages as to the desirability of such constitution. The Collector has not yet had time to visit all the villages in question and proposes to examine the local conditions in more detail during the next six months.

3. Of the 13 villages in the list, it is reported—

(1) that the case of one of them, namely, Dindigulur is in the Godydham taluk in order further consideration;

(2) that fourteen villages are not grouped in areas and only reach the population of 3,000 by the inclusion of distant hamlets;

(3) that the inhabitants of seven are against the measure; and

(4) that the probable income from four others is less than Rs. 400 apiece.

Regarding the above 24 villages which may be left out of consideration at any time for the present, the marginally-constituted seven villages remain. The Collector is requested to report whether he is prepared conclusively to recommend the immediate constitution of panchayats into all or any of these seven villages as a first instalment of the measure.

G. He will also be requested to submit further instalments of proposals as fast as he can satisfy himself on the question in accordance with G.O. No. 1419 L, dated 2nd May 1916.

C. G. TOWNSEND,

Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Collector and the President, Tirumala District, North Arcot.

(5)

Letter from F. J. STEVENSON, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Collector of North Arcot.

To the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

Dated: Volume the 21st October 1916.

No.—114 401A/D.

Referring to Government Memorandum No. 5895-1 L, dated the 26th July 1916, I have the honour to report that, of the seven villages mentioned in paragraph 2 thereof, I inspected Alwarthi, Vettanadu, Changan and Takkilam and that the panchayat system may be introduced into these at once.

As already stated by me—viz. in the statement accompanying my letter No. 5725 D, dated the 26th June 1916—the approximate statement of income reported from these villages is shown against each in the margin.

The staff of the office establishment consisting of one clerk and one hill collector, and the other incidental charges on a credit of Rs. 100 per annum and there is set aside Rs. 100 for expenditure on matters of common utility in any of these villages, except perhaps Takkilam village. But when economy is effected on the basis indicated in the concluding portion of paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1419 L, dated the 2nd October 1915, and when orders are passed on the question of seven members, I think, the scheme may work in the above villages in their interests.

Order—M.O. No. 1531 L, dated 24 November 1915.

The Government approve the proposal made by the Collector of North Arcot for the constitution of seven panchayats under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, in the villages of Alwarthi, Vettanadu, Changan and Takkilam. He will be requested to submit formal proposals with the necessary bank certificates for the early constitution of the panchayats.

3. His opinion is agreed to the constitution of Aduyappan, Suvallur and Mulakshinagan into taluqs will be avoided.

(From Extract)

C. G. TOWNSEND,
Acting Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 87 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Erikkon Rao Parthasar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st November 1916, page 24 supra.]

Statement showing the maximum discharges and through work of the head sluices of the Godavari and Krishna deltas on any day during June, July and August in each of the last three official years.

	1913-14			1914-15			1915-16		
	June.	July	August.	June.	July	August.	June.	July.	August.
	Cuents.	Cuents.	Cuents.	Cuents.	Cuents.	Cuents.	Cuents.	Cuents.	Cuents.
The Godavari Krishna delta	8,420	2,092	3,660	3,318	4,123	5,544	3,794	3,422	2,126
Do. " " " "	3,199	7,077	3,219	3,275	4,787	2,570	5,574	3,583	3,754
The Krishna delta	3,458	3,319	8,563	3,302	4,386	3,646	2,370	3,700	3,116
The Krishna Godavari delta	8,478	7,860	7,142	8,351	7,121	12,007	4,809	7,731	6,216
Do. " " " "	2,578	4,633	4,151	3,235	4,394	7,588	3,875	6,731	6,558

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 160 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd November 1915, page 27 supra.]

List of Public Prosecutors.

Names.	Districts.
M.R. Ry. B. Sanyasirayana Sastri Gara ..	Yingapalem.
" Rao Bahadur A. Sundara Sastriyal Anagol ..	Tinnevely.
" K. Anantarama Ayyar Anagol ..	Tanjore.
" Birama Bahadur Ch. Venkumadalam Pantulu Gara ..	Gidaceti.
" V. V. Jagayya Pantulu Gara ..	Geejam.
" Rao Bahadur T. G. Narayana Kump Anagol ..	North Malabar.
" S. Ramaswami Rao Pantulu Gara ..	Kistna
" Rao Subba K. M. Krishna Rao Pantulu Gara ..	Quatre.
" Rao Bahadur B. C. Raghavayya Anagol ..	North Arcot and Chittoor.
" A. J. Lebo Anagol ..	South Arcot.
" Rao Bahadur K. S. Ganapathi Ayyar Anagol ..	Tellicherry.
" A. V. Govinda Murthy Anagol ..	South Malabar.
" M. Chockayya Pantulu Gara ..	Nellore.
" Rao Bahadur S. Subba Sastri Anagol ..	Kernool.
" Rao Bahadur T. S. Babutrickas Ayyar Anagol ..	Comblatone and the Nilgiris.
" Rao Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar Anagol ..	Bekery and Anantapur.
" P. Chinnaswami Ayyangar Anagol ..	Chingleput.
" G. Kambam Nagar Anagol ..	Madras.
" A. V. Kuppaswami Ayyangar Anagol ..	South Arcot.
" A. Jangaswami Ayyar Anagol ..	Hydrabad.
" M. D. Subbaraya Ayyar Anagol ..	Salem.
Mr. M. W. Elliot ..	Cuddapah.

APPENDIX X.

[This Answer to Question No. 121 asked by the Hon'ble Run Ralander S. B. M. Annamalai Chettiar Annapal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd November 1916, page 29 supra.]

Statement showing the number of Valang registered under the Criminal Tribes Act in the Edavettai district and the names of villages to which they belong

Names of villages.	Number registered.
Kandikudi	106
Kalavimad	60
Pakkam	103
Kanniyar	59
Alagapuri	39
Mannachery	16
Serakkudi	7
Pinnakudi	24
Oyakkondam Sivasayal	82
Palayapatti	31
Kandam	128
Sakthi	4
Serakkudi	10
Yengayal	11
Palayayal	86
Serakkudayal	25
Oruvayal	6
Manikkamappatti	7
Sakthiyayal	12
Yahayazhayal	5
Sarganthal	44
Pakkam	9
Oduchery	5
Vellakulam	14
Seranamam	9
Mettipatti	15
Nedukulam	12
Vappathalam	20
Kalankudi	11
Tennapatti	10
Nachankudam	14
Kannapatti	15
Kottivandi	36
Kandiyar Paduvayal	3
Annapatti	1
Total	1,088

APPENDIX XI.

[Vote Answer to Question No. 140 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Acharyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st November 1916, page 27 supra.]

Places and places reported to be dangerous to the public health.	Date of requisition.	Action taken.
1. The ponds at the Government brickfields in the Poonamallee road.	26th December 1914.	Ponds cleaned of weeds, sides sloped and sectioned and jungle growth cleared. Periodical inspection ordered.
2. The ponds in the Chappak Park and in the Victoria Hostel compound.	18th May 1914. 9th September 1914. 2nd March 1915. 6th April 1915. 23rd July 1914. 6th April 1916.	One pond filled up at a cost of Rs. 5,350. The rest were cleared of weeds and the sides sloped and sectioned.
3. Swamps, tanks and water-courses on Government land generally, including the Ottery Nala.		A special temporary establishment was sanctioned on 13th October 1914 to prepare estimates for the execution of such works as in the opinion of the Special Marine Officer were most urgently necessary and drew up a report with the assistance of the Special Engineer and his staff. The estimates prepared, amounting so far as Government lands are concerned to Rs. 1-16 lakhs, are now under revision.
4. The low ground near the Madras Central Secret Office.	24th November 1914. 6th April 1916.	A scheme for the utilisation of the land for building purposes is under consideration.
5. The pond situated to the east of the office of the Director of Agriculture and west of the Buckingham Canal.	2nd August 1915.	The pond has been cleared of weeds and the sides sloped and sectioned.
6. Pits in Cochrane's Basin road.	29th August 1915. 15th January 1916. 6th April 1916.	The pits are being filled up.
7. (a) Tank in the Government Madras Hostel compound, Mount Road. (b) Tank in the Government House compound near the western side of the servants' Mess. (c) Ditch or drain intended to carry storm water from the Ranganatha High Road into the Buckingham Canal.	2nd April 1916.	Estimates are under preparation.
8. A large tank near the upper line in Narraik Road.	6th April 1916.	The President of the Corporation has been instructed to address the military authorities.
9. Pits along the back between the Nagar Bridge and San Thome Cathedral.	11th December 1914. 6th April 1916.	The pits are being drained as far as possible. The stagnation of water in this area is largely due to the absence of proper outlets to certain municipal drains.
10. The back to the east of Spring-bay road and south-east of the Fort.	6th April 1915.	The President of the Corporation has been instructed to address the military authorities. It will be observed, however, that the stagnation owes its origin to a municipal drain.

Number and place reported to be dangerous to the public health.	Date of notification.	Action taken.
11. Tank in Ritherdon Road, Vepery.	28th July 1906.	The matter is under enquiry.
12. Old City street within the Madaya Sak District.	18th September 1914.	In view of the complex issues and the various interests involved, the whole question has been referred to a special committee.
13. The Cooum river	18th February 1916.	Action is being taken in the Public Works Department in regard to the improvements suggested by the Special Madaya Office.
14. Government brick-works in Spour Tank grounds.	31st January 1913.	Administrative approval has been accorded for the removal of the Government brickfields to a site outside the municipal limits near Arumbakur and Chinnabudal villages. The land has been acquired and detailed plans and estimates for the necessary plant and sheds are under consideration. Steps have been taken, as noted above, to ensure that the pits at the old site are kept in a sanitary condition.

APPENDIX XII.

[Wife Answer to Question No. 102 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. T. Bangs Asheriyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st November 1916, page 12 supra.]

G.O. Nos. 2568-62, Judicial, dated 19th December 1931.

4. A few points raised in the reply received from the various officers submitted require special notice:—

(i) Mr. Bredin enters upon a discussion of the meaning of the term "factory" and asks whether it includes every building and all lands occupied in connection with the business or only land and buildings on or in which machinery has been erected. The point is a difficult one, but the Government incline to the opinion that the word "premises" and its section 1 should be taken to include all the buildings or enclosures constituting a block in which processes of the kind described are carried on if any of the processes in any of the buildings are aided by mechanical power. If any other view were taken, the object of the Act might be defeated by the employment of power supplied in the premises for processes not aided by machinery upon premises which are so aided in contravention of the provisions of the Act. It must be a question of fact in each case whether the premises in which the processes aided by mechanical power are carried on are separate premises or not.

(True/Retrad)

J. E. FROX,
Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX XIII.

[*Title Answer to Question No. 210 asked by the Hon'ble Shree Bahadur A. Subhasaya Reddy per Avasal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd November 1916, page 58 supra.*]

Statement giving details of net assessment on each notified taluk of the North Arcot District.

Taluk.	Assessment prior to notification.	Assessment prior to notification per 10 percent.	Assessment after a reduction of 10 percent.
Taluk	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Taluk	1,03,748	1,09,682	1,35,571
Gadipati	1,42,064	1,77,590	1,62,953
Wodejoh	1,93,387	2,11,526	2,32,192
Arbom	2,84,358	3,33,217	3,45,900
Chappur (North)	1,34,445	1,79,666	1,71,614
Polar	1,34,968	1,67,167	1,46,964

APPENDIX XIV

[*Wife Answer to Question No. 531 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st November 1916, page 41 supra.*]

Order—No. 951 L., dated 10th July 1916

In G.O. No. 1414 L., dated 4th October 1916, the Government referred to the inadequacy of the information supplied by district boards in their administrative reports in regard to vital statistics and requested that the subject might be dealt with fully in an enclosure to the report. They added that, among other things, the special section should refer to the statistics of mortality under the principal diseases—plague, cholera, small-pox and malaria.

2. With reference to this order, the President of the district boards of Guntur and Tanjore point out that no statistics of any value concerning malaria can be furnished as the birth and death returns submitted by village officers do not classify "fevers" and these officers cannot be trained to distinguish malarial from other fevers.

3. The Government agree that, with the present agency for registration of vital statistics it is not possible to obtain accurate figures of mortality from malaria and accordingly withhold the request for information under this head contained in the Government order referred to above. In its place they desire that a paragraph in the report of the medical officer, attached to the administrative report, should be devoted to the prevalence of malaria in the area concerned and the steps taken to combat it. The other information asked for in the Government order may also form part of the medical officer's report.

4. The Government also consider it highly desirable that the local authorities, who are responsible for sanitary measures and medical relief should be brought into closer touch with the officers of health from the chief diseases. It will, therefore, be suggested that a monthly return of deaths due to plague, cholera and small-pox should be laid before the local bodies for consideration.

(True Copy)

G. G. THORNTON,
Joint Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX XV.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 243 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatesh Sastry at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st November 1946, page 64 supra.]

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on irrigation works in Barotselli taluk from 1904-05 to 1913-14.

Yr.	Yr.	Expenditure incurred under the Irrigation works.		
		Repairs.	Improvements.	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	1894-95	5,021	650	5,677
	1895-96	16,280	1,437	17,717
	1896-97	3,811	1,979	5,791
	1907-08	8,387	7,729	16,116
	1908-09	8,955	11,501	20,456
	1909-10	5,705	5,980	11,685
	1910-11	10,670	6,720	17,390
	1911-12	6,754	3,268	10,022
	1912-13	6,558	1,509	8,067
	1913-14	5,459	1,323	6,782
	Total	78,166	41,073	1,19,239

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL: THE BILL TO AMEND THE PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS ACT, 1882, AND THE MADRAS CITY CIVIL COURT ACT, 1892. 129

21st November 1916.] (*The Secretary; Mr. Gillman; Sir Sivaswami Ayyar; the President; Mr. Rameswari Achariyar.*)

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The SECRETARY then reported that under rule 71 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council His Excellency the Governor had removed the following Bills from the list of business before the Council:—

- | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|
| (1) No. 7 of 1915. | A Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908. | (Government measure). |
| (2) „ 4 of 1914. | Do. | of the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu |
| (3) „ 5 of 1914. | Do. | of the Hon'ble Rao Rameswar V. K. Rameswari Achariyar Achariyar. |
| (4) „ 4 of 1914. | Do. | of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar. |
| (5) „ 7 of 1914. | Do. | of M. R. Sivaswami Achariyar, Bangalore. |

The SECRETARY reported the receipt of—

(a) a letter from the Joint Secretary to the Goldmine District Association, No. 115, dated 9th June 1916, regarding the Hindu Caparacensia Exemption Bill;

(b) a memorial from the Secretary to the District Association, Vengalpetam, dated 8th November 1916, regarding the Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Bill.

THE BILL TO AMEND THE PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS ACT, 1882, AND THE MADRAS CITY CIVIL COURT ACT, 1892.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—“Your Excellency, I beg to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, and the Madras City Civil Court Act, 1892, and to move that the Bill and report be amended be taken into immediate consideration. The amendments made by the Select Committee are explained in paragraph 3 of their report, and none of them can be regarded as substantial. As stated by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart at the August meeting of this Council the object of the Bill is to remove an anomaly. Under the existing provisions of the two Acts, suits of a Small Cause nature the value of which is between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,500 may, at the option of the plaintiff or the defendant, be taken to the High Court whereas suits over Rs. 2,500 and under Rs. 2,500 must be filed in the City Civil Court. The anomaly is now removed by the proposed Bill and all suits between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,500 may be filed in the City Civil Court. The Bill does not deprive the plaintiff of the right given to him by section 21 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act to file suits in the High Court. It gives him merely a further option of filing the suit in the City Civil Court; that means to say, clause 2 of the Bill is merely permissive, and I think this meets the main objection which has been raised by the Madras Trades Association to the Bill. These, my Lord, are the objects and the principal provisions of the measure. I beg to move that the Bill be considered.”

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR seconded the motion.

The motion was put to the Council and agreed to.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—“There is no notice of any amendment. Unless any amendment is proposed I will now ask the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman to move that the Bill be passed.”

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—“As no amendment has been moved I now move that the Bill be passed into law.”

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Rao Rameswar V. K. Rameswari Achariyar:—“When the Bill was first introduced I opposed it on the ground that this Bill would add one more judge to the City Civil Court, and that it would increase the expenditure on the judicial establishment. As an answer has been given to this criticism of mine, I beg to oppose this motion.”

The motion was put to the Council and agreed to.

(Mr. Gillham; Sir Sivasami Ayyar; [11th November 1916.
Mr. Rameshchandra Rao.]

THE AGENCY TRACTS INTEREST AND LAND TRANSFER BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLHAM :—“ Your Excellency, I beg to introduce a Bill to regulate the rate of interest and the transfer of land in the Ganjam and Vingaputram Agency tracts. For over a decade, the Government have been viewing with growing concern the gradual dispossession of the Khonds and other tribes in these tracts from their more valuable lands by Uriyas and other money-lending classes. Throughout this period and before it, local revenue officers have persistently urged on Government the necessity for special measures for preventing this appropriation with the result that two years ago Mr. Paddison was deputed to examine and report on the condition of the hillmen. His report has been communicated to all Members of this Council and there is no need for me to go into any particular detail in regard to it. I shall merely content myself with explaining the broad circumstances which have led the Government to introduce a special measure of this kind to regulate debt and land alienation in the Agency.

* As Honourable Members who are acquainted with the Agency tracts are aware, we have in the Agency a simple, honest and thrifless race of hillmen who, as a class, are duped and cheated by another class which is far more intelligent and craftier than they. The circumstances, in our opinion, differ entirely from those existing in the ordinary tracts in that in the ordinary tracts debtors being to all classes and so do creditors and each party to the transaction is equally competent to protect his own interest. Mr. Paddison sets out in his report the unsafe and insufficient means by which the hillmen are deprived of their lands and also the exorbitant rate of interest which is the custom in the country, and which is far in excess of the usual rate that is prevalent in Madras, i.e., about 2½ per cent per annum. You will observe from Mr. Paddison's report that the interest varies from 50 to 100 per cent and it is usually 100 per cent in the case of the hill tribes. Mr. Paddison also shows—and his report in this matter is confirmed by previous information received from local officers—that the Khonds are being regularly expropriated by these money-lenders. A similar complaint comes from Vingaputram and there I had the opportunity myself last year of observing the steady encroachment of the hillmen from their more valuable wet lands in the Madgola Agency. This expropriation of wet lands leads to the destruction of forests, inasmuch as when the Khonds and the hillmen are driven from their valuable lands, they necessarily take to the jungles and cut the forest for paddy cultivation. In these circumstances, the Government consider that they are bound to interfere on behalf of the hill tribes who cannot protect themselves.

“ The legislation which has been introduced follows fairly closely that which has been and which is now law in the Khond Mahals of Orissa, but it is made as simple as possible. The rate of interest is not to exceed 2½ per cent and the total interest shall not exceed the principal. Transfers of land other than to the hill tribes are to be made subject to the approval of the officers of Government. The mistake which was made in Orissa of not giving the hillmen proper warning and information about the object of the legislation has led there to a certain amount of misapprehension on their part and they were inclined in consequence to view with suspicion any enquiry into land-holding, thinking that it was a move preliminary to the levy of assessments. That mistake will not be repeated in Madras and we are confident that the result of the introduction of this legislation which, of course, will be supported by the local officers of the Government will be effective in reducing the evils to which these unfortunate people are now subject. I therefore, your Excellency, beg leave to move for the introduction of this Bill.”

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivasami Ayyar seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAU :—“ My Lord, I have considerable sympathy with the object with which this Bill has been introduced, and I believe several of my honourable friends are exactly in the same position. But, my Lord, after a great deal of consideration, and very anxious consideration, I find that the Bill as framed cannot meet with my approval. My Lord, I wished and I expected the Hon'ble Mr. Gillham whose acquaintance with the Agency tracts is considerable to explain more at length the necessity for such a drastic measure as this. I therefore propose to place before you certain difficulties which I feel in regard to this measure and I trust that he will be able to convince this Council that it is necessary to confer on Agents and their assistants the somewhat automatic powers mentioned in the Bill.

[21st November 1916.] (Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

"My Lord, at the outset, I would like to explain that the Bill as framed seems to be intended to apply to the Agency tracts as a whole. I am referring to the *mandari* Agency as well as to the Government Agency. In both the districts, I find there are *mandaris* in the Agency tracts. In the Vinnagotam district there are Jeypore, Medipole, Vinnagotam, and Pochipanta; similarly in the Ganjam Agency, there are Parikimedi, Padakamidi, and Chikankamidi *mandaris*. The *Rajwade* Land Act of 1908 is so far as the Agency villages of these *mandaris* and it seems to be a matter of very great importance whether the ryots and tenants of the *mandaris* in the *mandari* areas will or will not be affected by this measure. This aspect of the question does not seem to have been considered either by Mr. Paddison or by the honourable member of this Bill. My Lord, I would like to ask whether the alienation of land of a tenant in these *mandari* areas, of a *hollase* who is an occupancy ryot, is prohibited, as the Bill appears to do. I should like to know how the *mandaris* are to collect their rents, and how the saleable value of the land is to be brought to sale, if there is to be a total prohibition of alienation. That is one question with which I am faced and I trust the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman will tell us how he proposes to solve this difficulty.

"It seems to me that under clauses 3 and 4 of this Bill all alienations, mortgages, sales, leases — every kind of alienation is declared void unless it is in a member of a hill-tribe. 'Transfer includes mortgage with or without possession, lease, sale, gift, exchange, or any other dealing with property'. Assuming for the sake of argument that it is necessary for a ryot *hollase* in these *mandari* areas to mortgage his land for the purpose of paying the rent to a *mandari* are we to assume that this Bill is intended to prohibit such an alienation? Is it considered reasonable to put such a restriction on the tenants in these *mandari* Agency villages?

"Though I must say that I have the same personal knowledge of the hill tribes of the Agency tracts as the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman, I see from the history of the subject there is the truth settlement. I understand the *mandaris* have a number of villagers under them who have undertaken to pay the rent to the Government and who in their turn get themselves paid by some kind of settlement with the actual cultivator. I should like to know how the present state of things will be affected by this prohibition against the alienation of all holdings, whether the settlement with the *mandaris* or *Browys* will be in any way affected and whether the total prohibition of alienation of land, such as is insisted by section 4 of this Bill, would in any way affect the existing state of things.

"Apart from these two considerations, I feel that the report of the special officer does not show the extent to which the transfer of holdings of lands to *Urigas* has been going on. On the other hand, Mr. Paddison seems to make it quite clear that it is somewhat difficult to estimate at present, the extent to which this transfer has been going on. It is true as stated by him that previous divisional officers in various divisions have reported that these alienations have been going on, and that in the Bellaguda division 43 per cent of the holdings have been so alienated, 73 per cent in Udayagiri, and 73 per cent in Chakkapad Kandam had been alienated. I am referring to paragraph 7 of Mr. Paddison's report. Later on, Hon'ble Members will find that he says that there is no survey in the Agency tracts, that it is impossible to find out the extent of the alienation that have already taken place. Under these circumstances, it is a very fair question to ask how it is proposed to prohibit the alienation of lands by hill-tribes to other persons. The powers that will be conferred will be exercised without any accurate record because there are no village accounts, and there is no transfer of holdings and we shall have probably to rely mostly upon boundaries, and other signs of identification. That is a circumstance which has to be taken into consideration in seeing how this Act would work in practice. I feel very great hesitation in giving acceptance to the principle of conferring extraordinary powers on Agents and their assistants to turn out persons in possession of properties on the plea that they violated the provisions of this Act. The Bill also proposes to confer on the Agents not only the power to turn out persons in actual possession, but also to dispose of the property, either in favour of the hill-tribes or in any other manner prescribed under the rules that may be framed under this Bill. It seems to me that this extraordinary and automatic power which is proposed to be conferred on Agents for turning out

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.) [EIST NOVEMBER 1916.]

persons in possession on the ground of alienating land in violation of the provision of this Bill would in practice confer automatic power and in many cases may be abused. That is my feeling at present on the subject.

"Apart from these difficulties as regards the scope and utility of this measure, I would like to point out that it is not quite clear from this Bill whether it is intended to effect transfers which have already been effected. In one portion of his report Mr. Paddison says that a time limit should be fixed for mortgagees with possession to be compelled to give up their possession—"Khood land held on mortgages with possession by other than hillmen should be investigated and a time fixed within which the land should be restored." Looking at the wording of clause 4 of this Bill it seems to me that it probably contemplated to also being within the purview of the Bill transfers which have already been effected and that is a circumstance which has also to be taken into consideration; the wording of the clause is—"Any transfer of immovable property within the Agency tracts by a member of a hill tribe shall be absolutely null and void unless made in favour of another member of a hill tribe, or with the previous consent in writing of the Agent to the Governor, or any other permitted officer." In the ordinary course of things, it is true that a Bill will certainly come into effect from the date on which it is passed. But the question whether the Bill should be retrospective *seems* on the wording of this clause as it is framed. If it is not intended to be retrospective it will have to be made clear. We know very well how the wording of a clause like this will be interpreted, if it is necessary to meet the exigencies of any case.

"These are the general difficulties with which I am confronted in regard to this Bill. My Lord, apart from all these general considerations, it seems to me that, if the object of this Bill is, as I take it, to improve the material condition of the Khoods, it would not be attained by prohibiting all power of alienation of their khood properties except to hillmen, who certainly will not be able to find the necessary amount of money required for agricultural operations. It seems to me that a great deal of harm rather than good will be done by an enactment like this. The proper course is my humble opinion is that some system of credit to replace the *sewar* will have to be preliminarily organised in these Agency tracts if the purpose of this Bill is to be attained. In fact, the special officer himself suggests that. That was one of the points placed before him but he does not make any suggestions with reference to this matter. He says that it has been suggested that the Government should take the place of the *sewar* in these Agency tracts. But there is not a single suggestion in order to give effect to that part of the enquiry made by him. It seems to me, my Lord, that it is quite possible to do a great deal under the Agriculturists' Loans Act to relieve the present condition of these tribes to organise credit, to start grain banks, to do all that is possible by some agency devised for these tracts and until that is done this Bill or any other Bill which merely prohibits alienation of land will not confer any more good than any previous legislation that has been undertaken in this matter. On these general grounds, I am not able to support this motion in favour of the Bill as it is now framed."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, the Bill is intended to ameliorate the condition of the people living in the Agency tracts in Ganjam and Visakhapatnam districts, and I feel that it is our duty to co-operate in the best manner possible in carrying out that object. I am, however, afraid that the Bill before the Council cannot be supported in the form in which it has now been introduced. It deals with three or four important changes in the present system prevailing in the Agency tracts. I shall first draw the attention of this Council to the provision which refers to the transfer of land. So far as this is concerned, it must be under extraordinary circumstances that the ordinary right of persons to alienate property in the best manner possible should be taken away. In this case, it has not even been defined what we understand by hill tribes. We are required to wait for the framing and publication of the rules to find out exactly who come within that category. This clause 4 of the Bill which deals with that question suggests "that, any transfer of immovable property within the Agency tracts by a member of a hill tribe shall be absolutely null and void unless made in favour of another member of a hill tribe, or with the previous consent in writing of the Agent to the Governor, or any other permitted officer." It is not possible to comprehend or to imagine in anticipation which persons will be considered hill tribes and in what cases a man may alienate even without the consent of the Agent. Apart from the general objection to the

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transfer of land, under these circumstances, what is more objectionable in my view is that such extraordinary powers should have been conferred upon Agents in cases where the transfer is small. The Agent can make, it is intended, any act without any specific restriction being imposed on him by statute. Clause 5 further states that the decision of the Agent shall be final; and no appeal is provided even to the Governor in Council.

"I would submit that no man has been made out for introducing this extraordinary provision in the case of these hill tribes in Ganjam and Vinayapattana Agency tracts. We rather find from the papers placed at our disposal, including Mr. Paddison's report that the matter is still to be inquired into. It is to be found to what extent there has been alienation. Government also practically adopt that position. They say in passing orders on that report, in G.O. No. 557, Judicial, dated 29th February 1916:

"It is clear, meanwhile, that no law in restriction of alienation will be of any value unless steps are taken to define the alienations that have already taken place. For this purpose a survey is necessary. The Government agree that it should be on the simplest possible form and should be confined to the Udayagiri taluk on the first instance." Again it is stated "the question of the tribes to be alienated as hill tribes under the new law should also be dealt with."

"I would ask your Excellency's Government to consider whether it is proper that a Bill should be introduced even before the Government are in a position to state what alienations have taken place, what will be the extent of alienation and what hill tribes are likely to be brought within the scope of this Bill. The papers furnished do not disclose that information; I do not know if Government are in possession of any such information. But till that is done, it is not desirable that this Bill should be introduced.

"Another objectionable feature of the Bill is that it takes away the ordinary jurisdiction of courts and says that suits should be instituted only in the courts of the Agents. In the preamble of the Bill no specific reference is made to the jurisdiction of the courts. But in framing the Bill that question has incidentally been raised. I therefore submit that, so far as these three aspects of the Bill are taken into consideration—transfers of land, the powers of the Agent, the jurisdiction of the courts—the Bill is objectionable and ought not to be introduced into this Council.

"Regarding the provision made herein against encroachment of interest, I am in entire sympathy with that object. I will only be glad to see the day, when not only in the case of hill tribes but to other cases also, steps are taken to provide against encroachments of interest. But I would ask whether it is not desirable that something should be done to improve the condition of the hill tribes, before this provision is inserted. If the Government take measures for offering special protection by the establishment of grain banks, and afford special facilities for obtaining money on cheaper terms, and if the Bill is then placed before the Council, then it might meet with our unanimous acceptance. If, without taking all these steps, these persons are prevented from raising money, it will certainly place them in a more miserable position than at present, and it will cause greater hardship. For these reasons, I would urge that this Bill ought not to be introduced in the Council at present. Various measures should be taken to relieve the distressed condition of the hill tribes of these tracts before legislation on the lines suggested is undertaken."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. RANGAS ACHARIGAU:—“Much as I am in sympathy with the object which the honorable member of this Bill has in view, I regret to say that I have to oppose this measure on grounds of policy based on principles. I consider this measure will afford sufficient excuse for perpetuating the anachronism of the Agency tracts; whereas the agitation has recently been that these Agency tracts should be brought under the ordinary laws of the country, the attempt now is to clothe the Agent with greater powers under the guise of this Bill. That is one objection.

"The second objection that I have is that this measure affords an excellent excuse for inaction on the part of the authorities in neglecting the education of these people for whose benefit this measure is intended. My Lord after so many years of contact with British rule that there should be these hill tribes who require such protection at the hands of Government is a matter that has to be seriously considered.

(Mr. Raja Acharyer; Mr. Jagad Harn Sahib.) [21st November 1916.]

Whether Government have done all that they should in educating these people is a matter that should be seriously considered. If really we are to perpetuate this system, namely, pecuniary protective legislation, holding up a particular tribe under it, would afford sufficient excuse for inaction on the part of the authorities. That is my second objection.

"The third objection is that the remedy proposed is extraordinary. It must be conceded by all that this measure is not one which will be ordinarily introduced into any Legislative Council for it affects the principle which has been universally accepted, namely, affording perfect freedom of contract to parties, and, secondly, making property valuable by making it easily marketable. These principles are thrown to the winds and while I quite agree that there are defects and mischief to be provided against, I feel however that the remedies proposed are too drastic and too objectionable and I think you may well take up other remedies in order to protect these people which will not be open to serious objection. These are the three grounds on which I oppose this measure. But I need say that I sympathise with the object of this measure. The money-lender is held out only by the hill tribes. But he is fair, my Lord, in the town of Madras. Is the City of Madras free from the curious rates of the money-lender? Have we not instances every day in court where contracts providing for 100 and 200 per cent come into court and are not these contracts upheld? Only yesterday I had to argue a case where the contract provided for 100 per cent if punctual payment was made and 200 per cent if there was any default in punctual payment. It was in the district of Rencoul and set in the case of the hill tribes. In the City of Madras everyone who goes to the Small Cause Courts would come across such cases. The money-lender, my Lord, is an old world-wide institution, and is not peculiar to India. The other day in the House of Lords they had to deal with a case where a gentleman named Mr. Akon was protected from bankruptcy. He gave a note for £5,500 whereas he got only £2,000. The contract provided that he should get 200 per cent if there was punctual payment and 500 per cent if there was default, and the House of Lords had to sit in judgment, and five learned Lords had to write a long judgment to consider whether such a contract should be upheld. It is a very old, old complaint. In the 16th century there was an attempt to protect against usury. Again they rejected it; in the 17th century they got back to it and in the year 1856 the Legislature repealed the law, but still the evil is there. As I understood it this evil is not confined to the hill tribes, but it extends to the whole agricultural population, and therefore the remedy called for is not peculiarly for the hill tribes; a remedy, I do admit, is called for through the whole of British India. That remedy consists in introducing an Act like the Money-lenders Act in England. That is an excellent Act which provides for the registry of money-lenders and which gives the court jurisdiction to make new contracts which in this country they are unable to do under the law as it stands. Whereas we are able to relieve against unconscionable bargains we are not able to make new contracts and therefore I say this giving of additional powers is itself an evil. "While I am willing to concede that some remedy is called for, this is not the remedy which is to be proposed in this Council. As regards alienability of land, I think, you are really making a man more miserable by depriving him of the power of alienation. Suppose he has two or three acres of land and suppose he wants to alienate one acre and borrow for cultivating the remainder. What is there to prevent him from alienating one acre for buying necessary cattle and for other expenses for improving his other two acres? If he is really so thrifless and so stupid as is asserted, are we to encourage a community like that? They do not deserve to exist, and therefore it is not the policy of the law to protect such people. The policy of the law ought to be to educate people, to elevate people and not to keep them in a perpetual state of darkness and therefore the remedy lies in improving the material condition of the people and not in enacting laws which will perpetuate their present miserable condition. My Lord, I have therefore very grave doubts about the utility of this measure. I am afraid it will be injurious in the best interest of the people for whose benefit this law is intended. I therefore oppose this measure."

The Hon'ble Mr. Yashwantrao Sanjay Sahasrabudhe.—"Your Excellency, I beg to support this Bill. I am as much conscious of the faults of the Bill as are those who have opposed it. I know that the remedy proposed by means of this Bill does not go far enough, and may not perhaps achieve the object in view.

[*Mr. Jagab Hama Sahib; Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao.*]

Mr. Paddison's report has, however, made a very good case for the necessity of a measure like this. There are many other suggestions in that report which should also be acted upon before the hill tribes will receive the protection that they deserve. There are rather extensive measures and cannot come under the scope of a legislative enactment. I feel sure that the Government will introduce those measures and if they do not, some of us, members here, may propose resolutions based upon those suggestions. But at the same time I feel that no executive measures will be useful unless they are supported by legislation also. I think that this Bill, imperfect as it is, will meet that need and in course of time when we find out what defects there are we might be able to remedy them. That to my mind would be a much better course to adopt than to oppose this Bill as it is. My Lord, in India where there are so many grades of intelligence, it is very necessary that those who are least intelligent are protected from the sharp predations of such ultra intelligent persons as the money-lenders are, and the hill tribes deserve our practical sympathy, and not merely lip sympathy, more than others. Even in Europe, as it has been pointed out by my honorable friend who has opposed this Bill, such measures have been introduced from time to time. They were in existence for a long time. That only shows that even in the advanced countries some people do require such protection. The need for such protection in India, therefore, is more felt than it could be in more advanced countries. With these words, I beg to support this Bill. I am, however, prepared, my Lord, to reconsider this question in the light of any further information which members who are better acquainted with the conditions that prevail among these hill tribes are able to throw on this question. But I am afraid that so far, the opposition has come from lawyers, who, I am constrained to observe, would consider the letter of the law in such cases more than anything else and may be generally believed to be more interested in litigation than in the protection of these hill tribes. My Lord, perhaps I have not made myself clear and I am liable to be misunderstood. What I mean to say is this: that I wish those who are better acquainted with these conditions that prevail in these tracts will come forward and, even if they oppose the Bill, will give us better reasons for opposing it, than have been so far advanced by members of this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. F. KRISHNA RAO:—My Lord, the Bill as it is at present framed gives extraordinary powers to the Government Agent in the district so much so that he can not only prevent alienation of lands possessed by hill tribes but he can also transfer those lands to others who do not come under the category of hill tribes. The chief reason of these hill people not being able to obtain loans as freely as the ryots living in the plains is that their habits are so irregular and they are so very much addicted to lying and cheating and so forth which has also been explained in the report submitted by Mr. Paddison. Another thing is this: People do require the help of a money-lender not only for obtaining their lands but also to meet other exigencies and incidental expenses and when their lands are not allowed to be alienated to any other person except persons belonging to the hill tribes, who in themselves cannot lend money to meet the exigencies of the ryots, their lands cease to be of any value to them; they cease to be any property at all. It will be very difficult for these people to raise money in the absence of other facilities for getting loans and advances in time, and it will place them in a far more miserable position than they are at present.

"Again the chief remedy of improving these people is to advance them and also to create facilities for giving advances to them as suggested in the report of Mr. Paddison. At present Mr. Paddison himself in his report says that there is no information with regard to lands already alienated and it is not possible to define exactly what is the condition of the transfers that have been already made and with that imperfect information at present I am afraid that a Bill of this kind would place extraordinary powers in the hands of all Government Agents and will deprive these hill tribes of all facilities of obtaining loans and meeting their expenses.

"Again, sir, in the interests of opening up of the Agencies it is necessary that people who understand better methods of cultivation should be allowed to go and cultivate economic products than that the tracts in the Agency should be kept under the same primitive cultivation as they are at present.

"Again as has been already pointed out, most of these tracts are under the dominions of Jessore, Virramgram, Madgaon, Pachipatna and other small estates. Under section 113 of the Estates Land Act when any arrears of land revenue is not

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(Mr. Robinson Read.)

immedi cultivation on the hills. The last reason does not appear to be good as any alienation may increase the Kurneri cultivation and the Bill does not prevent alienation absolutely. But are these wells confined only to the Agency tracts? Agricultural indebtedness is a crying evil all over the Presidency. Amounts of interest working almost at the same exorbitant rate are decreed to this day in the civil courts under the name of Jahi in South Canara. The protection of forests and head-waters of streams is not less important in other districts. Unfairness and fraud as between creditors and debtors are I suppose as common elsewhere. If Soverns are no use on the roads they are certainly liable and able to pay compensation for obtaining the service from by others. Mr. Paddison thinks that the entire mistake is that the Uriyas become the landlord, benevolent or otherwise and keeps the Khond on the land taking a portion of the crop for himself. But that is what most landlords do in all districts probably with this difference that while the Uriyas landlord keeps the Khond on the land many landlords elsewhere evict the original owner outright. My point is that in other districts too various causes operate as in bringing about a gradual expropriation of whole classes. In the South Canara district for example we have the Billavies, the Lingayets and the Tigalars. I believe there will be such classes in other districts also.

* The present Bill has been drafted on the basis of the Sugul regulations referred to. How have these regulations against alienation worked in the Khondnaka of Orissa? Mr. Paddison says that that sub-division is quite small, that it is in charge of a senior Deputy Collector knowing Khond thoroughly, liked and trusted by those people, one overseer, two senior Sub-Inspectors and one Revenue Inspector. The Deputy Commissioner has only one other sub-division to administer. With all this easily establishment the number of cases in which permission has been given requested for transfers of land is practically nil while the number of ploughs for which taxes are paid by the Uriyas has increased nearly 100 per cent. Mr. Paddison admits that the reasons for this remarkable result are difficult to discover.

* Next what are the sentiments of the Khonds themselves towards this protection sought to be extended to them? Do the Khonds believe it to be to their advantage that their credit should be limited and restricted, that their dispositions of property should be regulated and controlled and that obstacles should be placed by law in the way of their free dealings with the Uriyas, Pannas and others? Mr. Paddison thinks that the Khonds do not appear to understand that the measures proposed are simply to protect them in the possession of their lands and that they are unwilling to have the transfers of their lands authorized.

* The ranchiders in Vinayapattan Agency appear to be interested in this question also. It does not appear whether they have been consulted on these proposals and their views obtained.

* Mr. Paddison's report refers to certain other suggestions to cope with this evil in the Agency tracts and thinks that much may be done in that direction by other measures stated in paragraph 18 of his report and by the proper use of the civil powers of Special Assistant Agents as suggested in paragraph 23. It may also be useful to consider whether the restrictive provisions of the Bill will not place the tribes at the mercy of the few of the richer Khonds who too are said to be lending money to their neighbours, whether we shall not be inflicting another burden on the poor Khonds in the shape of petty subordinate officials of the Agency interfering with their private transactions and whether necessity will not drive the Khonds to deal with the Soverns in secret and not openly in the light of day as now.

* In these circumstances it is for the Government and this Council to decide whether this special legislation for the supposed benefit of a particular class is necessary. The Bill seeks to limit the credit of the Khonds and restricts their admitted powers of alienation. It deprives another class of benefits secured and securing under contracts hitherto valid. It creates a disability on all banking them practically from having anything to do with the Khonds. It compels the creditor to sue in the Agency courts irrespective of the place where the contract was entered into or the residence of the debtor or where the cause of action arose. It enables the executive to extend the operation of these provisions and disabilities to classes of people by executive order. And lastly while limiting the maximum rate and amount of interest the Bill does not extend the relief to other persons in the Agency tracts.

(Mr. Sedwina Bina; the Raja of Botsi.)

[21st November 1916.]

"For these reasons I think the Bill is objectionable and unnecessary. The provision of the Bill limiting the rate and amount of interest may remain but I think its benefit should be extended to all in the Agency tracts. In fact such a provision would appear to be called for in the rest of the Presidency as well. I beg to suggest therefore that the palliative measures suggested in paragraphs 18 and 25 may be dropped and that the present Bill may be dropped for the present and that if after a fair trial the palliative measures do not improve conditions the necessity for legislation may be considered after a survey as desired in Mr. Paddison's report and after consultation with the heads of the natives and the members concerned.

"My friend, Mr. Yusuf Hamud has a ring at the lawyers saying that it is the lawyers that oppose this Bill. I submit that lawyers have no particular interest either in supporting the Bill or in opposing the Bill. What we say is that money-lenders are everywhere and that the provision against interest will be welcomed not merely in the Agency tracts but elsewhere also. But we as lawyers feel that there are other principles of the Bill which go right against all that we have been taught to regard as the right principles of legislation and that it is not just or fair that the Agency tract should be closed to all but the Khonds. I therefore oppose the Bill."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Botsi:—"Your Excellency, I beg to support the motion. A perusal of the report of Mr. Paddison on the agrarian and economic condition of the hill tribes of the Ganjam Agency and the letter of Mr. Harris on the alienation of lands by the hillmen in the Vingapatam Agency tracts will convince any one that there exists a pressing necessity for special legislation on the lines proposed. It is notorious that the peasantry on the plains, in spite of their thrifty and industrious habits and the facilities they have of obtaining information and advice regarding matters which affect their self-interest, often fall an easy prey to the wiles of the greedy Sowcar. It is no wonder that the hill tribes, living almost in a state of barbarism, readily fall into his clutches. Whatever may be the safeguards which the legislature may provide to check the perpetration of these hillmen, I am afraid the Sowcar will contrive to ply his seditious trade and have his toll of victims. He will contrive to induce them to affix their signatures or marks to a document which, while satisfying the requirements of law regarding the rate of interest, ought to enter a larger figure than the actual sum advanced. The illiterate hillmen who cannot read the figures in the document could only be protected against this kind of fraud by a rule that the transaction should be entered into in the presence of an officer not below the grade of a Deputy Tahsildar. The Sowcar will continue to want exorbitant prices from the hillmen for the commodities which he will palm upon them and to pay incredibly low prices for the valuable hill produce which he buys from them—with the result that the well-being of the hillmen will ever be at the mercy of the Sowcar. Nevertheless, the present measure is most welcome as a step in the right direction. It will go a long way towards ameliorating the miserable lot of the hill tribes. Its moral influence will be immense. The hillmen will feel that they are under the protection of the State and the Sowcar will realize that he is regarded as a suspect and being watched.

"One of the main causes which bring about the ruin of the hill tribes seems to be their inveterate drink habit. It is no doubt difficult to make them sober by legislation. But steps may be taken to afford as few facilities as possible for the indulgence of this habit. Unless rigorous steps are taken in this direction, the present ameliorative legislation will not prove of much advantage.

"I have no doubt this Bill will be acceptable to the zamindars in the Vingapatam District. Most of them have a large population of Khonds living in their estates and whatever contributes to the prosperity of the latter cannot but have their sympathy and support. This, however, is my individual opinion. I have very few Khonds in my own estate and I cannot speak with authority for those who have them in large numbers in their estates.

"The letters of Mr. Harris and Mr. Butler draw attention to the evil of forest destruction, which is a consequence of these hillmen being forced to relinquish their wet lands in the valleys and resort for their livelihood to "poda" cultivation on the hills. This is a matter of great public importance, involving questions affecting

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(*The Right of Honourable Mr. Giddens;
Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar; the President.*)

water-supply in large tracts and the supply of forest produce. This aspect of the matter is a further justification for restricting the right of alienation, which lies at the root of this evil.

"I do not wish to dwell at this stage on the details of the present measure. But there are one or two points to which I beg to draw attention. Clause 5 of the Bill seems to take away the right of appeal from the decision of the Agent to His Excellency the Governor in Council, which is at present enjoyed. I urge it will be reconsidered, in view of the fact that transactions thereby affected concern alienations of land involving substantial interests. Further, the rate of interest provided in the Bill is excessive and will not do much to mitigate the hardship suffered by the hillmen. I submit that this point also requires reconsideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. P. W. GILLMAN:—"Your Excellency, I do not propose to deal with most of the matters of detail which have been raised by the Honourable Members in their speeches on this measure as they are questions which may be more properly dealt with in the Select Committee if the Bill goes to the Select Committee. But I would just like to touch on two questions of principle which have been raised in the course of the debate. Several Members are apprehensive of the drastic nature of the legislation that is proposed and would prefer remedial measures of an ordinary description like grain loans, loans, the spread of education and so on. I quite agree with them that attention should be paid to remedial measures of this description, but I should like to impress upon this Council that the circumstances in the Agency tracts are extraordinary and call for extraordinary measures. As I have explained in my opening speech we have there a class of people who are ignorant, highly susceptible, and sometimes fanatical, who are unable to protect themselves against another class and that is the main point which differentiates this case from the ordinary case of debtor and creditor on the plains."

"Some other Members have pointed out that the Government have not given details of the extent of expropriation. As the tracts have not been surveyed, it is difficult, in fact it is impossible, to give a statement of the extent. But we are satisfied on this point that in the portions of the Agency adjoining the plains expropriation has taken place to a very great extent and that the evil is spreading onwards. An instant remedy is necessary and we hope by taking this remedy to stop the cancer which is threatening the well-being of the hillmen."

"The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao referred to the opening up of the Agency. He said that the people who understand better methods of cultivation may not be willing or may not be encouraged to resort there if this legislation is passed. I should like to ask him what there is in this Bill which in any way deters honest men from going there to open up land in the Agency. If he means to suggest that they should go up and turn out the Konds and take their lands this Bill will certainly prevent their doing so but there is nothing to prevent the residents in the plains going up to the Agency and opening up the lands for themselves."

"I must take entire exception to the suggestion that these Konds are very rude in their methods of cultivation. You have only to go up to the hills to see the extraordinary care with which they cultivate. In that respect they have no excuse to learn from the people in the plains. With these remarks, your Excellency, I beg to move that the Bill be read in Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"I wish to know whether this is going to close the debate."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I notice that in the last few speeches there is no fresh information or argument. I thought that the expression of opinion by the Council had been fully declared and it would be better to put the matter to the Council. I hope I have not interpreted the intention of the Council wrongly. I do not intend to curtail the discussion in any way. We now proceed to put this question to the Council."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

(Mr. Rameshchandra Rao; Mr. Tiltman;
Sir Sivaswami Ayyar.)

(21st November 1916.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Rameshchandra Rao called for a division which was taken with the following result:—

For	Against
The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar.	The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Rameshchandra Rao
“ Sir Alexander Christie.	“ Rao Pootala.
“ Mr. L. D. Doshi.	“ Mr. P. Siva Rao.
“ Mr. J. P. Redford.	“ Mr. K. Subbarao Pant.
“ the Hon. C. P. P. Redford.	“ Mr. B. Venkataswami Siva.
“ the Raja of Bobbili.	“ Mr. E. R. V. Krishna Rao
“ Rao Bahadur V. K. Rameshchandra	“ Pootala.
“ Acharyar.	“ Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pootala.
“ the Raja of Namad.	“ Mr. K. Chinnabasaiah
“ Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarao	“ Madhavar.
“ Rajagopal Reddy.	“ Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao
“ K. K. B. Kaviappara Mupp	“ Pootala.
“ Nayak.	
“ Mr. Yogesh Hama Sahib.	
“ the Prince of Arvi.	
“ Mr. J. H. Stone.	
“ Mr. S. B. Murray.	
“ Mr. H. F. W. Gilman.	
“ Mr. G. G. Totten.	
“ Surgeon-General W. R.	
“ Rameshchandra.	
“ Rao Bahadur S. R. M. Anand	
“ Mahalingam Chettyar.	
“ Mr. Gordon Fraser.	
“ Mr. J. O. Holman.	
“ Colonel W. M. Ellis.	
“ Mr. E. P. Barber.	
“ Mr. L. R. Barber.	
“ Mr. M. E. Cochrane.	
“ Mr. N. S. Poota.	
“ Mr. R. S. Gagg.	
“ Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopal	
“ Acharyar.	
“ the Most Hon. J. Asker.	

The motion was therefore carried, 23 voting for and 8 against.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. W. Gilman:—“I beg to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee for report.”

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar seconded the motion.

The motion was then put to the Council and agreed to.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gilman:—“I beg to move that the Select Committee be constituted of the following gentlemen:—

The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. Gagg,
“ Mr. M. E. Cochrane,
“ the Advocate-General,
“ the Raja of Bobbili,
“ Rao Bahadur M. Rameshchandra Rao,
“ Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao, and
myself.

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar seconded the motion.

The motion was then put to the Council and agreed to.

THE MAFFILLA SUCCESSION BILL.

The motion of the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. O. M. Ahmad Thambi Marikayar to withdraw the Maffilla Succession Bill and move for leave to introduce a revised Bill on the subject, fell through owing to his absence.

RESOLUTION RE APPOINTMENT OF AN INDIAN AS A MEMBER
OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

21st November 1916.]

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

Resolutions on Matters of General Public Interest.

RESOLUTION RE APPOINTMENT OF AN INDIAN AS A MEMBER
OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—Your Excellency, the resolution that I have the honour to move this day is—

'1. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that for at least one Member's place in the Board of Revenue an Indian may be appointed.'

"The grievance that underlies this resolution is the fact that no Indian has been appointed to the Board of Revenue in this Presidency for a long number of years. Indians are wanted and found for numerous other places especially in the subordinate service, but for these places on the Board which carry with them high salaries and great power, no Indian has yet been appointed. That the people were aggrieved about this matter many decades back is seen from the correspondence which led to the appointment of the Public Service Commission of 1856-57. For over 40 years there has been a complaint of the "exclusion of Indians" from the Board of Revenue and the complaint appears to have been fruitless. No doubt the Public Service Commission of 1856-57 in their report recommended that one of the seats on the Madras Board of Revenue might be thrown open to Indians outside the Indian Civil Service. The Government, however, did not approve of "letting" out such appointments. It may perhaps be fancied by some that this state of affairs—the exclusion of Indians for such a long time—must be based on some statutory bar based on class or creed considerations. Really, however, there is no bar. In the Charter Act of 1833 we find it stated:—'That no native of the said territories (India) nor any natural-born subject of His Majesty resident therein shall by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said Company.' Again there is another document which Indians are accustomed to regard as their Magna Charta—I refer to the proclamation of Queen Victoria the Good which was announced by the Viceroy to the Princes and peoples of India assembled at the Allahabad Durbar on 1st November 1858. After a bloody struggle which roused the worst racial and other prejudices the gracious Queen declared her adherence to principles of impartial justice in these ever memorable and oft-quoted words:—'It is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects of whatever race or creed be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability and integrity, duly to discharge.' We find that there has been for a long time provision to admit men of 'proved merit and ability' outside the Indian Civil Service to high appointments like those now under discussion.

"The questions that naturally arise then for consideration are: (1) Are there no men of proved merit and ability among Indians? (2) Is it any way inadvisable to appoint Indians? (3) Do the duties of justice require that no such appointments should be made?

"First, as to the existence of competent men, it has been said occasionally that there are no such men among Indians. This appears to be a weak survival of the old exploded idea that Indians are unfit for employment in anything except the subordinate service. Now that many Indians have established their capacity to act successfully as Collectors, Members of Executive Council and Deans of Native States to mention only a few offices, there is obviously little cause in urging such an objection.

"Your Excellency, this is not the first time this matter comes up for discussion before this Council. In 1910 the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur R. Haganmohi Das proposed practically the same resolution. Then the Hon'ble Mr. Haganmohi said that there was an obstacle in the way of accepting the resolution. Firstly, Revenue Board Membership implied a long experience as a Collector and few Indians either in the Indian Civil Service or in the Provincial Service had it. This, of course, involved the position that those outside the list of Collectors were unfit for the,

(*Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Ranga Acharyar.*) [31st November 1916.

Revenue Board. It was also urged that it was unjust to the senior members of the Indian Civil Service to promote others to the Board of Revenue. We shall proceed to examine the soundness of these contentions.

"In the first place, even in 1910 it was hardly correct to say that long experience as a Collector was a necessary pre-requisite and that few Indians possessed the requisite experience and ability. Even then, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. A. Gopichandraseva Ayyar pointed out that there were Indians who would do justice to the work of a Revenue Board Member quite as well as any other persons. Indeed, the work of a Revenue Board Member quite as well as any other persons. I think also subsequent events have made this position less and less tenable. Subsequent appointments have shown that long experience as Collectors has not been insisted upon. There is the report of the Imperial Co-operative Committee which states that experience in other departments, as for instance co-operation, should not be treated as placing those serving in these branches on a by-path, that experience in these branches would qualify them for promotion to higher ranks in the general list. There is also the fact that what was true in 1910 that there were few Indians who were senior Collectors is not quite accurate at this day—6½ years later. The objection put forward that it was unjust to ignore seniority has lost much of its force unless we understand the objection to be a technical one. In other branches it would be correct to describe a gentleman who occupies the position of the late Sir V. Bhaskaran Ayyangar as junior to the latest recruit from the English list, but yet nobody would seriously contend that the claims of the gentleman from the English list should always be given preference to those of proved merit and ability here. Similarly, I believe it will be conceded that there are persons of proved merit and ability and experience amongst Indians, and then, there will be very little force in urging the objection that was urged in 1914. The complaint of injustice to seniors that was then put forward has now taken an entirely different shape. The impression that is gaining ground is that injustice is all the other way. There are persons who are really senior and who have merit, but it is not these that get preference but some others. That is the reading of subsequent history by the people. The unfortunate inference that is drawn, may be inaccurately, is that there is something in the fact of the men of merit being Indians, which is considered in some quarters to be a bar to their claims being admitted. It is unfortunate that this impression should gain ground and therefore I have by means of this resolution afforded an opportunity to Government to explain what may be the basis on which Government intend to proceed on this matter and if they have gone on a wrong basis to correct the course and adopt what is considered to be the proper course by the people at large. They have listened to the repeated pledges which I have already quoted which entitle Indians of proved merit and ability to look forward to places of high power and emoluments like the one under discussion and, if it is considered that there is any serious obstacle in the way, that obstacle should be clearly explained to the people. So far as justice is concerned, I wish to point out that it is the claims of justice that necessitate the putting forward of this resolution. There is no doubt that persons of proved merit and ability should be preferred apart from the question whether they belong to the Civil Service or not. There are definite provisions even in the present consolidated Act of the Government of India of 1910 which enable Government to put forward such men for these places. If then there are such men and they are passed over that must be for very adequate and proper reasons. Do such reasons exist? My humble submission is that there is no approved reason which has been put forward to the people. As for the question of seniority, at present circumstances have changed. Circumstances at present are totally different from the circumstances in 1910 and it might be possible for your Excellency's Government to accept this recommendation and see that effort is given to it. I do not know what the attitude of the Government will be on this resolution, but it is hardly necessary for me to put forward what is a plain proposition in any long speech. So I shall simply place this recommendation before your Excellency's Government and this Council for their consideration, and if the Government should find themselves unable to accept my recommendation and give reason, I shall attempt to meet them in my reply."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARYAR:—My Lord, I have much pleasure in accepting this resolution. The desirability of associating an Indian on the Board of Revenue was admitted by your Excellency's Government in 1910 when Sir Marray

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21st November 1914.] (Mr. Noyya Acharyar; the President;
Sir Alexander Gordon.)

Hammick replied to the resolution moved by Divan Bahadur Raghunatha Reddy. At that time there was some truth in the objection which stated that it would be an act of injustice to those who were seniors in the Civil Service to overlook their claims by appointing Indians. Hence then, that objection has been removed. I quite realize that your Excellency's Government have to exercise a special power under section 150 of the Government of India Act in making this appointment, but in the special circumstances of this case I earnestly appeal to your Excellency and I think I am right in saying that it lies mainly with your Excellency to do this justice to the Indian community. The special circumstances which I put forward in support of this motion are these. It is recognized now that the Provincial Service of the executive branch has been doing most faithful and loyal service to the Government. There are excellent officers now, who, by their experience, by their skill and by their tact, have proved themselves worthy of filling the posts of two Collectors with credit and your Excellency will also see that the two senior officers who are holding this office, if I may say so with respect, have been stagnating in that position ever since the year 1905. Your Excellency can well realize the discontent which will be caused to that branch of the service whose valuable services have been so freely recognized inside the Government offices and also outside. That is one special feature.

"The second feature which I wish to press upon your Excellency's attention is this: there are very few appointments open to the Provincial service, executive branch, carrying a pay of Rs. 1,010 and upwards. I believe I am correct in saying even by the recent addition of a third Collector, there are only three collectorships, one secretaryship of the Board and one secretaryship in Government which is not yet reserved. There are only four or five appointments open to the Provincial Service carrying a pay of Rs. 1,050 and upwards. As your Excellency knows, there are very few Deputy Collectors in the first three grades. In the first three are only three. Your Excellency will pardon me if I verify the exact figures."

His Excellency the President:—"I must point out to the Honourable gentlemen that the resolution as it recommends to His Excellency in Council" and not to His Excellency personally."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. BANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I am sorry. I will appeal to His Excellency in Council. I may also point out that there will be no injustice done to the Civil Service by admitting men of the Provincial Service to this post. It is very long ago that appointments were listed in favour of the Provincial Service, Executive branch; at a time when nine appointments were listed, there were twenty appointments for the Indian Civil Service. Now there are ninety appointments open to the Indian Civil Service whereas the number since remains where it was, as far as the Provincial Service is concerned. Therefore the Indian Civil Service will have no just cause of complaint if a seat in the Board of Revenue is thrown open to a Member of the Provincial Service, Executive Branch. Circumstances are changing; the Government are freely recognizing the claims of Indians to associate with the everyday administration of the country. The Board of Revenue are exercising very large powers for the benefit of the public, and in that Board which has to deal with various conflicting problems affecting the well-being of the country, it is as well to have an Indian to give counsel and advice in those various matters as your Excellency now has on your own Council. Your Excellency must have felt in your own time and your Excellency's Government must have felt in these last few years when Indians have been holding high office in the Executive Council that their services have been fully recognized. I have no doubt that Members of the Board of Revenue will be glad to welcome an Indian whom they could consult on questions of public policy and questions of administration. I do not think I would be doing justice to the proposition by arguing it much longer. I think the justice of the proposition stands there without any recommendation being needed in support of it. Therefore, I only say that I earnestly appeal to your Excellency's Government that you will see to the justice of these hard-worked officials and give them better places. With those words I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GORDON:—"Your Excellency, I feel I must begin by complimenting the Hon'ble Mr. Nannimtha Ayyar on the moderate and considerate

(By Alexander Gordon.)

[21st November 1918.]

two in which he has moved this resolution and the Honourable gentleman who seconded it, on their avoidance of anything calculated to cause any difficult or awkward position to arise in this Council.

"It will be probably convenient to the Council if I deal, in the first place, before actually referring to the question raised in the resolution, with the law bearing on the subject. That law which used to be contained in a number of statutes has now been consolidated, as the Hon'ble Mr. Rangoo Acharyar mentioned, in the Government of India Act of 1919 and the sections of that Act bearing upon the present question are sections 98, 99 and 100. Under section 98 of the Government of India Act, all vacancies happening in any of the offices specified in the third schedule appended to that Act are to be filled from among the members of the Indian Civil Service. Among the classes of offices thus reserved for the Indian Civil Service are memberships of the Board of Revenue in this Presidency. Consequently, only Members of the Indian Civil Service can under this section be appointed to the office of Member of the Board of Revenue. Section 99 of the Act enables the Government of India to list appointments as open to natives of India, to list any appointment which is reserved by the third schedule to the Civil Service as open to the natives of India; but at present no appointment in the Board of Revenue is yet listed, and consequently section 99 does not assist in the appointment of Indians unless they are members of the Indian Civil Service. There remains section 100. Section 100 provides that, where it appears to the Secretary of State by whom an appointment is to be made to any office reserved to members of the Indian Civil Service that a person not being a member of the service ought, under the special circumstances of the case, to be appointed thereto, the authority may appoint thereto any person who has resided in India for at least seven years and who has before his appointment fulfilled all the tests, if any, which would be imposed in like case on a member of that service. Any such appointment is provisional only and must be reported to the Secretary of State together with the special reasons for making it. This section is, as it will be observed, intended to refer to special circumstances and to special cases and it enables the Government, with the special sanction and approval of the Secretary of State, for special reasons, to appoint any person, whether Indian or European, to any appointment reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service. The Council will observe that the appointment to the Board of Revenue of persons outside the Civil Service must be regarded as entirely special and it lies upon the Governor in Council to give special reasons in recommending such an appointment.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar quoted the famous Proclamation of 1858, but, of course, that proclamation does not override the statutory limits which already exist. That Proclamation merely says—I have not got its words before me, but the intention of that Proclamation is—that nobody should be deterred from entering the service of the Crown by any question of colour, creed and so on. That does not interfere with the existing restrictions which relate to the Civil Service. Any Indian can enter the Civil Service, and if so, he enters it in the ordinary way. And so what the Proclamation said has no bearing on this question. All that it says is that there should be no bar by reason of caste, creed or colour.

"The Honourable Member who moved this resolution and the Honourable Member who seconded it have, however, quoted some remarks which were made by Sir Murray Hamrick in the Council in the year 1916. On that occasion, the late Dewan Bahadur Jagdishmulla has moved a resolution in terms much the same as those of the resolution now under consideration. Sir Murray Hamrick in replying to that resolution, pointed out that at that date there was no Indian of sufficient standing on the list of Collectors who could be recommended for special appointment to the Board of Revenue, without obvious injustice to those who were senior to him in the Indian Civil Service. But he went on to say that, in the years to come when members of the Provincial Civil Service rose sufficiently high in the list of Collectors to give them a reasonable claim to appointment to the Board of Revenue, the case would be altered, and he added 'we quite see the advisability of putting an Indian into the Board of Revenue when the time arrives and we shall do so when we can do so without being unjust to the claims of the senior members of the Indian Civil Service, whether Indian or European.' That was the statement made by Sir Murray Hamrick in 1916. The Council will observe that this statement of Sir Murray

[The November 1916.] (Sir Alexander Gordon.)

Hammick went rather beyond the terms of the law, because the Madras Government can only do so for special reasons and in special circumstances. Sir Murray Hammick's statement also called another consideration of great importance, namely, that in order to justify the special selection of an outsider for appointment to the Board of Revenue, he must be not only of sufficient seniority but he must also possess the necessary qualifications to render him fit for the post. That, no doubt, was regarded as understood.

"It is to this point that I would desire to draw the particular attention of members of this Council. In the last twenty or thirty years, the functions of the Board of Revenue have greatly altered from what they were 50 or 100 years ago. The Board was then a consultative and deliberative body dealing almost exclusively with questions of land revenue, but in the last twenty or thirty years, the Board has become a group of heads of departments, which occasionally deals collectively with very large and important questions, but ordinarily works as separate units, each Member dealing with his own department of public business. One Member of the Board of Revenue is the head of the Salt and Abkari Department, another is the head of the Forest Department, a third is the head of the Survey and Settlement Department, while the fourth alone is concerned with land revenue. Thus, the Members of the Board of Revenue, under present day conditions, are just as much heads of special departments as is the Inspector General of Police or the Director of Public Instruction, or any other head of a department, and I may say that, for my own part, I have always regarded it as of the greatest importance that officers should be selected for the Board of Revenue, not merely because they have reached a certain standing in the service but also because they are fit. There is no doubt that appointments in the Board of Revenue are difficult selection appointments and ought in the public interests not to be filled merely on grounds of seniority; but it is also of importance that the man selected for the Board, for every particular branch, should be fit for the charge of the special branch into which there are to be entrusted. The old idea that as the Board dealt with a number of allied subjects each Member could be given the work of any branch has, in consequence of the changed conditions of the Board's work, long ceased to be applicable to present conditions. The Government have, for some years, endeavored to keep in view the fact that selection to the Board of Revenue amounts to selection for the headship of a particular department and that it ought to be filled up on that basis just as much as any other headship of a special department.

"Your Excellency, the position that we then arrive at is that appointment to the Board of Revenue is prima facie reserved to the members of the Indian Civil Service, but that there is power to appoint in special circumstances those who are not members; that Sir Murray Hammick stated to this Council that when Indians reached a certain seniority they would be considered for appointment to the Board of Revenue; and that in the opinion of this Government that statement must be taken as qualified by the obvious corollary that fitness is the determining factor.

"That is the position from which the Government regard the question of appointment of an Indian to the Board of Revenue. While the Government recognize that the appointment is reserved by law for the Indian Civil Service they have no desire to go back upon the undertaking which Sir Murray Hammick gave in 1910 and I am sure the Honorable Members of this Council that the Government will be glad to appoint an Indian and will recommend one as soon as a vacancy arises, for which, in their judgment, an Indian officer of sufficient standing is fit. No one, I suppose, would wish the Government to appoint an officer to a vacancy for which he is not fit, or to adopt the view that the mere fact of being an Indian is itself a sufficient qualification. That would be derogatory to the Indian Members of the Service. But on the other hand, when a vacancy occurs in the Board of Revenue for which an Indian officer of sufficient standing is fit, the Council may rely upon it that the Government will recommend him for special appointment under section 109 of the Government of India Act. I hope that the assurance which serves to me to give all that can reasonably be expected or asked for will satisfy the honorable members of the resolution. If he had worded his resolution somewhat differently, if, for instance, he had asked the Government to recommend an Indian to be appointed

(*Sir Alexander Cadogan; Mr. Ramaswami Rao;
Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.*)

[21st November 1910.]

to the Board of Revenue as soon as a suitable opportunity arose, it would have been quite possible to accept the resolution. But, as it is, the Government cannot accept the resolution, but I trust that the assurance which I have given will be satisfactory to all those who are interested in the question.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswami Rao:—“I now beg to move an amendment to the resolution as it stands in order to meet the objection suggested by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan. But, before I do so, my Lord, I should like to put back that it was neither necessary for my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar to go to the Queen's Proclamation nor for the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan to review the whole law on the subject. We are perfectly aware of the limitations of Government and the conditions under which we are appointed to the Board of Revenue might be made from the Provincial Civil Service. All that is asked for is that in our opinion a suitable opportunity has now presented itself and the object of my Hon'ble friend in giving notice of this resolution was to take an assurance that this opportunity would be availed of in the near future.

“My Lord, I am perfectly aware that fitness is the criterion for officers not only in the case of Indians but also in the case of members of the Indian Civil Service. Seniority and fitness go together. I am also aware that at a certain stage of the service there is also a process of selection. All these considerations are altogether unnecessary for the discussion of this resolution. As has been pointed out by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar the whole question was this: Sir Murray Brewster has made a statement in this Council and I was also present on the occasion that when a suitable opportunity occurred, Government would take steps and devise ways and means to give effect to the wishes of the mover of that resolution in 1910. The interpretation which the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan has now placed upon the statement of Sir Murray Brewster is somewhat unfortunate, but I was glad to hear of the assurance which was conveyed towards the end of his speech that the Government do not intend to go back upon the assurance that was then given. As I said it is altogether unnecessary to go into this matter any further than is necessary, so far as Government are concerned. I am sure the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan knows every one of the officers, and Government are not going to discover in the course of the next ten years any more fit persons who are not now in the service. I think the resolution is intended to be given effect to immediately, and if the statement is made with the object of giving an assurance to all of us that the earliest possible opportunity would be taken to give effect to the desire on our part, I think a great deal of satisfaction might be caused to all of us here. Therefore, as I said my Lord, if the statement is intended to indefinitely postpone the selection made by Sir Alexander Cadogan, the same resolution will be coming up every year or every six years and then the question of fitness and the whole law on the subject will be again reviewed and so we shall again require the assurance that as soon as the question of fitness is decided an Indian officer will be selected to the Board of Revenue. I regret, therefore, that so far as the main statement of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan is concerned we have had nothing definite. And I do not expect the Government to make a statement as plain as possible. If the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan would assure us on behalf of Government that your Excellency's Government are keen on this matter either by way of fixing the post or by making a special selection, I trust matters will be much more clear than they are now by the statement that has been made just now. With these words I now beg to propose the following amendment:—

“This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the appointment of an Indian Member to the Board of Revenue may be recommended as early as possible.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—“Your Excellency, I second this amendment.”

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CADOGAN:—“Your Excellency, I am afraid I can hardly accept this wording as it is so open to misconstruction. The words proposed are ‘shall be recommended as early as possible.’ That is not the very first opportunity that should be recommended. I do not think that it would be proper for this Legislature

[21st November 1914.] (Sir Alexander Cardew : Mr. Yashwantrao Chavan.)

Council to do what in effect is to dictate to the Government the way in which a particular vacancy is to be filled up. That is the real effect of this amendment. When you say 'as early as possible' it means that the first vacancy that occurs shall be so filled up. I have said clearly that the Government will be glad to appoint an Indian and, as soon as a suitable opportunity arises, they will do so. I think these were the words I used. I must attach to the Council that that is going as far as you can reasonably ask the Government to do. We are quite prepared to play the game in the matter. We are not engaged in a plan for putting off people who are interested in the matter. It is not correct to say, as the Hon'ble Mr. Bhambachandra Rao suggests, that this is a device to put it off for another ten or fifteen years. I do not think this amendment is a proper one to move—that the next vacancy shall be given to an Indian. That takes it out of the hands of the Government the way in which a particular vacancy is to be filled up; and I do not think that is suitable. I would suggest to the Honourable Member that the assurance I have given goes quite as far as it is necessary and that it is not proper to press it further. I cannot add anything to my assurance for I have already spoken as clearly as I can and I think an reconsideration by the Hon'ble Mr. Bhambachandra Rao will see that what I have said secures what the Honourable Members interested in the question desire.¹⁰

The Hon'ble Mr. YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN:—Your Excellency I propose another amendment that might be unacceptable to Government and that is that the words 'when a suitable opportunity occurs' be added to the resolution. In responding that amendment to your Excellency's notice, I may be permitted to make one or two observations. In my opinion that opportunity may occur much sooner than the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew thinks it would and as soon as the hon'able member of the first amendment would expect it to be. Your Excellency, it only requires a little sympathetic consideration on the part of the Government in order to find suitable persons who would fill the appointments with credit to themselves and to the country. It has been said that in selecting persons for this appointment not only suitability has to be taken into consideration but also other qualifications. At present, the members of the Indian Civil Service are promoted to the membership of the Board of Revenue. They and the members of the Provincial Civil Service undergo the same experience and have the same opportunities of acquiring administrative efficiency on which so much stress has been laid, and I am sure that if Government are willing to throw open membership of the Board of Revenue to Indians as they have done in the case of the membership of the higher body there should be no difficulty in finding people to fill these vacancies.

Your Excellency, as far as I know, this is the only section of the public service to which an Indian has not been appointed. Now, that so much effort has been made in bringing about closer relations between the Government and the people, if this resolution or the amendment is accepted, your Excellency's Government will be in a position to say that no section of the public service having that of being the head of a province is closed to Indians, and thereby they will carry out the intention of the Proclamation to which reference was made more effectively than can be the case otherwise. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew said that the Proclamation does not come in in this case and he pointed out certain sections of the Government of India Act on account of which these appointments can only be reserved to the members of the Indian Civil Service. If that is the case, it seems that these sections of the Act have practically taken away what has been granted to Indians by the Proclamation, and so it is practically true that these appointments are closed to Indians on account of their colour rather than for any other cause. I want the Government to be able to say that that is not the case and that all sections of appointments are open to Indians.

There is another reason why I wish this appointment to go to an Indian. The Board of Revenue and the Secretariat have been the recruiting ground for the selection of the European Members of the Executive Council. Now that there is one Indian Member of the Executive Council, and I believe there will soon come when there will be two, these two bodies will supply in course of time as efficient Indian Members of the Executive Council as European Members, and then there shall be no reason for the charge that the Indian Members of the Executive Council do not have the requisite training and administrative knowledge. I do not believe in the truth of the charge myself, but that charge does exist.

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OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(Mr. Yaqub Hasan Sahib, the President; Sir Alexander; 21st November 1916.
Cardiac; Rev. Mr. Patendigh; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

"I may be passing obscure but such members of the aristocratic and land-owning communities as have received a liberal education are better fitted for membership of the Executive Council than those who follow other intellectual avocations. I look to the time when the Members of the Executive Council will be recruited from the Members of the Board of Revenue and the Government and they will be so much useful on account of their administrative knowledge and experience as they may be useful on account of their intellectual equipment. I hope your Excellency will see your way to accept this amending resolution."

His Excellency the President:—"We have been a little irregular in our proceedings. We have a variety of amendments which have been submitted. I think the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew might propose a form of words which the Government might be willing to accept and I ask him to suggest them for the acceptance of Honourable Members."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"With your Excellency's permission, I am quite ready to accept in effect the words which the Hon'ble Yaqub Hasan suggests. The resolution would then run as follows:—"This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that when a suitable opportunity offers one Member's place in the Board of Revenue may be filled by the appointment of an Indian." That, I think, is the effect of the Hon'ble Yaqub Hasan's proposal, which has not been seconded. I am prepared to accept this form if that commends itself to the Honourable member of the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub HASAN SAHIB BEHARU:—"Yes, that is exactly the amendment I proposed."

His Excellency the President:—"Will anybody second it?"

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PETERBOROUGH:—"I beg to second it. I came here with the desire to vote for the Hon'ble Mr. Narsimha Ayyar's resolution, but I found some difficulty in his wording. I wrote out an amendment which I thought might meet the difficulty, but it is practically the same as that which is now suggested. I have pleasure in seconding this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"As the member of the first amendment I wish to make a few remarks. I even now feel that there should be no hesitation as difficultly in accepting the amendment which was moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Narsimha Ayyar."

His Excellency the President:—"That is not before the Council. The honourable gentleman just speak to the amendment now before the Council. The amendment of the Hon'ble Yaqub Hasan as moved out by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew is the motion now before the Council. I would ask the honourable gentleman to speak to it."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Yes. In pointing out that the first amendment may be adopted, I will be opposing the amendment now before the Council while practically supporting the first amendment. I strongly feel, your Excellency, that we ought not in the year 1916 to be in a worse position than in the year 1910. In the year 1910 an express statement was made on behalf of the Government that when there was a person who arrived at a certain stage of maturity, a recommendation will be made for the appointment of such persons to the Board of Revenue. Sir Murray Blaxland further sketched the history of this question and pointed out that the question of the appointment of an Indian to the Board of Revenue was under discussion for thirty-five years before that date. Adding six years, it is forty-one years now it has been under discussion. He pointed out also that though the Public Service Commission recommended their appointment there was a strong minority against that view and that it was not accepted either by the Government of India or the Secretary of State. If Sir Murray Blaxland was then in a position to state and urge on behalf of the Government that when the time arrived for an officer of the senior grade being appointed, a recommendation should be made, he thought there will be as difficulty in recommending such persons at the earliest opportunity. What successive changes have taken place since 1910! Since that year, we have had Indian Members in the Executive Councils; they have been tried as Secretaries to

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Mr. Ramasubrahma Rao.)

various Local Governments; they have been tried also by Members of the Privy Council. If we have been making such rapid progress during all these years, if we have been able to satisfy that they are not wanting in capacity, merit, or intelligence in the discharge of any duties entrusted to them, there need be no hesitation whatever in coming to the conclusion that one Indian may be appointed to the Board of Revenue as early as possible. I do not think that your Excellency's Government will have to think of the possibility of getting men from another place. There are people in the Provincial Service either as deputy collectors, or as Collectors; and I fail to understand even from the point of view of fitness whether it is not possible to make a proper selection. Therefore, I would urge against allowing the resolution to be worded in that vague and indefinite manner—when a suitable opportunity occurs? I would ask your Excellency's Government to adopt the first amendment which states that as early as possible the recommendation may be given effect to. That is not a new recommendation made. After all, it is a recommendation which has been before the Government for the last forty years. Your Excellency is aware of the incapacity of Indians to fill high places and I do not see why there should be any hesitation to accept the first amendment. The present amendment is too vague. It does not call upon the Government to take advantage of the earliest opportunity in filling up the vacancy. There has already been very long delay; and there should be no further delay.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Y. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—“I beg to oppose the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan's amendment. Who is to decide what is a suitable opportunity? If it is to be the Government, it might take another ten or fifteen years and the resolution might as well be dropped. I am in favour of the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramasubrahma Rao—” at the earliest possible opportunity.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMASUBRAHMA RAO:—“As the proposer of the first amendment I should like to say a few words. As I wish to say a few words on this amendment I forgo my privilege of saying something on the first amendment, and I shall state all that I wish to say in regard to my Honourable friend Yaqub Hasan's amendment. The position is simply this: when in this resolution Government say 'when a suitable opportunity occurs,' they are merely laying down what after all is a truism. I do not think Government can appoint when there is no suitable opportunity or when there is no vacancy, or when circumstances are such that they cannot make an appointment. Therefore, to ask the Council own motion like this to give our assent to a proposition which after all means, as I pointed out, a statement of the limitations of Government I think we are not advancing any further than we are. When I saw this on the agenda paper I had a misgiving that we are not going to advance any further than we did, and this debate, judging from the course that it has taken, has fully confirmed me in my misgivings. The first time when it was suggested that an Indian may be appointed was in 1876; then in 1896 the Public Services Commission sent its report and it was stated that this was one of the appointments that might be fitted for the Provincial Service. This was 20 years ago. Then, in 1910 there was a specific motion when it was stated that the Government would take an opportunity of doing the needful when a suitable opportunity occurs. Now, if we are to repeat these words again, 'suitable opportunity,' as to when the suitable opportunity would occur—would it be in our possession or in the near future—we do not know. There is absolutely nothing which we can say by. I have absolutely no intention of embarrassing the Government in regard to the appointment of their officers. But at the same time to ask us to give our assent to an amendment of this nature after all means nothing. I want press my previous amendment which is also equally elastic, and which might be availed of for the same purpose as that 'when a suitable opportunity occurs.' I really do not see what objection the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew could have to accept my amendment. My amendment would place the matter a little further than the amendment of my honourable friend Mr. Yaqub Hasan. Therefore, while I have no intention to press Government very much in this matter, I am certainly unable to accept the statement of my friend which means nothing. When we say 'as early as possible' we know where we are; we counsel the Government to doing something. I am wholly unable to consent to the amendment which has been moved by my Honourable friend I

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Narayana Ayyar;
the President; Mr. Subbaraya Reddy;
Mr. Yagya Hanu Sanku Sahib.)

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would press my amendment. Of course, we are not going to be worse than we are even if this amendment were lost, but your Excellency's Government will understand our feelings in this matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—"May I ask a question of order? How is it that your Excellency said that the first amendment was not before the Council?"

If the Excellency the Proprietor:—"I understand it to be the sense of the Council which has received some support from non-official members. And the Government are willing to accept it. I propose to put it in that form. If it is not accepted we can resume the debate."

The Hon'ble Datta Bahadur A. SUBBARAYAN REDDY:—"Before your Excellency puts it to the vote may I suggest another amendment? (laughter). I would substitute the words 'early opportunity' for 'a suitable opportunity'. My reason is this, your Excellency there can be no doubt as to the object of the Honourable member of the amendment, Mr. Ramachandra Rao. The recommendation he makes is by no means speculative. His recommendation does not refer to a state of things that might come into existence later. In moving the amendment he refers to a state of things that has already come into existence. He finds before us in service men actually available fit and competent, and he wants his amendment to apply to such men. Therefore, I submit my amendment 'at an early opportunity' instead of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao's amendment 'as early as possible'."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Subbaraya Reddy has really expressed my sense. What I was going to say was that we are all agreed that an Indian may be put in provided he is fit. But the word 'suitable' introduces a element either of theology or of doubt. We do not want any unsuitable persons to be put in. No one asks in this Council that an unsuitable person should be appointed. In one sense, therefore, the amendment moved by my Honourable friend is really tautologous or unnecessary. In another sense the term 'suitable' introduces doubt. What may look suitable to one person may be unsuitable to another, and then there may be various shades of suitability, and therefore, it is much better to steer clear of that expression. The grievance has been felt by the people, that, for forty years discussion has been going on about an Indian taking his seat on the Board of Revenue, but no Indian has been there. In 1910 when the matter was threshed out, they said that the conditions were not suitable. Now it is the largely prevailing opinion in this Presidency that conditions have changed, and have rendered it possible for such an appointment being made. If your Excellency's Government could agree with such an opinion and put in an Indian at an early date, the demand of the public would be adequately met. Therefore, the form in which the Hon'ble Mr. Subbaraya Reddy put it is the form in which all people agree to it. To say merely, 'whenever a suitable opportunity occurs,' is not to add anything. By suggesting 'early date' it suggests the readiness on the part of the Government to enhance an early opportunity to reduce the sense of wrong that exists."

The Hon'ble Mr. Yagya Hanu Sanku Sahib:—"As the proposer of the amendment may I have an opportunity of saying a few words?"

If the Excellency the Proprietor:—"No. I do not think the mover of every amendment has the right. The Honourable gentleman has been very helpful in enabling us to conceive a conclusion. There is one remark I may make before I put it. The Government can only accept this resolution, and they can only go as far as to accept this resolution for two reasons. First of all, the limitation upon their action and power which have been clearly stated by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew. There is a second reason. We cannot, as Honourable gentlemen do, without responsibility enter into the realm of prophecy. We none of us know the circumstances which will exist, when the next or early opportunity of making an appointment to the Board of Revenue arises. Therefore to be honest men and to be able to set up to our pledges, those pledges must be safeguarded in this way. That is one other reason why we are obliged to be careful as to the words which we are ready to accept. It is quite within the province of the Council to take another view. But

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That is the limitation within which Government must rest. I would urge upon the Council to accept these words. They go as far as any Government are able to go under any circumstances in a matter of this kind. The wording of the resolution will be as follows:—“This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that when a suitable opportunity offers, one Member's place in the Board of Revenue be filled by the appointment of an Indian.” There is no ambiguity about this resolution and I put it in that form.”

The resolution was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION RE THE POST OF REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES TO CONTINUE TO BE HELD BY AN INDIAN.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“The resolution I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

“H. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies should continue to be an Indian for a considerable time.”

“In this resolution, as in the previous one, I am again unable to state what the attitude of the Government is. There is no answer to an interpellation by my Honourable friend, Mr. Indira Bhat, question No. 200, which runs as follows:—“There is no present vacancy and the Government are not prepared to make any announcement in advance as to future appointments. They do not consider this office as reserved either for European or Indian officers.”

“Now I have the advantage of the answer to question No. 200 and I shall very briefly state why I have moved this resolution. The impression has been gaining ground that the present Co-operative Registrar is to be shifted according to the caprice of the service, and speculation has been rife as to what will follow. The Council is well aware that among the recommendations made by the Imperial Committee on Co-operation there is one as to the personnel of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. In paragraph 193 of their report they say: “In most provinces the appointment is included as a Collector's post in the cadre of the Civil Service and this arrangement affords in our opinion the best means of obtaining an officer of the requisite status without too narrowly restricting the circle from which he is drawn.” They also refer to the vital and far-reaching interests controlled by the Registrar, and therefore they say that picked officers of experience and ability are wanted for this purpose. They suggest that certain limitations on salary and allowance should be removed.

“Now it is universally believed—and it is for the Government to confirm or repudiate it—that the recommendation is going forth or has gone forth that only gentlemen of the Indian Civil Service should be appointed Registrars of Co-operative Societies. Till now we have not had any such limitations imposed upon the selection, and therefore if incidentally the effect of such recommendation would be the prevention of an Indian taking up the place, the necessity for this resolution would be patent.

“Therefore, I have firstly to examine the question whether it is necessary that only persons belonging to the Indian Civil Service should be selected for this appointment, because that is the crux of this discussion arising at all. We have had three very successful Indian Registrars—two of them were of the Civil Service—at the head of the movement, and in point of fact we have had no others in this Presidency. The movement which began with very poor prospects some ten years ago now finds itself very widely spread and fairly strong. It has not yet attained the strength and far-reaching character that it should attain, or that it has attained in other civilized countries; but still so far as we have gone, the progress that we have made is not anything to regret. The management by the Registrars of this movement has been reported by this very same Committee to have been extremely successful. They refer to “the picked men of ability and experience,” and the phrase which they employ very appropriately applies to the officers who have held the appointment all these

(Mr. Barnet's Answer.)

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peace. It appears, therefore, to the public which has not got the advantage of knowing what the views of the Government are that persons even outside the Civil Service have done justice or might be expected to do justice to the work of Co-operative Registrar.

"In these circumstances the hardship to the people in suggesting that only Members of the Indian Civil Service should be appointed for the place may be pointed out. In the first place, very probably it may be seen from the experience in various Provinces that an Indian is generally the best person considering the nature of the work which the Registrar has to do at present. The duties of the Registrar have been mentioned in paragraph 192 of the report that I have just now mentioned. They are so varied, and they require so much touch with the people, and such knowledge of the various circumstances, so much intimacy with the daily life of the people, that it is not necessary for me to labour the position further. It is quite sufficient for me to state that the Registrar must be one who moves very closely with the people. It is within the experience of many Honourable Members that accidents have occurred which have shown the importance of the Co-operative Registrar being an Indian. I am aware, being an ardent co-operator myself, in my own district, of more than two or three instances when the personal knowledge and contact of the Registrar with those who led to work the movement was absolutely essential for the initiation of the movement by the Registrar and for its development. There were dangers of one sort or another and it was the personality of the Registrar that settled many a difficulty. I am quite sure that it will be within the experience of many Honourable Members that the Registrar's personality and his intimate touch with the people are matters of the utmost importance in the development of the Co-operative movement, and therefore I shall not take up more time for pointing out the necessity for an Indian being retained as the Registrar. Till now, the Registrars have been Indians and I am not asking for anything new; because we have always had an Indian as Registrar.

"But if the recommendation should be given effect to, that only a Member of the Indian Civil Service should be put in, as the Registrar, two difficulties might arise. In the first place it might not be always possible to find a Bamesan. I see from the answer in reply to question No. 200 that the Government do not reserve this appointment for Indians or Europeans. I do not ask that these posts should be reserved to Indians for all time. It is not in the interest of the Indian officers. There are two aspects of the case, one from the standpoint of the officers and the other from the standpoint of the movement. So far as the officers are concerned, they might not consider it a special privilege to be made a Co-operative Registrar; they would much rather prefer the general line—at least some of them may prefer it. But what I am concerned in pointing out is that in the interest of the movement it is better to keep an Indian at the head of this department for some time. If the Government have any intention of changing the personnel and if they wish to enforce at the same time the recommendation of the Co-operative Committee there will be one other difficulty. The number of Indians in the Indian Civil Service is very small. If you are told that one of them might be put to the Co-operative department while other Indians are available there would be this disadvantage, that his place will not be available for Indians, because the number of Indians in the Indian Civil Service that may be available for the general line is limited. As present I am mainly concerned with the position that I previously mentioned. If we are to restrict ourselves to one category from whom the selection has to be made, the best selection may not be available. The answer to question No. 204 shows that Government are very kind towards the movement, and do not wish to commit themselves to any one race, either Indians or Europeans. I quite agree that fitness is the sole criterion in these matters. Taking that as the sole criterion, I believe Government would equally take care not to commit themselves to any one class, either members of the Indian Civil Service or other public services outside the ranks of the Indian Civil Service, in finding a person for the Registrar's post. In these circumstances, I would impress upon the Council the necessity that there should be no restriction, as recommended in paragraph 193 of the report, on the selection of the Registrar.

"Appointments to High post should be entirely based on the question of fitness. My proposition stands recommended on the ground of fitness alone. It is because, so far as the movement has gone, taking the present circumstances, Indians are the

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first persons to be put in there—I say that there may be exceptional circumstances under which non-Indians may have to be put in later on—that I have asked that an Indian should be appointed. I do not want the Government to pledge themselves to appoint Indians for all time; but for the present it is necessary that an Indian should be put in. The position seems to be fairly clear. I only ask for the continuance of the present state of affairs; and without following the point any further, I would place this resolution for acceptance by the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"My Lord, I second the resolution which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. As he has said in his last words, I would confine myself to the common which requires that Indians should continue. I have been connected with the movement in Madras, and the formation of these banks and the propagation of them and placing them on a proper basis. No doubt this was done by other co-operative Registrars as well but very well by the present incumbent. There have been differences of opinion which have of late been published and in which the best co-operators may to the last differ. The conditions of the Province have been very well followed by the officers who have been in charge now. I should say that when one of the Assistant Registrars was transferred to a State service, we felt that it was almost a great loss to the movement because he was one of those that actually went into the rural areas, talked to the people, educated them properly and saw that they conducted these societies as well as possible. He took almost a personal interest, and so have the Registrar and other officers who have been working in the department. It might well be said that other officers appointed though not Indians may continue to take the same interest and may be able to do the same as well as it is done now, and probably may do better in holding strict control and all that. But I should say that the movement has been very carefully and closely nurtured by Indian officers ever since it was started in this Province, and there is no doubt that if it had not been handled so carefully and sympathetically as it has been done, the movement could not have been as successful as it has been. There is one point that I should suggest in the present conditions. It may be within the knowledge of the Government that the Registrars have been taking stock of the situation and have been more or less trying to consolidate the present position, so that the future expansion may be as beneficial to the movement as possible. A proper understanding of the situation in respect of the matter of the starting of new societies on the lines now recommended will take some time. I know some Assistant Registrars have tried to introduce all these rules all at once, and the people have not been able to follow the details of the rules, and the Assistant Registrars have been committing one mistake after another. We see from several proceedings that they themselves have not got into the proper groove in applying the new rules and principles. Under the circumstances, it is only proper that persons who have been educated by the previous incumbents or educated properly to understand the present needs and follow the movement sympathetically and with interest so as to make it as beneficial as possible to the Province should not be disturbed. Under these circumstances I do not think we can limit the period. It must be a fairly long period for which an Indian member may have to be allowed to be in charge of this office in the best interests of the Province. I recommend that this resolution may be accepted."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GORDON:—"Your Excellency, the present position in this matter has been regarded to be this: that the appointment is not reserved either for an Indian or for a non-Indian. It is not reserved in our view. It is always regarded as not reserved for the Indian Civil Service. The real apprehension in the mind of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar seems to be that there was a prospect of the appointment being in future reserved for an officer of the Indian Civil Service. So far as I am aware, there is no such proposal before the Government. The position in this matter is merely that we want to maintain the *status quo* which is, I believe, what the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar himself said. We propose to keep a free hand in this matter. At present it is open to the Government to appoint a civilian or to appoint an Indian. We would like to keep it in this position and therefore we cannot tie our hands by accepting this resolution."

"As regards the merits of Indians, in this point of view there can be no doubt. Admissible work has been done by each holder of the office. My honourable friend

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(*Sir Alexander Curdie; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar;*
Mr. Venkatesan Raju.)

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"Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar served with great distinction here and founded and started the movement. He was followed by Mr. Ramaswami Rao who also saw great progress and the present enthusiasm, hard-working and learned Registrar has done extremely well. I would not say anything which can in any way depreciate any one of these officers, but we do want to retain the power to select whatever selection seems best at the time to Government. There is no vacancy at present, and there is no doubt that the appointment wants a good man, the best man to be had, for the work and the appointment is getting a bigger one. It is getting bigger every year. There are 1,800 societies and the movement is getting bigger. Government must therefore retain their freedom in the matter.

"The answer to question No. 250 told the Honorable member, who put the question, the position. I am afraid I cannot go beyond it. The appointment is not reserved for any class; as at present advised there is no proposal to reserve it for any one class. The proposal of the resolution is that it should be for some time reserved. I do not think Government can be asked to fetter themselves in the exercise of their discretion in that matter. I think the Honorable Member who moved the resolution will probably be satisfied that it is not proposed to reserve the appointment for the Indian Civil Service or for any class. It is proposed to retain the same freedom of choice that we now possess and try to obtain the best man available at the time when the vacancy occurs. I hope that that will satisfy the Honorable Member, and that he will withdraw his resolution as I cannot accept it in its present form."

"The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—Your Excellency, I am glad to hear from the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Curdie that there is no basis at all for the apprehension which, I found, has been entertained widely that the vacancy is about to arise and that Government are counselling themselves in a course which would imperil the present progress made by the co-operative movement. I take it that the Government have not adopted the idea that only members of a particular service should be sent to the Registrarship. Therefore, the basis on which I brought the resolution has fallen to the ground. I do not think any purpose will now be served by asking that this appointment should be reserved for any one class or another. So, with your Excellency's leave, I beg to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval.

The Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 3 p.m.

RESOLUTION AS INCREASE IN THE ELECTIVE STRENGTH
OF LOCAL BODIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATESAN RAJU :—The proposition which I have the honour to move runs thus :—

"III. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the elective strength in all local bodies shall be three-fourths of the whole number of the members thereof."

"Perhaps I might state that, so far as district boards are concerned, Act V of 1884, section 13, regulates the number of elected members and so also section 18 of the District Municipalities Act of 1884 provides that in any municipality the number of the persons appointed by election shall be three-fourths of the whole number. My Lord, in spite of the section what is the matter? It is to be feared that we have not got the three-fourths elected members, not even one-half. I may invite your Lordship's attention just for a moment to some figures so as to convince you that we have not made much progress. In the municipalities we find that in the year 1911-12 the nominated councillors numbered 373 as against 411 elected members, next year it was 387 as against 480, in 1913-14 it was 392 as against 492, in 1914-15 it was 400 as against 515. That was with reference to municipalities. With reference to local boards it was 232 as against 359, in the next year it was 290 against 356, in the next year it was 294 against 356 and in 1914-15 it was 383 as

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against 765. The numbers which I have given will show that the proportion is much less than three-fourths. We should have been satisfied with that action, but there is a clause in that section, a negative provision, which says that the number of persons appointed by election shall be three-fourths of the whole number 'unless the Governor in Council otherwise directs.' This is a negative proviso, not a disqualifying proviso 'unless the Governor in Council otherwise directs.' Unhappily, my Lord, those provisions are not satisfactorily worked because, instead of having three-fourths, we have had less than half. That is not a desirable state of things. My Lord, in all these matters the people should have some share in the matter of self-government. Even in the matter of local self-government, if the people are not given full scope, I am afraid there will not be much scope at all for political education, for which local self-government is intended.

"Even in 1885 Mr. Webster said that what was promised in 1866 was not much, but he wanted to go further and to give substantial progress in order to secure co-operation with the people. In 1886 when the Bill itself provided that three-fourths should be elected we find in 1916 not three-fourths but a very much smaller number elected. There is another provision which refers to the taluk board. That is section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act: 'In any taluk where the members of the taluk board are partly appointed by election, the number of persons so appointed shall, unless the Governor in Council otherwise directs, be two-thirds of the whole number of the members of such taluk boards.' In my resolution I suggested that it should be increased to three-fourths for this reason; here all the elected members of the district boards are elected by the taluk boards and unless we have got an elective element in the taluk boards there is no use of expecting any good representation in the district boards, because the taluk boards elect the members to the district boards. Therefore, as the taluk board itself we should have, so we ought to have in the district boards, three-fourths of the number as elected members, so that if the taluk boards elect in their own members to the district boards, we will have a real popular representation and a popular element. Even His Excellency the Viceroy suggested that, in all these matters, we must only look for the representation of the minority and for official experience. The provision that I suggest that three-fourths should be elected and that the remaining one-fourth may be otherwise appointed, I think, would suffice both to represent the minorities that are not capable of obtaining seats through election as also the official experience by having in the board either divisional officers or doctors or engineers. Therefore, my Lord, this is a very modest proposition. After 50 years from 1866—we are now in the year 1916—after 50 years, this reform which was accepted practically in the year 1884 may be accepted now and, therefore, I appeal that your Excellency in Council would accept this resolution because it would be the first step in the political education of the people of this country."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—“Your Excellency, I beg to second this proposition. The proposition asks for two matters: first, that the maximum that has already been provided for in the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act may be carried into effect in the case of the district boards. It is very desirable to have the maximum number of elected members allowed by the statute and this resolution wants that the maximum number should be carried into effect. The second matter relates to the raising of the elective strength to three-fourths in the case of the taluk boards. This involves legislation as the Act provides only for a maximum of two-thirds of the elective element in the case of the taluk boards. Your Excellency, I may say that one possible objection that might be raised against this resolution will be that this resolution asks for the maximum number to be elected, irrespective of local conditions and circumstances. But anyhow, if three-fourths of the number can be nominated, surely three-fourths of the same number can be elected also. It is a right step, and it is very desirable that a distinct step forward should be taken in the cause of local self-government. The principle is conceded on all hands that the elective element should largely preponderate in the case of these local bodies. With these remarks, I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution.”

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—“Your Excellency, the resolution which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatesh Raju seems to require that

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the maximum number provided in the Local Boards Act and the District Municipalities Act should be made a rigid rule, applicable to every municipality and every local board. Under these two Acts, the proportion is left to be determined at the discretion of His Excellency the Governor in Council. In the case of district boards and municipalities, the maximum elective strength is declared to be three-fourths, unless the Governor in Council otherwise directs. In the case of taluk boards, the maximum number of elective seats is to be two-thirds of the whole number unless the Governor in Council otherwise directs. The acceptance of this resolution will involve the abolition of this discretion which is now left to the Governor in Council and will require that the maximum number of seats should be allotted for election in every local body, irrespective of the conditions of the locality.

"In the first place, I may observe that if the honourable member of this proposition desires his proposition to be given effect to now, it cannot be done without some amendment of the existing Acts. For the Governor in Council to deprive himself of all discretion whatever which the Acts expressly vest in him would be a contravention of the spirit of these two enactments. Apart from that aspect of the case, it seems undesirable that there should be such an fantastic rule providing for the appointment of three-fourths by election in every local body. The honourable member has dwelt upon the necessity of making some definite progress in local self-government and has referred to the fact that there has not been any considerable increase in the proportion of elected and nominated members as a whole in these various bodies. I am free to confess that I entirely sympathize with this desire that there should be a larger proportion of seats allotted for election; but this should take place gradually and it will do no good to lay down any hard and fast rule that in every local body there should be the maximum of three-fourths. With regard to his complaint that the proportion of elected members to nominated members has not undergone any real change, I would observe that these figures are apt to mislead.

"My honourable friend has taken the total figures for nominated seats and elective seats as they appear in these reports. But these totals are likely to mislead unless we remember the fact that there has been a considerable addition to the number of municipalities in recent years and that in the case of new municipalities it is not possible to grant the privilege of election in the same way in which you can grant it to local bodies which have been already established. During the last four or five years there has been an addition of at least seven or eight municipalities in this Presidency; and in the case of all these municipalities the number of nominated seats is necessarily larger than the number of elective seats and the totals arrived at by the addition of the strength of the elective and the nominated elements in these municipalities are likely to obscure the progress really achieved in the direction of increasing the strength of the elective element in these bodies.

"Now taking the municipalities, in fourteen municipalities the percentage of elected members to the sanctioned strength is three-fourths, the very proportion which the Honourable Member desires to see. In 16 municipalities the proportion is between half and three-fourths—more than one-half; and in 17 municipalities the proportion is below one-half. These figures which I have given to the Council will show that there is no desire on the part of the Government to keep down the elective element in these municipalities. Whenever any municipal council moves in the matter we invariably consider the propriety of granting the request for an increase in the elective strength. As a matter of fact, we have in several cases increased the elective strength on account of the representations made by these local bodies. Similarly, in the case of district boards when the elective system was introduced some years ago the proportion of elected members in taluk boards was one-third; it was then raised to one-half in 1911. We have, therefore, been endeavouring to raise the strength of the elective element in these local bodies upon representations made by these local bodies and upon a consideration of the circumstances applicable to the particular locality which is within the jurisdiction of the local board concerned. That there should be a substantial elective majority on local bodies is an ideal to which most people would subscribe; and I for one am quite prepared to subscribe to it, so far as circumstances may allow in particular cases. But it does not seem to me to be necessary that we should go further and say that, irrespective of all local conditions,

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not merely should there be a substantial elective majority, but that that majority should be three-fourths of the maximum strength of the local body. We require a certain proportion of the vote available in the local body for the protection of minorities and for the purpose of securing the presence of persons who, it is highly desirable, should be members of these local bodies. If you take this requirement into consideration, the necessity for the representation of minorities, the necessity for utilising expert official experience and the necessity for securing persons whose presence would be most advantageous to the local bodies, you will find that the actual proportion of elected members is not unduly low or inadequate, having regard to all these circumstances.

"I need hardly point out to Honourable Members that there are several arduous men of status, experience and weight whom we would all admit to be most desirable members of the local bodies, but who, will would not submit themselves to the trouble of election and seem if they were prepared to undergo the trouble of election might not be able to secure admission for certain other reasons beyond their control. For instance, taking the case of election to district boards, you cannot be elected as a member of the district board, unless you are a member of the taluk board. There may be persons who would be willing to serve as members of the district boards, but who are not able to find the time to serve in the taluk board as well. In these cases, the only way of getting at such persons would be to nominate them directly to the district board, without requiring them to first serve in the taluk board and then to get themselves elected by the taluk board as members of the district board. It may perhaps be said that, however desirable the presence of persons may be or however high their qualifications may be, they ought to submit themselves to the process of election if they want to serve in the local body. It might perhaps be very good as an ideal but we must face facts and Honourable Members must be aware of the difficulties exhibited by many respectable gentlemen to submit themselves to the process of election. I do not wish to mention any names, but I am sure I could name at least half a dozen in this Council who hold nominated seats in various local bodies, gentlemen whose position in these local bodies has been of the greatest possible advantage to the respective bodies on which they serve but who, nevertheless, would have been very unwilling to undergo election. It is desirable to secure as many of the best elements in the community as you can on these bodies, and you will fail to achieve that object if you compel them all to go through the process of election.

"The necessity for securing these very desirable elements in the composition of local bodies and the necessity for the protection of minorities are the main reasons why Government are obliged to reserve a certain proportion of seats for nomination. What that proportion ought to be precisely in any particular case, whether it should be one-fourth or one-third or more,—that is a matter upon which it is not possible to lay down any rigid rule, but it must be necessarily left to the discretion of the Government. The result of accepting this proposition will be that that discretion—I would say a very necessary discretion—which is vested in the hands of the Government by the two enactments would be taken away from them with results by no means to the advantage of these local bodies. I may assure the Honourable Member that whenever there is any representation made by any local body, whether it be a local board or a municipal council, for an increase in the elective strength, it is always considered and viewed with sympathy. We do our best, subject to safeguarding the interests which I have mentioned, to advance, as far as possible, in the direction of providing a substantially elective majority in these local bodies. I do not think it is possible to accept this resolution."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"Has the Honourable gentleman any remarks to make?"

THE HON'BLE MR. R. VENKATASWAMI RAJU:—"My Lord, I would not have moved this resolution but for the fact that we are not moving fast enough. I find that in the Local Self Government Policy of 1915 the Madras Government were proposed to raise the elective element only to one-half, when the Act itself provided two-thirds and three-fourths; the Madras Government recommended to the Government of India, that the elective element should be only two-thirds and one-half. That is what is stated on page 25 of the Local Self Government resolution. Now to avoid going backward

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But try to go forward, I have placed this resolution to secure as many seats as possible. Some of my friends are not satisfied with this three-fourths, and want to get the full strength as elective. As the Hon'ble Sir Somaswami Ayyar has assured us that, as far as it lies in his power, he would meet the wishes of the Council whenever they think it necessary to apply to Government for an increase in the number of elective seats, I do not press this resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE LEGISLATION FOR THE CONTROL AND ADMINISTRATION OF CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswami Rao:—“This resolution deals with the question of public charities and it is in these terms:—

“IV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that for the more efficient control and administration of public charities in this Presidency early steps may be taken to undertake the necessary legislation and that as supplemental to the orders already issued by the Government in G.O. No. 1535, dated 6th July 1914, a mixed committee of officials and non-officials may be appointed to consider and report on what lines such legislation should proceed.”

* Your Excellency, perhaps it would be within the recollection of Honourable Members that some time in 1914, I brought forward a motion in this Council that there should be an enquiry as regards the working of Regulation VII of 1917 under which public charities in this Presidency are placed under the control of the Board of Revenue. At that time, it was clear to our minds that this control which was vested in the Board of Revenue over public charities has never been exercised and that in consequence of this neglect numerous charities, madams, and chattrams and other institutions of a similar nature have either been misused or their endowments turned to other uses. This duty of superintendence having thus been neglected a motion was brought forward in this Council by me that an enquiry should be undertaken. Your Excellency's Government were pleased to accept the resolution; and the whole subject was accordingly referred to the Board of Revenue for investigation. The report of the Board of Revenue and the final orders of the Government are contained in the order to which reference has been made in this resolution.

“It is perhaps necessary that I should draw the attention of Honourable Members to the terms of that order. In the memorandum sent up to Government by the Board, the Board say in paragraph 5:—“In fact, it may be said that the policy which has been hitherto adopted is one of non-interference, and the reasons why the more active supervision prescribed by the Regulation has not been enforced may be thus stated. There are over 2,000 charitable endowments in this Presidency which are maintained entirely by the public and it would be a difficult task especially in districts like Tanjore where such institutions are numerous, to make periodical enquiries into the manner in which they are managed. Even if such a course were adopted such irritation would be caused to private parties and individuals, which would be resented. And, lastly, the enquiries could not be followed up by effective action owing to the limitations imposed on the powers of the Board by the Regulation and by the manner in which its provisions have been construed in decisions of the High Court and opinions of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General. In a previous paragraph they say ‘the Board believes that Collectors do not generally enquire into the management of these institutions unless they have reason to believe as complaint made or otherwise, that the institutions are being mismanaged’. In a subsequent communication the Board have admirably summarized the difficulties and the defects felt under the existing regulations. They say in paragraph 2 of a subsequent memorandum dated 7th February 1916:—“The Board have already reported to Government that owing to certain defects in the existing law the policy followed in regard to these endowments has been generally one of non-interference. At present there is no complete list of public charitable endowments and there is no provision for regulating new ones.” I would particularly draw the attention of

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Honorable Members to that statement, namely, that there is no provision under the existing Regulation for the registration of new charities. Then they say 'periodical investigations to see if endowments are properly managed are not made. All that is done is that Collectors and their "local agents" make enquiries when there are specific complaints. Where mismanagement is established the Board discusses the trustee (after giving him an opportunity to show cause against dismissal) and transfers management of the endowment to a local board with the sanction of Government whenever such transfer can legally be made. It is, however, not always easy to decide whether an endowment is a public one to which the Regulation applies. Besides, even after the Board discusses a trustee, further action has very often to be abandoned on account of the difficulty in getting possession of the endowment. Local boards to whom the management of endowments is transferred are obliged to file suits to recover possession and if the properties are valuable litigation is costly and prolonged and local boards are naturally unwilling to undertake it. The provisions of the Regulation are also vague as to the exact powers of the Board of Revenue and the local boards.' Then they go on to say in paragraph 3:—'In view of the existing legal difficulties the Board considers that it is not possible to exercise really effective control over endowments without resorting to fresh legislation and Collectors are almost unanimously of the same opinion.'

In this statement of the case the Board have condemned the existing Regulation and the inadequate powers which have been conferred on them, and I believe there could be no stronger condemnation of the present state of things. Then they go on to suggest some remedies which are of a palliative nature. Finally, my Lord, they close their memorandum by saying:—'If Government are prepared to undertake fresh legislation the Board considers that the first on which it should proceed should be investigation by a mixed committee of officials and non-officials.' Therefore, Honorable Members will see that the Board of Revenue have said that their powers are very vague and very indefinite, that it is impossible to exercise effective control and that it is impossible to recover these properties, that there is no system of audit and practically that the Regulation has been a dead-letter and nothing has been done, and in unambiguous terms they say that legislation should be undertaken and they further say that if legislation is to be undertaken, it should be preceded by an investigation by a mixed committee of officials and non-officials. That is exactly the recommendation which is contained in this resolution. It is that your Excellency's Government should appoint a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to determine the lines upon which such legislation should proceed, as stated in paragraph 6 of this memorandum.

Now, in dealing with this memorandum, Government admit all that is necessary for supporting this recommendation. In paragraph 2 it will be seen by Honorable Members, Government come to this conclusion:—'The Board reports that the policy hitherto followed in regard to charitable endowments has been generally one of non-interference; when specific complaints of mismanagement have been brought to the notice of Collectors, enquiry has been made and action taken, but otherwise the management of the endowments has been left in the hands of the trustees entrusted with it and no periodical investigation of the administration of this class of endowments has been made. The Board expresses the opinion that the Regulation is so defective and the powers given by it so inadequate as to render effective control impossible, but admits that if fresh legislation is not to be undertaken, some improvement may be effected by the following measures, viz.:—

(1) The preparation and maintenance of a complete list of public endowments in each district;

(2) The appointment of Divisional Officers and Tahsildars as local agents to enquire into the management of endowments.' So far as the inadequacy of the existing legal powers of the Board of Revenue are concerned, Government seem to be at one with the Board that the existing Regulation is so defective and the powers given by it are so inadequate as to render effective control impossible. After making this statement and expressing their agreement with the Board, Government proceed to say:—'The Government consider that, before the question of legislation is considered, an attempt should be made to utilize the provisions of the existing law.' It is against that portion of this Government Order that I wish to protest. My Lord, the

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whole position is this : If the Regulation is so defective and if the powers conferred upon the Board are inadequate and do not give the Board any real power of exercising any effective control—in fact they say that it is impossible to exercise any effective control—it seems to me that it is somewhat surprising that the Government should try for some time more on an experiment which is so defective and so impossible in practice. Therefore, it is the object of this resolution to impose upon the Government that it is absolutely necessary to take the course suggested in paragraph 6 of the memorandum, that we should undertake legislation, that the Government should appoint a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to make a preliminary report on the lines upon which such legislation should be made. I moved this resolution in 1914.

"It is perhaps also necessary for me to state that I had a great opportunity in going all over the Presidency in connection with the Pilgrim Committee. The question that came up before us was the question of accommodation for pilgrims. Honourable Members are aware that by the custom and practice of this country, it has been usual for people to build chattrams, masts and all kinds of charitable institutions, and to endow them. What we found all round was that all these public charities have been misappropriated and their endowments have been turned to private uses. Whatever district we went to, we had complaint was that these public charities have been utterly neglected and that people have been put to a great deal of inconvenience in this matter. The Pilgrim Committee had, therefore, to consider this question and I would now venture to read to the Honourable Members the conclusions of that Committee. I had the honour of being a member of that Committee and apart from the general recommendations of the Committee I appended a small note at the end to which also I shall venture to draw the attention of the Council. The Committee say on page 8 of their report:—

"Each place are frequently, though not always, regularly endowed and we think it is not desirous beyond the bounds of our subject, if we enquire what we find to be the very general belief that charitable trusts should be brought under more effective control. We are aware that this is a much discussed subject, that the line between charitable and religious endowments is fairly drawn, and that Government have hitherto been reluctant to withdraw from the pre-occupied policy of non-interference with the direct management of anything approaching a religious institution. At the same time, we remember that it has always been regarded as one of the duties of the State to see that charitable endowments, especially for the accommodation of travellers, are not diverted from their original object: Regulation VII of 1917 is still in force and the control of charities is under its definite part of the duties of the Board of Revenue and its local agents. The Regulation is however long out of date and the power of interference given by it is vague and inadequate. It is not, we think, strictly within our province to submit definite suggestions as to how the management of charities should be more adequately supervised, even if we do not consent to do so, but we have paid much attention during our tour to these institutions and have endeavoured to sound public opinion on the question. It appears to us that they are generally well managed during the founder's life-time, and for one or two generations after, but we find that there is a very strong and widespread feeling that many of them after some time tend to be neglected and to fall into decay and that some form of public control would be very generally welcomed. As a preliminary step we think they should be compulsorily registered and that their lands should be subject to public audit.

"At present in most districts there is, we find, no record of a title of these institutions. Statistical return I, of the Teluk Mandalai is presumably meant to give such information. We have perused this return in several places and find that it is generally ignored and most inadequately filled up. In some cases it is positively restricted to a record of non-voluntary hospitals; in some we found a complete list of the chattrams, chattrams and endowments in every the principal towns. We think it is most desirable that the district officials should steadily converse themselves with the actual details of management, and we think that municipalities or local boards should generally be entrusted with the task. These duties, however, seem to be a real need for an account reveal of the number and nature of the various charities with some information as to the extent of the endowment and the object of the trust. That should, we think, be the first step. Exactly how far it would be advisable or possible to interfere in the matter of appointment of trustees is no doubt a very difficult question. Materials should, however, be made available by means of compulsory audit and publication of accounts for those responsible to know when an institution is being neglected and at what stage it should be taken over for public management. We think it possible that an official war-warrant corresponding to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies might be appointed for the purpose. Some opinions have been expressed that control might be exercised through committees provided over by the district officers and

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consisting of non-official gentlemen interested in the subject. Whatever the eventual decision may be, what we are directly concerned with is to point out that there is a general feeling that something wants doing and we think that the matter is of too great importance to be allowed to remain in its present unsatisfactory state.

"Then is the note which I appended at the end of the report I stated as follows and I venture to place this before the Council:—

"On the subject of the control of charitable institutions I would go much further than my colleagues have done. We have unanimously come to the conclusion that the Madras Regulation VII of 1917 is long out of date and the powers given by it are vague and inadequate. Enlightened Indian opinion as far as has been expressed in our time is entirely in favour of more effective control over public charities of non-official nature, such as schools, endowments, hospitals, and other buildings, and endowments connected therewith. One of the proposals that has been made to us was that there should be in each taluk a mixed Board of officials and non-officials with the Central Board in Madras for the control and supervision of public charitable institutions and that the Board of Revenue as such should be divested of its functions under Regulation VII of 1917 and that legislation should be undertaken vesting the control in a Board to be called for the purpose and that local boards and municipal councils should be set up and some of those which are transferred to them by the Board of Revenue under the Charities Ordinance in England should be set up for the protection and control of public charities with judicial jurisdiction and with ample powers of inspection and audit. It has also been proposed that the present legal channels are too dilatory and expensive and henceforth the expenditure of charity funds, including those what we had heard and seen of these institutions misappropriation of the funds put forward for securing a more effective control of has been pressing for legislative action for the protection and regulation of public charitable and religious institutions. The proceedings of the conference convened by the Government of India last year indicate a change of policy in regard to religious endowments and I strongly suggest that any legislation on the subject should also include public charities of a secular nature. In my opinion suitable provisions should also be made for securing an accurate record of public charities and for the regular publication and periodical audit of the accounts of these charities. I also feel that the existing machinery against defaulting trustees are too expensive and dilatory and that in the existing state of things in this country we cannot look to the beneficiaries to take steps for the protection of public charities and that some sort of public control and inspection through the medium of local boards must be provided."

"My Lord, the whole question has thus been investigated by the Committee and these are the views which that Committee have expressed in regard to this very important question. Therefore, I do not think I need labour the point any further. In asking for a Committee I am suggesting exactly the course which has been proposed by the Board of Revenue and also by the Collectors, namely, that the existing Act is defective and useless and therefore fresh legislation should be undertaken."

"As regards the appointment of a mixed committee, perhaps I will have to say a few words. My Lord, it is quite open to any Member of this Council to introduce legislation, but I am aware of the difficulties of the position and I am too painfully aware of our position and limitations. Perhaps I need not refer to the question with which we have been faced for the last few days with reference to another matter relating to the introduction of legislative measures in the Council. Therefore, another reason why I should like to have a mixed committee is that there are Mohammedan charities as also Hindu charities, and the question of the control of public charitable endowments is a question of administration. Another reason why I should prefer a mixed committee is that there will be a preliminary investigation and a Bill on the subject can only be passed with the hearty support and co-operation of the Government. Perhaps the mixed committee of officials and non-officials will have to consider the question of the divesting of the control of the Board of Revenue. This and all other questions might be usefully considered and a well-considered draft might be placed before the Government for consideration. There are precedents as regards to this matter. In regard to religious endowments, there has been considerable public agitation that legislation was required; and your Excellency's Government appointed a Committee in 1878 which was known as the Robinson Committee to frame a Bill, to ascertain local public opinion on the control of public charities and to submit a report. I think it was Sir William Robinson that was the President of that

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the President; Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Chapp.)

Committee. The next Committee of a similar nature with reference to religious charities was the Sullivan Committee in 1887 which was also a mixed committee. There was another Committee in 1893, which was known as the Macdonnell Ayyar Committee. All these were mixed committees which went into the whole question and sent up proposals to the Government for consideration. If such a step be adopted in the case by the appointment of a mixed committee to consider the whole question and then say to Government the lines on which this legislation should proceed, matters would be much more simple and there will be a better chance of seeing an enactment on the statute book in the near future. Otherwise, I do not think there is any chance of any legislation being undertaken in the near future.

The question of the control of religious charities has been under consideration for the last thirty or forty years and all attempts at improvement are still in a preliminary stage. If we begin with the appointment of a Committee now, it might take another fifteen years before we see the end of it. The report has to come and then the Government will have to make a selection to the Government of India and the Secretary of State where conflicting policies prevail; there will be proposals going forwards and backwards and the whole game would go on for fifteen years and probably our children or our children's children will see an enactment which will repeal the Regulation. I do not think we shall be starting too soon with the appointment of a Committee now. The matter is of the utmost public importance and also of considerable intricacy and difficulty; and a representative committee of officials and non-officials to frame proposals on which legislation may be undertaken is, I think, the only way in which the question can be tackled. I think the Board of Revenue is perfectly right in suggesting a mixed committee as a preliminary step for further legislation. I am rather surprised to see that Government wish to try this Regulation for some time more—I do not know how many years more—to try a Regulation, which has been condemned as defective and incomplete, is not the way of solving the question. I, therefore, trust that your Excellency's Government will see your way to accept this motion without any difficulty whatever."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUA ACHARYAN :—"I beg to second this proposition. The Government Order cannot be carried out. It says that lists of charities should be prepared, but if trustees or managers refuse to give lists of properties, what is to be done? The Collector or Talukdar should recommend the dismissal of the trustee to the Board of Revenue, and if the trustee does not vacate, then the only alternative will be to file a suit. People know that these suits will go on for two years and that there will be so many changes by the time the suits are disposed of. As a member of the Temple Committee at Nagapattinam I have practical experience of these difficulties. It is, therefore, necessary if the Government are going to do anything in the matter, that a committee should be appointed to enquire into it. The Act should be so amended that as soon as the order of dismissal is passed, the trustee could be regarded as a trespasser and that power should be given to the Committee to go to Court and ask for a new manager to be put in charge. Some such arrangement is necessary. I, therefore, support the motion for the appointment of a mixed committee."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I would suggest that this discussion should cover the field of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar's resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"It depends upon the attitude of the Government."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"It does not depend entirely upon Government. The point is the field which the two discussions will cover. Perhaps the honorable gentleman would wish to make a few remarks. I wish to give him an opportunity to speak."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"I shall have no objection to address the Council after I hear what the Government have to say."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CHASE :—"Your Excellency, the honorable member has given us in detail the opinions of the Board regarding Regulation VII of 1817 which governs charitable endowments, and he has also given its defects. I do not propose to

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repeat what he said. We are all agreed that there are grave abuses which seek for remedy. The Board and the Government are in entire agreement with the Honourable Member that steps should be taken to control and administer more efficiently the public charities in the Presidency and are not opposed to legislation, if the necessity is proved. The point is whether we could not proceed without legislation, especially as the time is not opportune for such legislation. Act XX of 1863 removed from the supervision of the Board the major portion of public endowments, namely, religious endowments. The Local Boards Act and the Municipalities Act of 1884 provide for the transference of the Board's powers to local and municipal bodies. In 1890 the Charitable Endowments Act was passed. The Board, as a consequence, has admittedly been making use of its powers under Regulation VII of 1817 only in a sporadic fashion, when Collectors or 'local agents' have brought flagrant cases of mismanagement to its notice. The Government have, therefore, decided in the Government Order referred to that, before considering the question of legislation, an attempt should be made to utilize the provisions of the existing law. We have a record of endowments confirmed by the Income Commissioner in the income registers and systematic enquiries are being made whether the terms of these grants have been fulfilled. But there are many other public charities endowed by private persons for which we have no up-to-date register or information. The first step, therefore, to be taken is obviously to prepare a complete list for each district. This is a preliminary which will be necessary even if you proceed to legislation. Divisional Officers and Subdivisions have been appointed local agents under section 8 of the Regulation to inquire into the management of endowments. The Board has been asked to frame rules for the guidance of Collectors and their subordinates in carrying out the Regulation. Further the Board has been directed to submit proposals for the constitution of advisory committees to report upon the management of endowments and to suggest appropriate action. These are measures which will undoubtedly act as a wholesome check on the abuses which exist and their moral effect will not be inconsiderable. Personally, I have doubts whether owing to the defects in the Regulation it will be possible to dispense with further legislation; but it may be considered premature to begin considering the lines of such legislation now, and to appoint a mixed committee for this purpose, until we are fully satisfied that the existing machinery has broken down, after giving it a more vigorous trial than it has had in the past. The Honourable Member wants a committee at once, but surely there is no use expending money as a committee until it is decided to legislate. When Government are convinced that this Regulation is unworkable and ineffective, I have no doubt that the Government will view the Honourable Member's suggestion favourably. But, at present, at this stage, I am afraid the Government cannot accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Ras Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIAR :—“ My Lord, speaking on this resolution I wish to make a few observations about the charitable endowments of the Nattukkottai Chetties. The reason for my making some observations on this subject at this stage is my apprehension that the committee suggested in the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao might perhaps recommend the inclusion of the undedicated charities of the Nattukkottai Chetties in the list of public charities which, I think, should not be done. I had the pleasure of discussing the subject with the honourable member so many times one occasion outside this Council Chamber and I am sorry to say that he is not clear on the point raised by me. So I thought it was my duty and it would not be out of place to say something about the Nattukkottai Chetties' charities.

“ My Lord, apart from the various charities of this community in Northern India there are very many institutions in this Presidency founded and managed by themselves with funds of their own. Almost all these institutions are undedicated charities and are managed well so far. These institutions, from their foundation, have been in the hands of the founders and the members of their families. The Nattukkottai Chetties allowed the trust funds a high rate of interest to expand their scope of usefulness and in case a certain fund is found insufficient to manage the institution, they meet such want from private resources from time to time.

“ The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao just now said that after the life-time of the founder, the management of the institution has been bad. But I may say that the

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very idea of misuse or misappropriation of trust funds is considered to be a sin by the Nattukkottai Chetties. When such is the case, any interference with their management will naturally be resented by them. Further, such interference would only discourage them from conducting their charities properly and also stand in the way of their further growth and development. I believe that at least some of the Members of this Council know that most of the endowments of the Nattukkottai Chetties are in money. Public control over their charities will mean an interference, among other things, with the mode of investment of trust funds and the consequences of such interference will be the reduction of income and the narrowing of the area of their usefulness. In some cases, I am afraid the institutions themselves might disappear. I do not think any of us would wish this kind of thing happening.

* I trust that, without presumption, I may say that in these days as far as the southern districts of this Presidency are concerned it is this class of people who are prominent in promoting charities and it is only of late that the Nattukkottai Chetties have diverted their charities on modern lines also. I do not think it will be in the interest of the country that the free flow of money towards the channels of charities should be arrested by any unnecessary interference with their management. As the honorable member has pointed out there may be among the dedicated charities in the Presidency many institutions whose management requires effective control. If the existing laws are insufficient for such effective control no doubt something further should be done to strengthen the hands of supervision and control. But what I wish to say is that any legislation should not seriously affect the well-conducted charities but only interfere with those that are actually mis-administered. I would, therefore, suggest that the Government should have statutory powers to exempt such institutions as are properly managed and to withdraw such privileges whenever there is ample proof of their unworthiness to deserve such special treatment.

" Again, my Lord, what I wish to say is that in the absence of dedication to the public, charitable institutions, endowments founded by individuals or families should not be treated as public charities because the nature of the charities is public. The founders of the Nattukkottai Chetti institutions never intended that the public should have anything to do with the management of their own charities and their real intention was that only the members of their families should have entire control over them. I might further state that there is not a single instance in which the Government interfered with the management of the Nattukkottai Chetti charities. I request and I earnestly request that your Excellency's Government would be pleased to continue the same policy of non-interference. In conclusion, my Lord, I might be permitted to say that by adopting my humble suggestions a great deal of heart-burning and discontent that are likely to be created by the recent order of Government and by wholesale legislation amongst the most charity-loving community of the Nattukkottai Chetties might be avoided. With regard to the resolution I might say that if it was the object of the honorable member that the proposed legislation should interfere with the undedicated charities of the Nattukkottai Chetties, I must oppose this resolution.

* One word more. In case a committee as he suggested in this resolution is to be appointed, I beg to submit that due regard should be given for the representation of the particular class or classes of people whom the proposed legislation is likely to affect."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—My Lord, the resolution proposed by my hon'ble friend Mr. Ramaswami Rao only asks for the appointment of a committee to suggest lines upon which legislation should be undertaken. Government in their G.O. No. 1534, dated 5th July 1916, clearly agree that the existing Regulation VII of 1817 is defective, useless and impoperative. The Board has pointed out that they cannot take any effective action under the terms of that resolution in effecting any control over these charitable institutions. Now, it is not, in the first place, known how the Board can be asked to try and give another chance of effecting that Regulation which they say is defective and impoperative. However, nothing can possibly be done under the Regulation of 1817 except perhaps preparing a list of all charities and charitable endowments and keeping them up to date and the moral effect which the Board of Revenue expect would follow such a

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course may to some extent help the proper direction of trust funds and the management of charitable institutions. Whatever that may be, nothing effective can be done without any statutory basis and to determine on what lines legislation should be undertaken the Board of Revenue themselves suggest that a mixed committee should be appointed to enquire into the matter and investigate the lines upon which such legislation should proceed.

* My Lord, it is pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar that if a committee is appointed that committee may unnecessarily interfere with the existing endowments and charitable institutions headed by Nattukkottai Chettis many of which are no doubt indeed very well managed. He also thinks that when charities are not dedicated to the public they cannot be called public charities though they are for the use and advantage of the public and he has got some other scruples with regard to the interference of the authorities with the management and control of the charities founded by Nattukkottai Chettis. It is for the purpose of enquiring into which classes of charities legislation should be undertaken and it is also to determine the powers which the executive may be given, that a committee is now recommended in this resolution. I understand that by the appointment of a committee as contemplated by this resolution all these things can be settled. They will be able to investigate thoroughly and submit a report on in which class of charitable institutions and endowments should be legislated for and which should not be interfered with. There are so many peculiar endowments; and every charitable institution depends upon the terms of the trust and the intention of the donor. They are not uniform in their character. It is for the purpose of suggesting measures and considering all these details that a committee is now asked for and requested by the terms of the resolution. I do not think that by the acceptance of this resolution and by the appointment of a committee as is suggested in this resolution any undue interference will be caused to any well-managed institution. They will be left intact and were in case any legislation is undertaken, I am sure, that undue interference will not be allowed by that legislation with regard to well-managed institutions. Legislation is only for the purpose of regulating the ill-managed and mismanaged institutions and not for unnecessarily interfering with well-managed and good institutions. I do not think there is any cause for apprehension with regard to the points raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar. Besides by the appointment of a committee all the details with regard to the various kinds of charities and endowments will be thoroughly gone into and examined and methods will be suggested for undertaking legislation.

* Under the Government Order just now referred to, the Board has suggested—and the Government also have approved of this suggestion—that lists of all these charitable institutions should be prepared in all the districts by tahsildars and divisional officers. It will take some time before these lists are prepared, and the public are enabled to understand the nature of the charities and the exact number of charities in each district. Hand in hand with the preparation of such lists, if this inquiry by a mixed committee as suggested in this resolution were also undertaken it will help the Government to determine exactly and come to the conclusion what should, by way of legislation, be done in order that all the unmanaged and improperly managed institutions can be brought under some sort of control and check. My Lord, the honorable member of this proposition has already pointed out that some committees were appointed to enquire and report upon religious institutions such as the Mathura Committee, the Sullivan Committee and lately the Mathurawari Ayyar Committee. Those recommendations were made so long ago; they are still under the consideration of the Government and nothing by way of legislation has yet been found possible to be undertaken. Similarly, if the work of enquiry is now started by a committee of the kind suggested in this resolution, it would take some years before these things can be in a state to mature into legislation and the nature of the legislation that is desirable to be undertaken can be definitely settled and the Government enabled to introduce a Bill with regard to the management of these institutions. I do not think that by the appointment of a mixed committee there is any cause for apprehension of the well-managed institutions being interfered with; and I also think, my Lord, that considering the extreme importance of the subject and also the necessity for placing all these charitable institutions on a satisfactory basis, legislation is necessary some time hence at least. Without a statutory basis

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Muppil Nayur; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

nothing effective can be done. In order to determine and settle on which side such legislation should proceed there must be a committee appointed at the Board themselves have suggested in their proceedings. For these reasons, I strongly support this resolution and hope that your Excellency's Government will be pleased to accept the recommendation made in this resolution. Again, my Lord, in answer to the interpellations at this meeting where I suggested the desirability of undertaking special legislation for constituting a speciality like the Charity Committee of England, the Government said that the matter was under their consideration. Even for the appointment of a committee of that kind or for any other action some legislative measures is necessary, as without such legislative and statutory powers nothing can be done by the executive authorities. In order that the methods of such legislation and the steps upon which that legislation should proceed may be determined, a committee is necessary to be appointed. With these words I strongly support the resolution."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Bhoodi:—"With your Excellency's permission, I should like to move an amendment by adding the words 'both endowed and unendowed' after the words 'public charities'."

The Hon'ble the Premier:—"I do not know whether that makes any material difference."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. Chetty:—"I think public charities cover both."

The Hon'ble the Premier:—"I understand the words of the honourable gentleman are not necessary. Public charities cover both endowed and unendowed charities; so possibly the words are unnecessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. Kavalaswami Mahesh Nayak:—"I wish to associate myself with some of the remarks that fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Aravamudan Chettyar, the speaker of one class only. May I point out that there are many other rich families who may be interested in public charities and who may not like unnecessary interference from other quarters? Of course the difficulty will depend on how you will judge whether they are public charities or not and by what criterion you will judge whether they have been unendowed or not. My Lord, much explanation would be caused to families who have an interest in these public charities. I, therefore, oppose the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—"Though my Hon'ble friends Mr. Aravamudan Chettyar and Mr. Muppil Nayur have sounded notes of warning and dissent in the course of their remarks, I myself believe that there is absolutely no disagreement between the views put forward by the honourable member and the honourable gentleman who struck those notes of warning. So far as the resolution goes, it suggests that a committee be appointed for the purpose of considering the lines upon which legislation should be carried out in the case of public charities. I quite agree with what my honourable friends have stated that if these are charities not dedicated to the public and if they are well-managed, nobody ought to interfere. There is no difference of opinion on that point. The honourable member could have expected nothing of that sort. In the case of private charities not dedicated to the public and well-managed, the policy of religious neutrality is the right one to be adopted and we all agree to that position. What the resolution asks for is a different thing altogether."

"In the case of public charities it is not now possible for the Government to have any effective control under the old Regulation of 1857 which is a century old. Let us, therefore, take early measures for placing the management of these institutions on a better footing. That is what the resolution aims at; and I cannot see how there can be any objection to that course being adopted. The honourable member pointed out in the course of his remarks that he had as his authority the opinion of the Board of Revenue that suggested that it would be better if a mixed committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to consider the lines upon which legislation should proceed. I had from a reference to the proceedings of the Board of Revenue that they are under the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Clegg; and when the Hon'ble Mr. Clegg replied to this resolution I expected to have some information as to why and under what circumstances the Board were in a position to recommend a mixed committee for the purpose and why it had to be given up subsequently. Probably

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I will have that information later on though I am not now in possession of that information. It is not contended for a moment that the Government have effective powers of control under the Regulation of 1817; it is not denied that several public charities are ill-managed; we have been hearing about the mismanagement of several institutions; we find several resolutions passed at conferences. While recognising that fact, and while we are concerned with planning of the management of these institutions on a better footing, what is the most desirable course to adopt? If a Bill is put forward by the Government without consulting non-official public opinion, there may be objections put forward by non-officials. If, on the other hand, some of my non-official colleagues wish to bring forward a Bill for the purpose of controlling public charities, there may be objections put forward by Government. While we are verging towards the same point and while we are working at the same object, it is not desirable that we should have a committee of non-officials and officials sitting in conference to consider all aspects of the question and then come to a resolution as to what charities should be controlled and to what extent? I therefore request that your Excellency's Government will reconsider the position already taken up."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARYAR:—"My Lord, I only wish to sound a note of warning to the honourable member of this proposition. It is not at all an easy question to decide what are public charities. The honourable member has indicated that he contemplates under that term both religious and charitable endowments."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RANGACHANDRA RAO (interrupting):—"I must correct him."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARYAR:—"It is the public charitable endowments which the honourable member has in view. There is again a difference between public charitable endowments and endowments dedicated by families who have certain properties charged with the maintenance of such charities, and they continue to perform the charities—it may be feeding travellers or celebrating festivals. They are a charge on the family properties and this is a thing which is very common in Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts. I do not think my Hon'ble friend Mr. Annamalai Chettiar is right in attributing to the Natchikkottai Chettias all the charities there. There are many rich families in those two districts which have endowed large properties; but at the same time they also had not in contemplation any interference from the outside public. My honourable friends—I think the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad and various others—have got various family charities and in some cases they are public charities. In Madurai the prevailing notion, as found in Mr. Logan's District Manual, is that many things that will go under public institutions are treated as family properties. The other day we had a case in court where the property was treated as family property and the court came to the conclusion that it was a public endowment. The notions entertained by the people are being set at naught. When matters are taken to court they will have no hesitation in holding that many of these family endowments are really public. But, then, while I suspect that there should be an enquiry in the matter, there might be a great deal of discontent and many a rich family might feel apprehensive as to what the enquiry is likely to lead to. I would sound this note of warning to my honourable friend and I am afraid there are not so many charitable endowments in the Tanjore districts as in the Tamil districts. In the first place, there are difficult questions of law as to what are public and what are private charities; and that is a matter eminently fitted for the courts to decide. However, there is a matter for enquiry and with those warning words I support this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYAR:—"Your Excellency, I wish very briefly to state why, in spite of my entire sympathy with my Hon'ble friends Mr. Annamalai Chettiar, Mr. Muppli Nayyar and Mr. Ranga Acharyar, I still wish to vote for this resolution. The Hon'ble Mr. Annamalai Chettiar's apprehension is that in spite of some good work, and even if a speedy arrangement is not devised there may be interference on the part of both the officials and the Board of Revenue. Such a fear is entirely groundless. If anything has not been dedicated, it is one of the elementary principles of jurisprudence that there should be no interference by an outsider. As the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar stated, the question is whether anything is public charity or not. If, no doubt, may be a question of difficulty in

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particular cases, to ascertain whether a charity created by a family or an individual is a public charity; it may be that the whole property might be devoted or it may be that a charge was created on the income of the property for certain purposes; and it may be a question of fact to determine whether the intention of the person who created the charity was to do something which it was beyond his power to revoke. If it was beyond his power, then the public would have a right and it could be a public charity and under Regulation VII it would, whether endowed or unendowed, be the subject of official supervision and interference. That would be in case of wrong use or abuse of such charities. The Hon'ble Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar's apprehension that there might be an interference with charities not dedicated is entirely groundless, because the Act does not authorise interference in any such case. Such an interference is not likely to be thought of at all.

"I therefore believe that we come back to the main question, whether at this stage we are prepared to launch upon legislation and it is precisely the warning note sounded by my two honourable friends on the right and Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar that might make Government hesitate in launching upon legislation. 'Here are a number of Honourable Members who have business, then why not defer legislation?' That is an objection the Government might probably take. With reference to that, I have only one observation to make. There were similar apprehensions before. I remember that on a very similar occasion in connection with the Impartial Bill the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan said that the fact that there was apprehension about the working of a Bill was the very reason why we should push on legislation to correct the erroneous impression. If we have a committee now, the committee would set about disturbing the people of their wrong impressions; and it would remove the misapprehension that now exists. The free flow of money for charities will not be impeded, if proper measures are taken in shaping the Bill to see that defects are not insisted, so long as they deal with their charities properly. What the Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Achariyar said about the presence of difficulties is true. No doubt there are difficulties and that is just the reason why we want a committee. Honourable Members here, including the Hon'ble Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar, the Hon'ble Mr. Mappill Nayar and the Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Achariyar would, I hope, find it possible to support this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—Your Excellency I wish to give my hearty support to the proposition just now moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Hanasahandra Rao. If we turn to Regulation VII of 1911 what is meant by public charities is made plain to us. It comprises two classes of cases—the class of cases where endowments have been made for public institutions, like colleges and charities either by the Government of the country or by private individuals for their upkeep and maintenance. The second class is that of charities and charities created out of the funds of Government or of private individuals, for the use and convenience of the public.

"If we are satisfied in any particular case that a particular endowment or charity or building has been raised or created for the use and convenience of the public, whether it has been founded by a private gentleman or founded by somebody else, then it comes within the definition of public charities; and then Regulation VII of 1911 states that the superintendence of such an institution or endowment is vested in the Board of Revenue. I was not a little amused at what the Hon'ble Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar stated. He was drawing some distinction between dedicated and undedicated charities and he was also giving out that the charities founded by Mattakkottai Chetty to which distinguished constituency he himself belongs were undedicated. If they are undedicated they do not even stand within the provisions of this regulation, and his fears are wholly unfounded and his apprehensions are wholly without any basis. The one test that is to be applied is whether it was meant for the use and convenience of the public. The question is not so very difficult or intricate as put forward by some Honourable Members, and even if there are difficulties, that is the very reason why the Honourable Member asks for a mixed committee of officials and non-officials. The committee are certain to go through all these matters, and the time may come when the Hon'ble Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar may put forward his views before the committee and seek exemption for the particular charities, which he calls private, at their hands. This is a most harmless resolution that is now moved; it only asks for a committee. The first and foremost duty

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of the committee would be to classify these charities and announce which kind of them come under public charities which ought to be controlled by the Board of Revenue.

"As regards the other question whether legislation is necessary, I think the honorable member has made out a very strong case and his best support seems to be the mature and deliberate views arrived at by the Honorable Members of the Board of Revenue, of whom the Hon'ble Mr. Clegg seems to have been one. I observe with regret that there seems to be some sliding back or going back upon the opinion which they themselves deliberately gave expression to in the proceedings of the Board of Revenue that the control which the old obsolete Regulation of 1817—as my honorable friend has said, it is one century old—vested in them is almost shadowy and that the powers are too inadequate. They therein expressed that legislation was necessary. No doubt, in deference to the later order passed by the Government, they have gone back and exactly the contrary opinion is expressed just now. I do not think there can be any better commentary upon the working of the old Regulation than the remarks of the Members of the Board of Revenue. With these remarks, I wish to give my unstinted and whole-hearted support to this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I have no objection at this stage to place my views before the Government; but as regards my proposition I will only request that it may be considered separately, if necessary."

His Excellency the President:—"I must rule the honorable gentleman's resolution to be covered by this. It is true that there is a distinction; it is true that it is an inquiry that is asked for by him. But the attitude of Government will be the same in regard to both. The subject-matter of the two debates will certainly be the same. I think I must rule that the two resolutions should be taken together."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I bow to the ruling, your Excellency. I should then say that the two really are not the same in the view which I pass before the Government, though I have no objection, to their being considered together, for the purpose of the speeches to be made in the Council. What I have particularly noted is that it might be contended that at this stage it may not be possible to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials who might be entrusted with the duty of collecting information in respect of the charities in each district, when there is not a register available in the Board of Revenue or any other public document which is forthcoming. It is not a question of ascertaining the number of charities. Their nature will have to be considered, the original title-deed under which charities are endowed will have to be considered, the actual grants, if there are no title-deeds, as per family arrangements or others that make these public charities, will have to be considered, and then the nature of the interference that a superintendence like that of the Board of Revenue under Act VII of 1817 might extend in such case will have to be considered, and then if further powers are needed what powers should be taken over each one of the charities will have to be considered. All these things, if may be urged, will be too much for a committee to go into, when it could be effectively done by communications with the district officers, or other arrangements might be made for the collection of information from each of the districts. Therefore, my Lord, I contend that though the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao will have to be accepted by the Government sooner or later, it might well have been argued that that resolution need not be immediately given effect to and for the present it may be defeated or taken as not necessary. I can quite well understand that position but what I ask for is an inquiry into the condition of these charities and I do not say it need be by a committee for the whole Presidency of officials and non-officials. My view is not to collect information as the present Government Order has done but to proceed otherwise. What I do say is that while the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao's resolution will, I have not the least doubt, cover mine, mine will be an inquiry of an initial stage which will be essential and which has been practically suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Clegg when he spoke on behalf of Government, with this difference that he thought that the suggestions made in the Government Order were quite sufficient for the purpose. When I place this resolution before the Government I say that the Government Order could not, as he stated, successfully work out the objects aimed at. Government are prepared to legislate on the matter, but they want information. They shall not take up the question of a committee immediately. They thought that by appointing tabeldars and divisional

(Mr. Rana Aggarwal)

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officers as 'local agents' the matter might be actually dealt with for the purpose of placing it before a committee if necessary, and in the interim they thought they might find out whether such control was sufficient for keeping up the charities in a good state. My Lord, it is a hope against hope to think that with the present Regulation we will be able to have any effective control over the public charities in the Province even if 'local agents' be appointed in the persons of talukdars and divisional officers. I do want to extend that the order will be more resulting in injury to the cause than really advancing the cause. One can see while he reads through the recommendations of the Board of Revenue and the Government Order that both the bodies are completely in sympathy with the object of the honourable member's resolution. They see the necessity also for effective control. The member's proposal has been decided upon by the Government and the suggestion is also made that advisory committees may be formed in districts consisting of non-official members who might bring to the notice of Collectors any grievance in respect of these charities.

"I want to extend, my Lord, that the present suggestion of talukdars, divisional officers and Collectors gathering information about the charities cannot do much more than what it has done during these long years past. The further danger is that when it is entrusted to talukdars and deputy talukdars to make report upon these charities, if that is the final source that the Government are going to rely upon, I must point out that we may not have any correct information at all, nor will they be able to sift the necessary information that we want for the purpose. I should like, as has been pointed out by the Board of Revenue and not expressly referred to by the Government Order, that special officers might be appointed who might be associated with trusted leaders of the community in places where the investigation is made, with non-official gentlemen who will command respect, and this will enable the Government to have the information wanted. I have no doubt that the Hon'ble Mr. Anandmal Chettiyar will then be a very useful non-official member in an inquiry of that kind for the district of Muzaffar and for that portion of the district which relates to Chittahed. My point is that when he is there to bring to the notice of Government that there are so many charities conducted beautifully well for the benefit of the public and when he tells his people that it would be an occasion to show to the Government that their community have been doing so much of public charities; and if it is stated that it was not intended to affect any charity which was being regularly conducted according to the donor's intentions, certainly that assurance will be given by Government when the inquiry is being conducted; then there will be a complete list of all public charities made. I do not think that the power of supervision which has been up till now vested in the Board of Revenue was exercised over charities which were being conducted properly with the object of carrying out the intentions of the persons who founded them, especially when they were actually carried out in the best interests of the public.

"My Lord, therefore, for the collection of information it would be well to adopt a course different from what the Government Order intends to do. My suggestion is that the particular terms of the Government Order need not be changed by the Government; if they agree with me, alterations may be made in the constitution of the bodies that make the inquiries in regard to public charities; and to that extent if my motion is accepted then it will practically solve the difficulty and also deal with the warning notes which three of our Honourable Members gave to the honourable member of the resolution. It will not be proper to think that the present Government Order in its wording can be carried out to the advantage of trusts or public charities in question. The present Government Order will have to be modified concurrently with the act in which this investigation has to be made. I have no doubt that the Hon'ble the Raja of Muzaffar will be able to give us every information in the area in which he has control and probably to many more areas of which he has complete knowledge by his intimate moving with all the leading gentlemen. Therefore, the question of getting information for a purpose like that must not be left to the old lines of the Regulation to 'local agents.' It would be absolutely undesirable and the time spent in collecting such information will be unnecessary time spent when all of us agree that the public charities must be brought under some control.

"I must say a word, my Lord, as I am a representative of the district referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Anandmal Chettiyar and I have no doubt he will agree with me, that no Naitakkottin Chetti will feel offended or his family will feel offended if

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Mr. Ramachandra Rao*)

we ask them to let us know that they are conducting an assay charities and that beautifully too. I do not think they will lag behind in giving us any information if they know that, owing to difficulties, the families which have endowed the charities are trying to appropriate the money originally intended for such purposes. I have no doubt that the Hon'ble Mr. Annamalai Chettiar will be useful in making his people aware that they are the conductors of such and such charities so long as they are assured that they will not be interfered with. It is clear that the power of supervision may at best require only an audit which in Christendom they are doing much better than any one of us can. In the third year of the account relating to my Mattakkottai Chetti charity, they have a good audit and come to a definite conclusion as to the proceeds from the previous endowment, how the expenditure; and the final resolution they arrive at is much more satisfactory than any that auditors in any portion of the Presidency could arrive at. When such is the state in which their accounts are kept, when the Board or any other representative body is satisfied that they are conducting things like that, I do not think that any legislature will permit interference with them or that it will be possible under the law to have any such interference. Under these circumstances, I hope the Government will be prepared to meet this resolution, treating mine as part of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao's resolution. If they think that the appointment of a committee may be put off, the inquiry suggested in my resolution may be begun. I have been very careful to say 'with a view to have full information for undertaking a proper control over them by legislation.' I use the word 'proper control' and I answer the word 'effective control' for this purpose because it may be that it creates unnecessary alarm in the minds of persons conducting these charities. Therefore, an inquiry on the lines I suggest would be most useful for carrying out the purpose of the Government and the recommendations of the Board of Revenue. At any rate, that portion may be accepted by the Government and the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao's resolution also may be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAM MADHAVAN:—"I feel I cannot keep away from making a few observations on the important resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. No doubt, there are considerable difficulties in both aspects in dealing with this matter just now, as also, in waiting for some time and seeing the result of the steps to be taken which the Hon'ble Mr. Clegg has informed the Council that they would take before aiming at legislation. To me it appears that after the very full discussion that we have had on the subject there is much to be said in favour of the attitude which the Government have adopted with reference to this resolution. The Hon'ble Mr. Clegg has informed this Council that till now there has not been anything like a continuous or effective attempt at supervising or controlling charities that have been vested in them by the Regulation of 1917. At best there has been only a spasmodic attempt by the Board of Revenue to control these charities; and having regard to the nature of the times and having regard to the notes of warning that have been sounded by some of my honourable friends, I am inclined to think that we had better wait for the result of the new attempt that has been resorted to as on behalf of the Government by the Hon'ble Mr. Clegg to control these charities better and more systematically, before moving for a committee, as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. I only wish that the Government will take their assurance to this Council as seriously as it deserves to be done, because, according to their own confession, there are numerous public charities which certainly are far from being satisfactorily managed and which really call for effective and proper control over them. I wish that your Excellency's Government will take serious note of that fact and will see that the proposed attempt at reform and better control is successfully made; and if necessary will also take steps to provide legislation forthwith if that is really called for. And, until such time, I believe we may wait for the result of the resumed and active attempts by Government in that direction."

The Hon'ble Mr. Babbar M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I shall now briefly say a few words by way of reply. Three of my honourable friends have already made a note of warning and two of them have given their support while striking the note of warning. I undertook my hon'ble friend Mr. Annamalai Chettiar as well as the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Acharyar to dissent to the motion while at the same

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time they expressed some *distrust* or some trouble that might be caused. So far as they are concerned, I see they are agreeable to the appointment of a committee. At the outset I must assure my hon'ble friend Mr. Annamalai Chettiar that I am an admirer of the great abilities which have been integrated and concentrated in several places in Southern India by the members of his community. This admiration was not my own; it is the admiration of the collective body, the Pilgrim Committee, which probably my honourable friend has seen in the report. We put it on record that wherever we have visited we have had cause to admire also the splendid charities erected in more recent times by the wealthy community of the Nattukkottai Chettis. So that, my Lord, Honourable Members will see that we are perfectly well aware of the great public service which the community to which my honourable friend belongs have done in Southern India. At the same time, we have been pointed out in this report, there has been always a great deal of difficulty in the maintenance of these institutions and in conducting them after some time. There is no regulation of these charities, there is no public account and there is nobody who could exercise check over these institutions, if it were necessary that some check was required. That was the attitude of the Pilgrim Committee in making these recommendations.

* "My hon'ble friend Mr. H. R. V. Krishna Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. Bann Appayya have removed the misapprehensions and fears of my hon'ble friend Mr. Annamalai Chettiar. It is certainly not at all intended to interfere in any way with undelimited charities. Certainly they will come within the category of private charities. It is true my honourable friend wished me to say whether the charities of his community will come within this Regulation. As a lawyer, I should say it is a question of fact; I had not sufficient material to answer his question and certainly any opinion expressed without facts would be of no value whatever. It is impossible to say just now what would come within any law that might be enacted or what would not. And this argument would apply to the observations of my hon'ble friend Mr. Banga Acharyar who while giving support to the motion thought that there were many difficult questions. I do not know whether he means to say that difficult questions can be avoided by the refusal to appoint a committee. It is certainly not intended by the appointment of a committee to now decide which would come within the purview of any law that may be passed and which not. All that is asked for in this resolution is the appointment of a committee to consider and report to Government the lines upon which legislation has to be framed. The remedy for well-managed charities, as has been suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Annamalai Chettiar, is to insert an exemption clause to cause as little inconvenience as possible. So far as the objections of my honourable friends are concerned, I think they have urged nothing to take away from the argument which I have already urged; on the other hand, they have given their support. I am perfectly certain that any committee appointed by the Government will consider this aspect of the question which has been placed before the Council by my honourable friends who have not agreed with me. Therefore, I need not detain the Council with any further observations.

"As regards the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Clegg, my Lord, I take it that he wishes to assure the Council that the Government are prepared to undertake legislation when they find it necessary. The question is when they will find it necessary. That is the whole question that we have to consider. I thought that the Board have already found in their proceedings that it was necessary. The proceedings run under the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Clegg. I cannot charge him with inconsistency because he guarded himself by saying that personally he believed that the Regulation as now framed was not effective. But I believe he was talking here in another capacity as the mouthpiece of the Government. That in a position to which we are no doubt familiar through my hon'ble friend Mr. Mirasappa Acharyar was once charged with inconsistency in making statements as Secretary to the Board of Revenue and as a non-official Member in this Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Clegg as a Member of the Board of Revenue has no objection to state in those proceedings that legislation is absolutely necessary, that the Regulation is absolutely useless and that it is impossible for purposes of effective control; but as the mouthpiece of Government he says 'no; I cannot consent to the appointment of a committee nor do I think it is necessary to undertake legislation at once.'

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Sir Alexander Gurney.)

"Apart from that, there is only one other observation that I would like to make, and that is with regard to what the Hon'ble Mr. Glegg has said in regards more effective treatment to these institutions under the new orders passed by the Government. As I have already explained, it is the question of control and audit; and any amount of control and audit under the existing Regulation will not give the Board of Revenue more powers with reference to the control of public charities. It is for these reasons that I should press this resolution on the Council. I am perfectly certain that if a committee were appointed it would be quite a representative one and the persons connected with public charities would be appointed to the same. They would take care that unnecessary inconvenience is not caused and that their proposals will be in perfect consonance with the sentiments of the community. The reason why I ask for a mixed committee is exactly the same which the Hon'ble Mr. Anandmal Chettiar has stated. I do not want that there should be legislation which is not in conformity with the wishes of the community."

"The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. Chao:—Your Excellency, I do not think there is much at issue between the Government and the Honourable Members who spoke on this resolution. The position that the Government take up is that the existing law has not been given a fair trial and that the appointment of a committee is premature; and there is no opposition to legislation if the Board can show by experience that the Regulation is defective. Neither the Board nor Honourable Members can say now with certainty what the effect of the Government Order will be until it is given a fair trial. We shall be better fortified to recommend legislation if, after we give a proper trial to it, we are able to show that it has failed in its objects. My opinion is that it will possibly not be long before the Government come to a conclusion regarding the necessity for legislation. As regards the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Rames Ayyangar, the information which the Honourable Member suggests is necessary in order to consider legislation, will, I think, be best obtained by carrying out the Government order. Government will also appoint special officers where necessary to conduct the enquiry and to prepare lists, which means conducting enquiries into these institutions. Each district will be conducting at the same time its own enquiry; but if we appoint, as he suggests, a committee of non-official gentlemen, I do not think we shall ever come to the end of that enquiry. It will be quite possible—and we welcome it—for every non-official member to give valuable assistance to the 'local agents' that are making these enquiries without being placed on the committee. With these words I am of opinion that the Government cannot accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GURNEY:—"I should just like to say a word upon the position as it stands with reference to this resolution. It is proposed to appoint a committee. Suppose we appoint a committee, what would the committee have to do? It will have to consider the condition of charities and what are the charities that it will have to consider? That we do not know. Until you have a list of charities, until you know in fact what the items are that you will have to deal with, I do not see how a committee can get on. Their first duty will be to make a list. This is the point which the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar brought out. Until you have made a census of the charities, you cannot do much in the direction of investigation as to the remedies for malfunctions or the possible lines of legislation. First of all we have to do this spade-work which should have been done in the last one hundred years—to make a list of charities, and I suggest to the Honourable Member who moved this resolution that until we have got that it will be a waste of time to appoint this mixed committee. I have no strong feeling against the appointment of a committee; but it is reasonable to get the list of charities first to see what they are, whether there is malfunctions and in fact to collect the necessary information and statistics and knowledge without which the committee really could not go on with the work."

"There is just one other point. The distinction between religious and non-religious charity is a very nice one. There are many charities which are mixed in character, such as the charities of feeding Brahmins combined with the maintenance of a chattram. It would not be practicable for a committee to deal with the question whether there are any religious uses. That matter is reserved. We all hope that the Government of India are going to deal with it. I believe they are going to deal

(Sir Alexander Cardew; Mr. Rameshchandra Rao; Mr. Rama [21st November 1918, Ayyangar; the President].)

with it. At any rate, a committee could not cover the whole ground of the question for the present, because the religious portion of it will be excluded. When we get the Government of India's decision regarding the disposal of religious charities, we shall then know how far they are going and whether their steps will not cover non-religious charities. For that reason it would be premature to embark, as the Hon'ble Mr. Clegg said, upon a committee at this stage. I would, therefore, suggest to the Hon'ble Mr. Rameshchandra Rao that, as matters have gone on as they are for the last one hundred years, it will not make much difference if they go on in the same way for another year or two. Let us hasten information, let us get a list of charities, and then if we find malfeasance going on and that the legislation is not sufficient to stop it, then we can take up the question of legislation which will certainly require a preliminary investigation by a committee. That is the only objection I have to the matter.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar's resolution is open to this comparatively minor objection that he presupposes that we shall want legislation. He says at the end 'by legislation.' It is obviously inappropriate to assume the result of your enquiry before you have made them. For that reason it is difficult to accept it. But I can assure the Honourable Member that an enquiry as suggested in the resolution will certainly be made into the working of non-religious charities. The first step is to get the list. I would suggest that till we get the list, this resolution is premature. It may be postponed for a year or two which it will take to get the information."

The Hon'ble Rao Sahadur M. RAMESHCHANDRA RAO :—"In view of the information given by the Hon'ble Mr. Clegg and the assurance given by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew I withdraw the motion at present. The Hon'ble Mr. Clegg stated that it would not be very long before legislation is undertaken though I know that it would take a great deal more time than we expect. But I hope it would be as he stated. Anyhow I am willing to allow this matter to stand over for the present. As regards what the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew said, my resolution deals only with secular charities, non-religious charities and not with religious charities. I withdraw the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"I would withdraw these words 'by legislation' with a view to the rest of the proposition being accepted."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW :—"I have no objection."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"There is no difference of opinion; that is evident from the course of the debate. The proposal therefore is that the Hon'ble Mr. Rameshchandra Rao withdraws his resolution and the Government have no objection to accept the second resolution * omitting the two last words 'by legislation' which, it is thought, is premature."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. Rameshchandra Rao withdraws his resolution.

The resolution * of the Hon'ble Mr. RAMA AYYANGAR as amended was accepted, and was in these terms :—

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that steps be taken to inquire into the condition of the existing public charities in the several districts with a view to have full information for undertaking a proper control over them."

The resolution was put to the Council and agreed to.

At this stage the Council rose for the day.

* The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that steps be taken to inquire into the condition of the existing public charities in the several districts with a view to have full information for undertaking a proper control over them by legislation."

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Port St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 22nd day of November 1915.

PRESENT:

- His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, BARON PARLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.B., Governor of Madras—Presiding.
 The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, M.A., G.B.
 The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CANNAN, K.C.B.
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
 The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANERJEE, I.M.S., M.B., D.Sc., G.B.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BRIDGES.
 The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BROOKE.
 The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BRIDLEY.
 The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG.
 The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COCKBURN.
 The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVENPORT, G.B.
 The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R.E., G.B.
 The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.
 The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAJASWALA SCHRINATH Ayyangar, G.B.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, G.B.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. O. TROUGHTON.
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. RAMA ACHARYAN.
 The Hon'ble the Rev. C. PITTENDRIGH.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBRAMANAYAN RAO PANTULU Onda.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Onda.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
 The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.
 The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur A. SUBRAMANIAM SCHRINATH Ayyangar.
 The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. SAKUNTHA BHAI.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. SAKUNTHA ACHARYAN Ayyangar.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. N. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
 The Hon'ble B. BALA RAJESWARA, SETUPATI of the MUTTURANALINGA SETUPATI Ayyangar, Raja of Ettimudi.
 The Hon'ble Mr. E. VENKATAPATI RAU.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MUDALIYAR.

178 RESOLUTION RE COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON THE SUFFICIENCY
OF ACCOMMODATION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND OTHER MATTERS.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

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The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAPALAYARA MUFFIE NAYAR.

The Hon'ble YASOH HANAY Sahib Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. GORDON FRASER.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. ROSSIGNOL.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BAKER.

The Hon'ble Sir GUNLAK MITHANAN AIL SARDH BHARATY, Khair Bahadur, M.A., M.L.A., Amir-i-Arroz or Prince of Arroz.

The Hon'ble the Most Reverend JOHN ABLES, D.D.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. APANALAI CHRISTIANAYAGAL.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RAMESHOSAI.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. R. SUBRAMANIAMURTHI NAYUDU GERR.

The Hon'ble Raja, RAJA SRI RAO VENKATA KUMARA KALINGA RAOJA RAO Bahadur, of Hobbili.

The Council re-assembled at 11 a.m. when the discussion of resolutions on matters of general public interest was resumed.

RESOLUTION RE COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON THE SUFFICIENCY OF
ACCOMMODATION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND OTHER
MATTERS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—“ Your Excellency, the resolution which I wish to move is in these terms:—

“ VI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to inspect and report on the sufficiency or otherwise of the accommodation available in the existing secondary schools in this Presidency and to suggest ways and means for increasing this accommodation and for affording better facilities for secondary education for boys.”

“ My Lord, a great deal of public attention has been directed to the state of secondary education in this Presidency, and various proposals for bettering the condition of secondary education have come up for consideration before educational conferences from time to time and I believe, Your Excellency, during your tenure has also convened conferences of educational officers and others interested in education in the districts. So I take it that, as far as the main defects of the existing system are concerned, they are already within the notice of Your Excellency's Government. I do not under this resolution propose to cover the various points connected with secondary education, and I shall confine myself to the question of the sufficiency of accommodation in the existing secondary schools and the state of competition in these schools throughout the whole Presidency. I also wish to emphasize in this resolution that better facilities ought to be afforded in the matter of secondary education.

“ My Lord, I have for the purpose of showing the present state of things printed a few statistics and Honorable Members will find opposite on their tables a few printed statements* to which I have to refer in the course of my speech. As I have already stated, we feel that secondary education has received a set-back, especially during the last two years, and the reasons for this state of things I do not wish to refer to except to the extent to which it is absolutely necessary. In 1905, Sir Alfred Bourne introduced a new Grant-in-Aid Code in which various changes have been made and one of the points on which great insistence was placed was the distinction in nomenclature and curriculum between elementary and secondary schools. It was then stated that there should be no such schools as middle vernacular schools, that a full elementary school should be a school with classes from the infant class up to the seventh standard. Similarly the lower secondary or the middle english school

* Printed as Appendix to page 224-225 infra.

RESOLUTION OF COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON THE SUFFICIENCY OF
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was not recognised. The Director of Public Instruction then stated that the lower secondary or elementary English school should no longer be recognised. These schools which could efficiently maintain all the three highest standards have been either reduced to elementary schools or designated incomplete secondary schools and grouped round a central institution—a scheme which has fallen short of expectations. The secondary school is supposed to be complete from the infant class to the sixth form. English is commenced in the fourth standard of the primary stage. And it was intended that a pupil after completing the fourth primary standard in an elementary school may take transfer to the bottom of the fourth primary standard of the secondary school thus losing only one year.

"It was explained by the Director in 1911 that the result of this change has been twofold. The first is that the number of incomplete secondary schools (i.e., those that do not contain all the highest three forms) has been considerably reduced by nearly 180 and over two-thirds of the boys have been transferred to secondary schools up to the sixth standard.

"The first of the statements which I have placed before the Council refers to the state of things as to the number of schools and their total strength. Honourable Members will find that in the first statement headed "Strength of Schools" the statistics of schools and the school-going population of secondary schools are printed from 1901-1902 to 1914-1915 the latest year for which statistics are available. The figures will show that there were 437 schools in 1901-1902, and that in 1914-15 there were only 333 schools. Gradually, from 1906-1907, Honourable Members will see that the number of secondary schools decreased year by year. In—

1905-1907 there were	453
1907-1908	" 421
1908-1909	" 375
1909-1910	" 362
1910-1911	" 349
1911-1912	" 345
1912-1913	" 339
1913-1914	" 332
1914-1915	" 333

"As regards the strength it will also be noticed that in 1901-1902 the number of pupils on the rolls was 74,514 with 437 schools, and that in 1914-1915 it was 125,140 with 333 schools.

"So that Honourable Members will notice that the number of schools has decreased by nearly 100 and the scholars have increased by nearly double the number. This has been mainly the result of the disappearance of the secondary schools to which reference has been made in the Director's quinquennial report of 1911-1912 and the result is there is considerable congestion in all the secondary schools throughout the Presidency very much to the disadvantage of education. My Lord, I do not think that on the subject of the evils of over-crowding I can do better than to put them in the words of the District Administration Committee in Bengal who under the orders of the Government went round and inspected all the schools in Bengal in 1912-1913. As regards the average number of pupils in secondary schools, I might perhaps say that the average in Bengal is 253, and in Eastern Bengal 333; in Madras 326; in Bombay 231; in the United Provinces 297 and in the Punjab 473. So that as regards the average strength of each school in India we are almost at the top with the exception of the Punjab which has 472. My Lord, the District Administration Committee who visited all the schools were very much impressed with the evils of over-crowding in these schools, where the average is only 253. They complain that there is want of care on the part of parents and want of boarding accommodation and they express the opinion that the best interests of education are being jeopardized by this state of over-crowding in schools. They state "The evils of over-crowding are enormous. In the first place the pupils cannot receive the

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'individual attention which they so much require and the unfortunate teachers who are generally in any case ill-equipped for their task have hardly a chance of doing good work. Secondly overcrowding frequently arises that members of pupils come from outside villages and other districts. For these the boarding arrangements are neither adequate nor satisfactory. Overcrowding is of course largely due to the rapidly increasing demand for English education. A new is certainly no place for school boys and hardly a desirable residence for students, some of whom either are or have ceased to be boys. It is obvious that the authorities of an over-crowded school must be in a position which renders it impossible for them to devote to these pupils who do not reside with parents and are without even the very small amount of supervision ordinarily available for boys outside.'

'These considerations, which seem to me to be paramount, are peculiarly appropriate to the state of things in this Presidency. It is impossible in the existing state of things for the teachers to give to the students the individual attention expected of them.

'With these remarks I should draw the attention of Honorable Members to two other statements which are also before them. One is a statement showing the schools having 500 pupils and more in 1914-1915. The second statement contains a list of schools with 1,000 pupils and more in 1914-1915.

'Coming to the other statement you will see that there are 64 schools having between 500 and 1,000 boys on their rolls while there are 14 having over 1,000. The districts are mentioned and the names of the institutions are mentioned, and as far as possible I have tried to make this statement as accurate as possible. There is a slight mistake in one of them. Against the Bhandi Raja's school, the figure given in my statement is 859. The institution referred to is not my Honorable friend's but another institution in the same district as the Raja of Bhandi's high school has below 500 pupils on the rolls at present.

'My Lord, as regards the reason for this I have already explained the policy, which aimed at the disappearance by the rapid working of the rules relating to endowments and of the rules of recognition, of nearly 100 incomplete secondary schools which to some extent relieved the pressure upon the complete secondary schools in the Presidency. The question for consideration is whether the policy which after ten years of trial has resulted in the coagulation of scholars in a few educational centres without the care of their parents and without the advantages of home influences and without adequate arrangements for boarding, is a policy which should continue to be pursued by Your Excellency's Government.

'In this connection I would refer to a few communications which I received during the last few days from the headmasters of various high schools on this question. My Lord, I have great sympathy with these gentlemen who are doing their level best to meet the exigencies of the situation and one of them says that the present state of things is a grave public danger. The remedy which is suggested by most of them is that there should be as far as possible a large number of incomplete secondary schools which should be distributed as far as possible in appropriate centres for affording the necessary relief, and to act as feeders to the existing institutions. As regards the exact effect of the present state of things, it was admitted last year in answer to a question in this Council that there were nearly 10,000 scholars at these centres without any boarding accommodation. That is a circumstance which has to be taken into consideration in dealing with this large and important problem. I referred, your Excellency, to the statements made by headmasters in communications to me. A few days ago the headmaster of the Venkateswari Raja's High school, Nellore, wrote to me:—'I had to refuse admission for 75 pupils for want of accommodation this year. Of the number on the rolls in this school nearly 120 pupils had to come from distant parts for want of incomplete secondary schools in their neighbourhood.'

'The Headmaster of the S.M.D.H. School, Vellore, says:—'I had to refuse admission to several people for want of accommodation. In the secondary forms of my school there are 120 boys who have specially come to Vellore for education from distant parts of the district—in some cases from very long distances.'

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(Mr. Samachandra Rao.)

"The Madrasankam High school is to exactly the same position. The headmaster writes:—The present state of crowding in schools is a public danger. The health of the pupils suffers and the efficiency of the schools is suffering and the standard to this amount is lowered. There is an immediate desire to swell up the strength of the schools both on the part of the headmasters as also on the part of managing bodies and that large schools tend to turn into a sheepfold than a school. Instances of pupils coming from long distances to get admission into high schools is a matter of common experience. I have an instance of a boy who wrote to me from Madras for a seat—a distance of 350 miles and in order to avoid trouble about admission some headmasters have refused admission on the score of the insufficiency of the boys coming from other schools."

"The Headmaster, Board High School, Tanuku, says:—Every year I have had to refuse admission solely for want of accommodation; about 50 pupils had to be shut out. There are many instances, in which boys of neighbouring villages had to go to Narsapur or Rajahmundry. I have known cases in which after having finished their studies in the elementary schools up to the fourth standard pupils were wasting their time over again in those schools with a view to get admission in new school. It is only natural for parents even at the risk of adding an additional year to the school life of their children to prefer a school in the neighbourhood to one at a great distance where they must have perpetual anxiety about their boarding arrangements and health."

"The Headmaster, Board High School, Bagmati, says:—The growth of the school has been arrested for want of accommodation and pupils come long distances seeking admission."

"The Headmaster of the Sethupathi High School, Madara, says:—My school is 1,250 strong. The strength has already exceeded the capacity of my school. I could not admit this year about 20 or 25 more pupils who sought admission."

"The Headmaster of the Chinasee High School, says:—The accommodation of the school was characterised by the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar as disgraceful. I have had a few pupils year after year from Vittangaram, Berhampur and Parikshatadi for want of seats there. Comment on this needless."

"The Headmaster of the Babbili High School, says:—Boys belonging to Oungur and Rayagada have to go long distances, the former for high school education and the latter for lower secondary education."

"The Headmaster of the Natunel High school, Negapatnam, says:—There is in Nannilam a lower secondary incomplete school conducted by four members of a family and they are seriously thinking of closing the school as the department insists on a graduate headmaster (presumably a B.A.)."

"The Headmaster, Taylor High School, Narasapur, says:—Nearly two years ago a lower secondary school was started at Penukonda. It has not yet obtained recognition because of the stringent conditions laid on the management with regard to the endowment fund and accommodation. Another lower secondary school is struggling to come into existence at Anantadipalam about two miles from here across the river and similar difficulties will, I fear, not allow the school to be recognised. Judging from their present effusion and the departmental rules I doubt whether they will have more than a short-lived existence. The increase in the strength of my school had necessitated the plan of the hostel buildings for being used for classes and every year I have had refused admissions to some class or other especially in the lower secondary and primary department. Many of those who were refused here have had to go to Tanuku and Rajahmundry but my impression is that those who went there have had to go elsewhere as conditions are much worse than those which prevail here."

"The Headmaster, Board High School, Amalapur, says:—That they have to refuse admission of 40 boys every year and it is well known that the strength of every school is rising by leaps and bounds. There is much necessity for starting incomplete secondary schools for several localities. The equipment necessary on up-to-date lines coupled with the rule that B.A., I.T. should be the headmaster makes a large capital imperative for starting such a school even on a small scale."

RESOLUTION OF COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON THE SUFFICIENCY OF ACCOMMODATION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND OTHER MATTERS.

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"It has been another question since 1896 and I suppose it will be another question for another ten or twenty years. "The funds at the disposal of the Government will not meet the demands of secondary education, so that if new secondary schools are established, this must be done by private effort, which, if not aided by private charity, will have to take its stand on the fundamental principle that such schools must be made self-supporting."

"This portion of the Director's remarks is in essence with the subsequent resolutions of the Allahabad Conference to which I shall draw the attention of Honorable Members later on. Five years later Mr. G. H. Stuart also expressed himself exactly in the same way. My Lord, I am now coming to the end of my allotted time and I shall therefore close my remarks with bringing to your notice the expenditure on secondary education in this Presidency. Honorable Members will find a statement showing the expenditure on secondary education which shows that, so far as Provincial funds are concerned, the expenditure has practically been at a standstill. If we exclude Imperial grant of Rs. 60,500 we incurred in 1906 more recurring expenditure on secondary education than we are doing at present. The figures are before Honorable Members and I do not think I shall be justified in taking up any more time on this matter."

"In reviewing the progress of education in 1914-15 the Educational Commissioner Mr. Sharpe stated: "The expansion and consolidation of secondary education is now proceeding on accepted lines and in accordance with various detailed schemes" which he considered "sound to undertake". When I read this statement I was in hopes that there was a scheme for this Presidency and I wrote to the Hon'ble Mr. Stone whether there was a scheme for the consolidation and expansion of secondary education in this Presidency. The reply was that, so far as this Presidency was concerned there was no scheme and that Mr. Sharpe should have been thinking of other provinces. There is therefore no scheme of expansion of secondary education for this Presidency. That is an additional argument for having a committee on this matter to suggest ways and means and to place before your Excellency's Government a scheme of this kind."

"I have only one word to say. In the latest resolution on education the Government of India have committed themselves to the statement that secondary education is a very legitimate charge upon the Provincial revenues and that the local boards should be relieved of this expenditure 'when funds permit'. In the Allahabad Conference great stress was laid upon the present state of secondary education and it was stated that it should not be allowed to take care of itself. That is exactly the thing which has been done. It has been allowed to take care of itself. The policy pursued has resulted in the migration of boys into towns. I have here another statement which shows that in certain towns the number of scholars is very great. This divorcing of them from home influences and the want of facilities for better education are matters upon which I need not dwell any further."

"I therefore plead for the appointment of a committee to examine all these requirements, and if necessary to prepare a well-considered scheme which would aim at a proper distribution of schools in proper centres, both secondary and feeder schools. I therefore trust, your Excellency, that this resolution will be accepted. Your Excellency has been able to see every school in this Presidency, and I believe, if anybody can talk with knowledge on this subject it is your Excellency, and we are entitled to the benefit of your Excellency's views on this important question. I trust that the object with which this resolution has been brought forward would be realized and that at least hereafter some attempt would be made to pursue a policy of not gathering all these students in certain localities, but of trying to evolve a scheme which would properly distribute them in various localities. In the United Provinces where exactly the same conditions prevailed a committee of a similar nature was appointed to examine the present state of accommodation in the schools and to suggest ways and means, and the report of this committee has been, I understand, received by the Government of the United Provinces and is now under consideration."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR seconded the resolution.

(Mr. Shaw.)

(22nd November 1918.)

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Street:—"Your Excellency, in the first place I think possibly it may be of some little use to consider for a moment what secondary education is. The Hon'ble Member has spoken of secondary education as though it were a word and a form of classification, if I may say so, of the world secondary was merely a word and a form of classification, if I may say so, of schools. I think I may take it, first, when he speaks of secondary education, he has in mind that kind of education which involves a knowledge of English and looks primarily or principally towards the University. That is to say, by secondary education he means that link which joins elementary education with University education. Perhaps I may also add that that is what he understands by secondary education. He claims that the attitude towards secondary education has been unfavourable of late and he gives the credit for that to Sir Alfred Borne. It is unnecessary for me to say how far Sir Alfred Borne himself was responsible for any policy pursued in the matter. Certainly the policy pursued was the policy of the Government and not the policy of a mere agent, the Director. The policy pursued, speaking quite roughly, I think, has been that funds being limited, as they always are, the Government take the line that the bulk of the money available for education must be spent, and should be spent, on elementary education, and that being so, the sum available for secondary education was comparatively small and has remained small. That is one aspect of the policy of the Government.

"Another point—and that was no doubt urged by Sir Alfred Borne—was that secondary education, if it was to be of any use at all, must be good education. It must be something different in kind, I think I may say, from elementary education. The elementary school does not necessarily lead to the secondary school. So we have got this sharp distinction between secondary and elementary education. That was one cause of the fall in the number of secondary schools that the Hon'ble Member speaks of. Another cause was, of course, the fact that some schools which were classed as secondary before 1905-07 were not strictly speaking secondary schools, but secondary schools in the sense in which I have ventured to use the word 'secondary,' whatever is the sense in which the Hon'ble Member himself uses it. They were middle vernacular schools. These were brought at that time under a different classification and called higher elementary schools. They remained much the same as they always have been, but the name was altered. I do not deny that there was also some loss of lower secondary schools teaching English corresponding to the present incomplete secondary schools. But my point is that the loss is not so great as would appear by merely looking at the figures in the Hon'ble Member's list.

"What was the reason for which Sir Alfred Borne deplored the number of these lower secondary schools? The mere fact that a lower secondary school was called an incomplete secondary school does not mean that the school ceased to exist. It is the case however some schools were not allowed to continue as secondary and they were brought down to the level of elementary. What was the reason of Sir Alfred Borne's? The simple reason was that there were quite a number of schools which were not giving anything in the nature of secondary education at all, although they went under the name of lower secondary. He did it of course in the interests of efficiency, his line of thought being that, if the State recognized or subsidized schools, it made itself responsible for the education given in them and he was not prepared to ask the Government to undertake the responsibility for the education given in these schools—responsibility, that is, for calling it secondary, for calling it something superior to elementary and encouraging the people to send their boys to such schools under the impression that they were getting something superior to what they might get in any village school. That is a point which this Council sometimes overlooks, that, when the Government recognize a school, they are making themselves responsible. The Government have no right to recognize a school as secondary when they are perfectly aware that the work done is not of a secondary kind, and when they are perfectly aware that parents had better not send their children to such a school.

"That is the reason of the rules which, Hon'ble Members are inclined to think, are harsh. I deny that the rules we lay down for secondary schools are in any respect harsh, and I am most strongly of opinion that our way of working them is not harsh. On the other hand as professional educationists we are constantly doing violence to our professional conscience. We are always pulling up with things and

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recommending things which are not as good as they ought to be. As far as my own action as Director of Public Instruction is concerned, I can assure this Council that I have no desire to check the increase in the number of what I should call lower secondary schools. In fact I am quite prepared to encourage them all I can. But I am not prepared to grant recognition to schools irrespective of what degree of efficiency they may attain. I am not prepared to throw all our rules overboard merely because secondary schools want to be recognised.

"So far as the number of schools goes, I should like to mention that the figures for 1915-16 show 340 secondary schools, so that there has been some increase in the number. They moreover show five incomplete secondary schools which have become complete.

"The Honourable Member laid great stress on the want of accommodation in secondary schools. I should just like to remark that the expression overcrowding which he used rather frequently is after all a relative expression. I mean that a school of one thousand boys may be less overcrowded, or less crowded, than a school with 250 boys. He favoured us with some information about Bengal which, I really must say, was hardly to the point. He seems to think that, merely because a commission went round the schools in Bengal and found the schools overcrowded, similarly we should find the Madras schools had and overcrowded. I am afraid I do not follow him there. I should just like to say that a school of one thousand boys in Madras may be a very much better school, may be less crowded, than a school with 250 boys in Bengal. I have also read the report to which the Honourable Member referred, and it left on me the impression that secondary education in Bengal was in a very bad way. I do not think that any commission going round Madras would write a report in any way comparable to that. That we have got too many large schools I entirely agree. I wish the schools were smaller. A school with one thousand boys is more than any headmaster can efficiently control; at any rate it certainly is too large a school for any headmaster to exercise any influence over individual boys. A school of 500 may possibly be too large. We may easily concede that our schools tend to become too large; but it does not follow that they are overcrowded. Many of them are comfortable in their buildings. In that I think we have done our best to prevent overcrowding by limiting the size of classes. No class can be more than 40 boys strong. Ideally that is too large. Classes ought to be 20 or 30. Still we do what we can by this rule about the size of classes to prevent what may be called overcrowding. Then again we have rules about the staff. I do not know whether the Honourable Member would like to relax these rules. If we did relax them, the state of secondary education would be chaotic. By our rules about the accommodation, the staff and the size of the classes, we keep a watch on school buildings to see that the school buildings are large enough to hold the boys. By doing these things I do think that we are actually preventing overcrowding.

"The Honourable Member's real complaint is not so much that the schools themselves are overcrowded so that they would not hold any more and therefore boys are being refused admission. I do not know how far this refusal of admission goes, but if you find the headmaster of the Sethupathi High School, Madras, did refuse admission to fifty or sixty boys, we do not know that they did not get admission into some other school at Madras. I am quite prepared to admit that there may be boys who do not get admission into any secondary school. In that sense there is a deficiency of accommodation in secondary schools.

"Admitting that there is room for a larger number of schools and room for a better distribution as well as a larger number of lower secondary schools we come to the question of the committee which the Honourable Member wishes to be appointed. I am instructed to say—I do not mean, and I do not say, that it is not my opinion also—that the Government do not consider that any good object would be served by the appointment of any such committee. I think the strongest reason against the appointment of such a committee is that we had a committee in March and this committee dealt with a large number of questions connected with secondary education. These questions are still pending and the Government have not yet pronounced an opinion on them. One of the most important of these questions is the question of rule 93 of the Madras Educational rules. That is an extremely fundamental question, because really on the decision of that question practically

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degrade whether this sharp distinction between elementary and secondary education is to be maintained in future as it has been maintained in the past. Rule 98 is the rule which obliges boys who come from elementary schools to secondary schools to either pay an extra fee or undergo an extra year's instruction. That is the last coercive rule preventing boys from going from elementary to secondary schools. If that is done away with as recommended by the committee, the barrier between elementary and secondary schools will be removed so far as it is set up by the rules. That, I think, is very likely to make considerable difference to our whole conception of the relation between elementary and secondary education, and until that point is decided, I should say it is extremely useless to appoint another committee. There are other things recommended by this committee, for instance, the recommendation that for the purpose of granting fee concessions to indigent pupils of marked ability, expenditure by managing bodies on scholarships up to a limit of 10 per cent of the fee income reckoned at standard rates be considered as legitimate expenditure for the purpose of assessing the grant that might be paid to a school provided that the scheme for the award of scholarships or fee concessions has received the approval of the Director of Public Instruction. This concession would cause a good deal of loss to Government. There is another recommendation with regard to *scholarships*. If this were mentioned, again the expenses to Government would be considerable. Another small recommendation is 'that expenditure on pensions and gratuities to those teachers who are not benefiting by a provident fund and on supplementary stipends to teachers under training be regarded as legitimate expenditure on teaching staff'. All these things will involve additional expenditure. There is another recommendation about the manner of assessing the grants to secondary schools: 'that a portion not exceeding 15 per cent of the total funds available for teaching grants to secondary schools be reserved for distribution by the Director of Public Instruction to such schools as, under articles 32 and 33 of the Grant-in-Aid Code, receive little or no teaching grant.' I recommended that myself to the committee, very largely in order that I may be in a position to do something more for these struggling lower secondary schools. So that these matters have by no means escaped the attention of the Government, and they have, as I said before, been exhaustively discussed by a committee of officials and non-officials. I cannot think that the summoning of another such committee for discussing over again very much the same points could be of real advantage.

"Supposing such a committee was summoned to consider the accommodation in schools, that is to consider the supply of secondary schools existing, could that committee give any useful advice beyond possibly saying that local boards ought to open more schools? Could they give us any advice as to details? The committee, even if it were a large one, could not have information about all localities. The only way in which we can find what schools are wanted in certain localities would be by communicating with the boards concerned, and if money were available for opening additional schools by local boards, that would be the first step we should take. We should communicate with the boards and find out where schools could be most advantageously opened. I do not think the committee could be of much use in that matter. We have always been accustomed to rely mainly on private agencies and private effort to open secondary schools. The principle has been that while the Government are prepared to aid secondary education, they are not prepared to take part in the direct supply of secondary schools either from Provincial funds or local funds. We depend upon private effort. Could a committee do anything to either stimulate, or make, or direct private effort? I do not see how it could do so. So that I am strongly inclined to think that a committee could not be expected to give any real assistance. I gultered however from the Honorable Member, that his solution of the problem of secondary education—I do not deny that there is a problem—is the multiplication of higher and lower secondary schools. Very well; the committee might possibly say that. In fact I do not know whether anyone would deny that if the number of secondary schools is to be largely increased, it will have to be by means of the local boards. That is the only direction practically in which we can look for an increase in the supply of schools. I do not think the committee could really give valuable advice on that head. They could not advise as to the details which would have to be worked out in consultation with the boards themselves. Supposing they did concentrate their general

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principle or view that the solution of the problem lies in the direction of increasing the number of board secondary schools, I do not see that they would be saying more than what anybody knows. I beg to oppose the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Aiyangar:—"Your Excellency, I feel that after what I heard from the Hon'ble Mr. Stone I am not convinced that there is no case made out for the proposition. I have had to take part in the recent conference referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone and I have also placed a memorandum before the Government for their consideration. I have considered this subject fairly well, and I should think that the present proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Rao will only assist the Government in arriving at a proper conclusion with regard to secondary education. My Lord, about the grants to secondary education the recommendation of the conference was referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone that 15 per cent of the grant may be reserved for the benefit of the schools which derive no aid now. There has been a difference of opinion on this point and the matter has been submitted to the Government, and I dare say that the Government will go through the thing and pass such orders as they deem necessary. But the present question that is raised is the question of finding suitable accommodation for all the boys that are now available in the Presidency so that their interests might best be protected. This question was in a way considered, I should submit, by the conference, because the principle of the distribution of grants for secondary education has been the subject of consideration and it is now before the Government. But the suggestion that might be made by any individual member of that conference that a particular method of distribution would be more beneficial to secondary education than another will not have that weight which the recommendations of a committee of enquiry suggested by the resolution will command in case it makes recommendations."

"It has been pointed out that about the year 1905-6 we had 492 schools and we have now only 318. There is no doubt that some of the secondary schools have been reduced to the grade of higher elementary schools. The suggestion was made by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone that, if the distinction between secondary and elementary schools be abolished in the matter of promotion to secondary schools, the difficulties might be abridged. I submit, my Lord, that it will not solve the difficulty really. As has been pointed out, in many centres the high schools are overcrowded. Of course, the rule that was referred to, that each branch of a class should not contain more than 40 students, is strictly adhered to. Whatever that may be, that each class in a secondary school has three or seven sections is not a point that is very really healthy. It is not that the same kind of education is given to all these sections, because the well-trained teachers in these institutions are often confined to a few sections and the other teachers that are selected on the spot according to the strength increases have to take up the other classes. That being so it is only proper that some method be devised for remedying this state of things and that secondary education be spread throughout the length and breadth of the Province as evenly as possible, and that this necessity for boys to be separated from their parents in the early years of their life to go to crowded centres even for secondary education is quite avoided. That question can be solved only by finding how and in what places in the Province special encouragement could be given beneficially for starting complete secondary schools where there are now only incomplete secondary schools, and in what cases where there have been previously incomplete secondary schools or higher elementary grade schools they might be helped properly to enable them to become complete secondary schools as far as possible. Higher elementary grade schools should be encouraged to become complete secondary schools wherever possible. These are questions in which only a proper investigation of the condition of the several parts of the Province will enable the Government to decide upon the course to be adopted."

"I have no doubt that the Government view is always—and the Hon'ble Mr. Stone has in this case repeated the suggestion—that all this information might well be got through the departmental officers or the local board presidents or others connected with institutions. We have had some experience of the kind of information that is called for by these orders and reports. I should respectfully submit that the real stimulus is given only when the people immediately near the localities where these beneficial results are sought to be shown are approached and encouraged and given

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the views of the Government in the matter of encouragement of such education. I am one of those that believe that there should be such a distribution of grants for secondary education now provided and that extra grants should also be provided and that centres where we have more than one secondary school or college should have much less support than centres which are far remote from places where education prevails largely and I believe that there should be a proper distribution; and encouragement should be given to localities which are now backward but which are almost on the very brink of the stage where they could be easily transformed into complete secondary schools. Encouragement properly shown will easily develop secondary education. Private effort in this Presidency is sufficiently great, and if proper stimulus is given, it is likely to grow again on proper lines, not on the old lines. Sir Alfred Brouce thought that in many cases schools were not sufficiently efficient and therefore it was better that they were reduced to the grade of higher elementary schools. That was the basic policy of the Government. We have practically changed that view, and it is now held very properly that secondary education may be encouraged as much as possible. If that is so, this change of policy will be sufficiently indicated by the committee that will be appointed. The work that the committee does of sending to places where private effort has to be stimulated will considerably induce local patriotism and also induce persons, who have an inclination to spend in that direction, to come up and take the opportunity when sufficient encouragement is offered in the nature of grants, which again, I submit, will be regulated by this committee according to the needs of the locality.

"It will not be out of place to point out that your Excellency's recent tour in the Richmond District has been quite fruitful in inducing many Naitikastol Obolts to come forward to start beneficial institutions which I dare say in the long run will prove only that Government would have been much better if this stimulus had been given at an early stage. It will be similarly evident that if a committee of the kind recommended by the resolution is appointed, it will go to various localities, and be able to show also what kind of help will stimulate that locality to introduce secondary education successfully. My Lord, that will be on an occasion that ought not to be lost sight of.

"These points that were made were practically granted, and it was also admitted that a remedy was needed. The only objection raised was, it was suggested that the resolutions and deliberations of the last conference stood in the way. I submit that cannot affect the question at present raised. A doubt was raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone whether this committee would really stimulate several areas. I submit, my Lord, it is bound to, and the real principle of the distribution of grants will be very beneficially decided by this committee, and I think, to the satisfaction of the Government in such a way as will make every pie that is given out as grant productive of the best results in secondary education. This point has been placed before the Council and I submit there is a good case made out for starting an enquiry of the kind to stimulate private effort in every part of the Province."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATARAMI RAU :—Your Excellency, I have great pleasure in supporting the proposition laid before the Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao wants to bring to the notice of the Council one fact—that there is not a sufficient number of secondary schools to provide accommodation for all the boys that are seeking admission. The schools that are in existence are few. My Lord, I may bring to the notice of the Council that in regard to the 5-5-5—now the Hon'ble Mr. Stone added about seven more for the next year—510 schools that are in existence you may take it that they are in towns. In most towns there will be more than one school. My Lord, in the whole Presidency we have about 581 towns with a population of more than five thousand which require schools which bring up the link between primary education and collegiate education; and out of 581 towns we may take it that there are 250 or 300 towns that are not at all provided with secondary schools. After all the expenditure that is made out of public funds, either from Provincial grants or the funds of district boards and municipalities is very small so far as secondary education is concerned. Through 71 per cent is spent for primary education and 36 per cent is spent for collegiate education, both for recurring and non-recurring expenditure,

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only 18 per cent is spent out of public funds for secondary education. This, my Lord, is not a proper co-ordination. Boys who want to study in colleges must have sufficient educational facilities for having secondary education. I may be permitted to submit that it is the duty of the Government to see that all primary education and secondary education and collegiate education are co-ordinated; and for that proposition I am invoking the aid of the recent statement of His Excellency the Viceroy in reply to the municipal address at Agra. His Excellency said that the co-ordination of the collegiate and secondary and primary education could not be overlooked. In these circumstances, I appeal to your Excellency, that some step or other, as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, be taken in order to see that every town which has a population of more than five thousand is provided with a secondary school. I may bring to the notice of the Council that, even in municipal towns, there are places where there are no high schools. This is not a desirable state of things. Therefore, I appeal to the Government that the proposition of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Rama Ashkarigar:—"My Lord, as a layman I did not wish to intervene in this debate, but the Hon'ble Mr. Stone put one question which I should like to answer. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone asked whether if a committee of schools and non-schools went about enquiring into the measures that should be taken for developing more schools, they would be able to stimulate private effort in providing more schools. My answer is 'yes'. When public attention is drawn to this fact that a committee is going about for finding out ways and means for providing more accommodation for boys seeking education, if the committee should decide that there is need for greater accommodation, I think the public will come forward to co-operate more readily, provided the department sympathetically support them in such endeavours. I have to say 'sympathetically support', because of the painful instances of the way in which an honorary worker—a person who by his own individual effort started a school where it was absolutely necessary—was treated. I mean Mr. Krishnaswami Ayyar, a pleader. There was no school for nearly thirty miles between Tiruvadi and Kumbakonam. The man was persecuted and fined—I am glad to say that the Sessions Judge has acquitted him—for some breach of a departmental rule. The department prosecuted him. If the rules are worked in this way, how can you expect honorary workers to come forward—if they are to be prosecuted in this way? I therefore say that, if the department work their rules in a sympathetic way and take the co-operation of non-officials in the spread of education, I do hope and trust that many people would not be slow to come forward to help the department. If private effort is encouraged, there will not be delay in developing schools."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Stone has urged some objections to the appointment of a committee. Before that question is satisfactorily solved, it is necessary to consider, in the first instance, as to whether there are not sufficient grounds for enquiring into this matter affecting the spread and expansion of secondary education. Regarding the need for enquiry as to the inadequacy of the accommodation in secondary schools and regarding the steps to be taken to give a strong impetus to the spread of secondary education, I do not think there can be any differences of opinion. I believe the objects which the Government have in view are exactly the same as those put forward by Honourable Members of this Council. It will be interesting to notice that, notwithstanding the attempts made for some years past to make additional grants for education, the progress made in this province is somewhat slow and disappointing when compared with the advances made in the sister provinces. I shall compare only with the sister provinces of Bombay and Bengal. I do not compare with the United Provinces, because admittedly we are in a far better position than the United Provinces in the matter of education. I find that, during the quinquennium 1907 to 1912, the percentage of increase in pupils in Bombay was 29.2; in Bengal 37; but so far as this Presidency was concerned it was 45.7. Again when we take into consideration the number of square miles served by secondary schools in these provinces, Bombay is nearly in the same position as Madras. We find that, while there is one secondary school for every 101 1/2 square miles

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in Bengal, we have one for every 160 square miles in this province. Again applying another test I find, my Lord, that the percentage of boys in the secondary stage of an English school in the male school population is 6·0 in Bombay and 5·9 in Bengal, whereas it is only 5·6 in Madras. Again applying another test as to the number of boys of a school-going age of whom one is in the secondary stage of an English school, we find that it is 34 in Bombay, 43 in Bengal, but 52 in Madras. I refer to these figures in order to show that the rate of progress achieved is not, when compared with the sister provinces of Bengal and Bombay, satisfactory, and that we should concentrate our efforts to show much better progress.

"The next point is on what lines we should proceed. The recent resolution which has been published about the lines on which reforms should be effected in carrying out the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission is worthy of serious consideration. The Government of India there state that, so far as local bodies are concerned, they must mainly look after primary education. They state in distinct terms that, so far as secondary education is concerned, it should be mainly a charge on the provincial treasuries. They, however, have a word of caution indicating that that reform cannot be carried into effect all at once; but that should be the line on which progress should be made. The Honourable member pointed out in the course of his remarks that when he called for information as to whether there was any definite scheme for the expansion of secondary education, he was informed by the Director of Public Instruction that no such scheme had been prepared. It is that aspect of the question which I wish to impress on the attention of this Council at present. Whether a committee is appointed just on the lines recommended by the Honourable member or not is a different thing altogether. Is it not necessary that my view of the changes that have been made from time to time and in view of the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission regarding this important question, and in view of the declarations and commitments made by the Government of India as to the spread of secondary education, a definite scheme should be drawn up for the expansion of secondary education? It is no doubt a question of funds and the Government will have to take into consideration as to how far and to what extent funds could be spared for that purpose. If we agree that a scheme is to be drawn up for the purpose of carrying out the resolution, the point for consideration is whether it is unreasonable to ask for the appointment of a committee to settle the question.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Stone pointed out that very recently there was a committee which sat and deliberated upon various points, that suggestions have been made for the improvement of secondary education, and that final orders have not been passed on their recommendations. Evidently that committee did not go into the question specifically brought forward in this resolution. They did not take into consideration the adequacy or otherwise of the accommodations available and devise measures for the purpose of imparting education to those who have not been able to get admission into secondary schools.

"It was pointed out that a committee would not be able to get information about all the secondary schools in this Presidency. It is true that if there is to be one central committee that is to inquire into the conditions of schools in the whole Presidency, there may be some difficulty. But suppose on the other hand it is resolved that there should be a central committee and that the central committee is given the option of enlisting one or two representatives from each district, I do not think that there will be any practical difficulty in solving the problem. A central committee might consist of as few members as possible so that they might co-ordinate the work of the local committees; and the local committees will be in a position to collect information and to report upon the conditions in each district and suggest lines of improvement. I therefore submit that there is absolutely no reason whatever for refusing the request that has been made about the appointment of a committee to enquire into this matter."

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PATTERSON:—"Your Excellency, I wish simply to say that we are indebted to the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Rao for the review he has given us. I have very considerable sympathy with the aim that he has in view. His object is to propose a committee. I have certainly no objection in general to

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the appointment of mixed committees of officials and non-officials. When such a committee is appointed to deal with the Govt. in-Aid Cols and the Madras Educational Rules, I have every sympathy with it. But there is a great deal of truth in the contention of the Hon'ble Mr. Stone that a committee would be a singularly cumbersome method for this particular object, and I do not think that the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao's suggestion of local committees would add very much to this matter. If we contemplate the appointment of a committee to go round the country and visit the aided schools or get a large number of local committees in order to settle the question of overcrowding in the schools, it will be manifest that this particular method is not altogether desirable. At the same time, I think the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has made out a case for enquiry, and I should like to ask whether the Government would be prepared, instead of appointing a committee, to depute a special officer to deal with this matter and also whether the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao would be prepared to accept it. It seems to me that something ought to be done. There is need for enquiry, and it may be a fairly large enquiry in connection with so many schools in so many districts; but I think that might be accomplished by a special officer of the Educational Department appointed by the Government. I should like to suggest that both to the Government and to the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Do you move it as an amendment?"

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDREE:—"I do not move it as an amendment—I only make a suggestion."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMA MUDALIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I wish to make a few observations on this very important question which is now before the Council. There is, as it is recognised both by the Government and by my non-official colleagues who have spoken on the subject, need for a thorough enquiry into the extension of secondary education in this province and how best it could be accomplished. Over and above all the reasons that have been put forward in support of that enquiry, I would also lay before this Council the consideration that it serves not only as a preliminary for higher education, but it is more essential as a necessary for better commercial, industrial and technical education. We need the spread of secondary education more as a preliminary to commercial, industrial and technical education much more largely than we have at present. Looking at it from that aspect I believe that the need for the expansion of secondary education is much stronger than it has ever been in the past. As one having some connection with a secondary school myself and also with other schools in my part of the province, I can safely assert that the need for secondary education is now very much more largely felt than the present supply of schools can adequately meet and the necessity of enquiring into the present state of things and as to how best the object in view can be accomplished is, I believe, a duty which the Government should readily undertake. I am glad to hear from the Hon'ble Mr. Stone that the Government are at one with us non-official members on this aspect of the question."

"But so far as the question how that enquiry ought to be made is concerned, there has been some difference of opinion. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone evidently thinks that there would not be much advantage derived by the appointment of a special committee as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. There I do to some extent coincide that the appointment of a committee may not be possibly necessary or exactly meet the situation that we are faced with at present, seeing particularly that we have had a committee recently, though not upon exactly this question but on questions very nearly affecting these considerations. So I am quite in sympathy with the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendree that it would best be accomplished by the appointment of a special officer to make a thorough detailed enquiry. I hope that my honorable friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao will see his way to accept his suggestion and also request the Government to take steps to appoint an officer at the earliest opportunity to make this enquiry as thoroughly and in as detailed a way as possible so as to secure the object which I see both the non-official members of this Council as well as the Government have at heart—that is, the efficient and rapid spread of secondary education."

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The Hon'ble Mr. Balakrishna M. Ramachandra Rao:—My Lord, I think, so far as I have been able to understand the Hon'ble Mr. Stowe, that he does not deny the necessity for the expansion of secondary education. There are three or four questions which are involved in this resolution. One is the state of overcrowding in the existing institutions. The second is what might be done with reference to the existing institutions in order to relieve this congestion. The third is the general question of the necessity for expansion in the matter of secondary education in this Presidency. My Lord, I could not quite catch what the Hon'ble Mr. Stowe said, but he said something about doing violence to his educational conscience. I first thought of the statements made by him, probably he himself feels, are causing some kind of violence to his educational conscience. We do say that the existing state of overcrowding in schools is an unmitigated evil. The Hon'ble Mr. Stowe has stated that it is quite possible that an institution with one thousand pupils might be quite a good institution while a weak institution with 500 might be a bad one. I am not talking of any theories in this matter. I have proved before the Council facts and figures which show the state of education and the feeling in the educational world itself, apart from the lay opinion outside the educational institutions. So that, so far as the main reply of the Government is concerned, I am very much dissatisfied with the attitude taken up by them. There is no statement that any more funds would be devoted to secondary education; nor is there any promise that the question how far incomplete secondary schools can be brought into existence would be considered. The Hon'ble Mr. Stowe expressed his personal sympathy with the necessity for more secondary schools. Therefore, on the general line of reply that has been taken on behalf of the Government, I must express my dissatisfaction.

"I have been here in this Council for nearly six years and I do not remember one instance in which the proposal to appoint a committee has been welcomed by the Government and the reasons assigned by the Hon'ble Mr. Stowe on the present occasion for opposing this particular proposition do not at all come as a surprise either upon me or upon my honourable friends. Whenever there is a proposal for the appointment of a committee, first of all it is suggested that there is no work, and the second thing is that the committee would be useless; and the third thing is that the committee do not know enough of the subject—every possible and conceivable reason that can be urged against a committee on any subject are suggested. Yet we find in another province, the United Provinces, a committee has been appointed and it has been found possible for that committee to go round and see all the institutions and what is possible in the United Provinces must be possible also here. Perhaps, we may be told that the conditions are different and what is good for one province is not good for another. I have heard every argument that may be urged against the appointment of a committee and therefore the arguments urged on the present occasion do not take me by surprise. However, I am quite willing to accept the suggestion of my Honourable friend the Rev. Mr. Pittendree which has also been supported by the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaramaiah Mahaswamy who himself is the manager of a well conducted secondary school. If the Government are prepared to undertake an enquiry into this matter, I am quite willing that it need not necessarily be a committee that should examine the conditions. Let them depute an officer to visit each district and submit a scheme for the distribution, or rather the distribution, of schools and to suggest ways and means by which more money might be utilized for secondary education. I am quite willing to fall in with the suggestion which has been made.

"On the question of funds, as I already stated, it was the idea sometime ago that in the matter of secondary education private effort was the only means to which the Government looked for expansion. I have already stated that the All-India Educational Conference has put it on record that it was absolutely necessary that secondary education should not be permitted to look after itself. Perhaps it is better that I should read the exact wording of the concluding paragraph of that resolution of the Conference in the matter of secondary education: 'The Government therefore as the chief of primary education, it would not be right to rely upon increase of fees and private effort alone for the improvement of our secondary schools. The Directors generally put the improvement in secondary education in the forefront of educational improvements, and the conference was emphatically of opinion that it cannot be left to look after itself and that it urgently requires liberal support from

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Government. In the recent circular of the Government of India dated 9th September 1914 in regard to municipalities and local bodies the Government of India state: "The financial support of secondary schools which are maintained at the cost of local bodies must, therefore, in the absence of local arrangements to the contrary, be continued for the present on existing lines. But provision should be taken to restrict by rule any tendency to increase the expenditure of local bodies on secondary schools at the expense of the interests of primary education and when financial conditions permit all such expenditure should be made a charge upon Provincial revenues."

"I think it is quite enough, my Lord, that I should draw the attention of Honorable Members to these two pronouncements that, so far as secondary education is concerned, we look to the Provincial revenues for help. In those circumstances I must once again urge upon your Excellency's Government the absolute necessity for more funds. I have placed before the Council the statement of expenditure and from that you will see that in 1908-10 we were spending more than Rs. 2,61,000 on recurring expenditure on secondary education; and if we exclude the Imperial grant of Rs. 80,000 in 1914-15 we were spending much less from Provincial funds. Therefore, relatively to the population, my contention is, that this Presidency has fewer secondary schools; while as regards the number of schools the Presidency is almost the last in India. These circumstances should weigh with your Excellency's Government and I trust that your Excellency's Government will be able to accept the suggestion which has been advanced with which I am in entire accord, that the whole question should be investigated, and the question of the expansion and consolidation of secondary education should be undertaken without any more delay. It is unnecessary to detain the Council any further. I sincerely trust that your Excellency's Government will see your way to accept this suggestion."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone:—"Your Excellency, before I go on to the real subject of this discussion, I wish to call the attention of Honorable Members to the fact that a very serious charge has been made against the Educational Department and I wish to hotly deny it. I have been charged, the department has been charged, with having prosecuted the manager of the Papanasam school for a breach of our rules. The Honorable Member who made that charge may be perfectly well aware that a breach of our rules is no crime, and it is not a thing for which a man can be prosecuted. What the gentleman in question, the late manager of the school was prosecuted for was fraud. He was accused of having in his returns stated that certain teachers were paid so much, whereas actually they were not paid so much, and in that way he was able to obtain from the department, and therefore the Government, a larger grant. It is, of course, for the courts to say in the first place whether the facts were true, and in the second place what the law may be. It is totally untrue to say that he was prosecuted for a breach of our rules. He was prosecuted for fraud."

"To return to the real subject of the debate."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGASWAMI SASTRI (Interpreting):—"May I explain?"

His Excellency the President:—"The honorable gentleman is not entitled to make a speech."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGASWAMI SASTRI:—"Only a personal explanation."

His Excellency the President:—"What does the honorable gentleman wish to say?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGASWAMI SASTRI:—"My expression was inaccurate—the expression 'departmental rules' was not correct. I am sorry for it. He was prosecuted by the department in connection with the way in which he happened to have dealt with some Government grant."

His Excellency the President:—"That is not denied."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar, if I remember rightly, stated that grants should not be distributed to the institutions themselves but to localities. That is a view which I am not in a position to share."

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It seems to me that we must pay grants to secondary schools in proportion to what they do and not distribute the sum at our disposal to localities in the way in which the Honourable Member would like.

"With regard to the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao's idea about a Central Committee which should be helped by district representatives, we have got the department, we have got the boards and anything that the local representatives or district representatives could do could be done by the boards if we apply to them. I do not see that the Central Committee or the district representatives would really help us to do our business at all.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandran Rao referred to what I said about violence to my educational convictions. I said I had to do violence to my educational conscience in not applying our rules as strictly as we ought to and we have to put up with imperfections in the schools which I would gladly not see. I was speaking of these lower secondary schools.

"With regard to what the Honourable Member said about the Government granting or not granting committees, I was rather surprised to hear it, because last March we had a committee which was granted in the previous cold weather and we have just had a committee on forest education which was granted last May. On the second occasion the Government did not grant, but granted a committee in the most perfect manner and I do not think that any great difficulty was made about the grant of the committee which held its meeting in March. I think whatever unwillingness the Government may have had as regards other committees, it does not apply to committees for discussing educational matters.

"Then, your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendridge suggested that the Government might appoint a special officer instead of having a committee. There are many reasons that might be urged against that. One that occurs to me immediately is that the department is already short-handed and it is extremely difficult to find a special officer. However, I do not think that the objection to having a committee is really any the less applicable to having a special officer. The fact is that the Educational Department is being swamped with being much more ignorant than it is. We do not need any special machinery for getting information. We have got so much information that it is difficult to get abreast of it. If I were given a little time to sit down and make out a scheme of expansion of secondary education and find out where schools are wanted, I have not the smallest doubt that I should be able to do it. If I were to do it the sum involved would be staggering to this Council.

"I have no doubt that it certainly will be a very much larger one than the Government will be prepared to find. We are getting to the bottom of things; but where is the money to come from? Everybody knows that this is particularly a time when it is difficult to get money. Where is the money to come from for a very large expansion of secondary education? Honourable Members ask us for free and compulsory education and we say among other things that it is a very expensive thing. Leaving that subject, Honourable Members come and say 'we want an enormous expansion of secondary education.' You cannot have it both ways. You cannot have a large expansion of elementary education, and a large expansion of secondary education in the present restricted state of our finances.

"After all, that is really a practical answer to the whole question. As money becomes more available, we shall no doubt find more money for secondary education. And the way of spending it has been decided upon or recommended to Government by the recent conference in what I may call a very satisfactory way. We have departed a good deal to that recommendation from our former system, namely, that grants should be given strictly speaking in aid. If anybody wants our rupee, he must put down a request in order to get it. The percentage which we have arranged to be returned and to be put by to be given on special occasions will go some way towards correcting any shortcoming that is caused by that system of grants. I have also said myself, in addressing the Government, that I hope that as larger sums become available for granting aid to secondary schools those larger sums may be applied in a similar way, that is to say as larger sums become available the State may be prepared to do more in the way of aiding secondary education on the basis of what is after all not really aid at all, but direct payment. If people do not have to put

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down any money and the Government pay over, it is not strictly speaking "aid." So what I said was that the Government should begin now with a sort of mixed system, partly of grants-in-aid and partly of something like direct expenditure on secondary education."

His Excellency the President:—"There is really very little that I can say usefully on the subject, before I put this motion to this Council, because the case has been fully stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone. I do not think it will be said that the Educational Department have not recently, so far as I know at any rate, welcomed discussion on educational questions in this Council; and I ask if there is any anti-doctrine whatever indicating that we do not invite—I won't go beyond the word "welcome"—the support of this Council in pressing the claims of education upon the Government. In that I believe we are only echoing or interpreting the feelings of the Council generally. I know the importance which they attach to education and the desire there is for the extension of education in all directions; and the Educational Department so far as I know have always welcomed the support of this Council in these matters."

"I should be the first to admit, with the Hon'ble Mr. Stone, imperfections, obvious imperfections and shortcomings in the educational administration of this country. But this country is not alone in having imperfections and shortcomings in its educational administration. You are aware that in the United Kingdom itself at this time no question next to the war is exciting more active interest than the improvement and the development of the system of education. In every country it is the same thing. As knowledge extends, that extension has its effect upon the system of education. Here obviously, as has been pointed out in the debate, Hon'ble Members are quite able to point out imperfections and shortcomings in our present state of things. But they are not alone in that respect. Nobody is more conscious, as I have already said, of these imperfections, whatever they may be, than the Director of Public Instruction and those who work with him and under him. The standard in regard to the staff, the standard in regard to the instruction and teaching, buildings, apparatus,—to nobody are all these shortcomings brought home more largely, daily, weekly and yearly than the Director of Public Instruction. He has already expressed so strongly as he can how repeatedly he has to do violence to his own feelings in restraining himself in putting demands to the Government in this, that or other direction."

"I am inclined to think that the Council is apt to take too gloomy a view of the condition of education in this Presidency and we must consider secondary education truly and in proper perspective without considering the advance and the scope of education as a whole. Overcrowding has been talked of, as also the refusal of the admission of pupils. It is said that there are too many large schools and the statistics of other Provinces are thrown in to emphasize the deficiencies that are drawn from those statements. You know what is said about statistics,—that there are three kinds of lies, white lies, black lies, and worst of all statistics. I do not mean to say far one moment that statistics are ever adduced in this Council except with a view to being helpful; but I do suggest to all the Hon'ble Members, having frequently found myself in similar difficulties before, that unless statistics are used with great care, they may be most misleading. What the whole of the circumstances in Bombay are, I do not know. What the whole circumstances in the United Provinces are, or even in England and Scotland I do not know. But I do say it is not right simply to pick out a figure or two in regard to any special branch of education, point out these figures, and compare those figures with ours, and argue from that that our education is more backward when compared with the education of the places whose figures are relied on. We must know all the circumstances, as otherwise, I should think, it would be misleading to the people in this Presidency. I often think that the debates in this Council are apt to be misleading to the people of this Presidency, because we see nothing but the shadow, nothing but the darkness, nothing but the imperfections. Nothing is said about the progress that is going on and the good work that is being done. I apply that in this case to education. There have been undoubtedly, what I may well admit to be, shortcomings, and I should like to see them remedied. I heartily agree with the Hon'ble member never and secondly and those who have pointed out the defects—I heartily agree with them as to the importance

(The President.)

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of the defects and as to the desirability of remedying them. While I admit all that, I want to point out—and many a gentleman in this Council knowing the Presidency much better than I do knows it—that if we go back to the years 1898 or 1897—I cannot call it personal memory—I cannot help questioning the suggestion that there has been no real progress in secondary education during the last twenty years. I have been in most of the secondary schools in this Presidency—I do not know if I have been in all, but I have been in most of them—and to my mind there is every sign in every one of the schools, of progress and of keeping abreast of the times, and a desire for improvement and all the signs of a living and growing organism. When I say that, let me mention that there are great differences in schools. Second—any education in secondary schools is the label or title of a category or a class of schools. There are good secondary schools and there are bad secondary schools as different from one another as black is from white. Therefore generalisations are extremely difficult and hazardous, but there are in many parts of this Presidency excellent secondary schools doing excellent work and I wish there were more of them.

Now we come to particulars in regard to which plans are made. Let us see why. Of course it is desirable that there should be a wider distribution of secondary schools. It is certainly desirable that we should reduce to the lowest limits the necessity under which parents have to send their children away from home to a town to attend such schools. The Educational Department does its utmost to encourage and help the construction of hostels to mitigate this necessity. But the real reason for the necessity is want of money. Some large institutions, some Corporation or some large body, it may be a missionary or a district board or whatever it is, or the Government establish a school in a certain centre. It meets with an increasing and excessive demand. How is it to meet that demand? That is the question that has to be solved. It is cheaper for it to extend its present building and have a large school than to set up a similar establishment elsewhere. It is by financial necessity for spreading the butter thin over the bread as far as possible, to make the money go as far as possible, that it is driven to the necessity of enlarging the school beyond, I admit I agree, what should be the normal strength of any such secondary school. That is really at the root of most of the imperfections which are admitted in our educational system.

Therefore I cannot help thinking that there has been a considerable advance in secondary education in the last twenty years. It may perhaps be in quality rather than in quantity. But remember that quality is a very important aspect. There is a continual contest between those schools which prefer quality and those which prefer quantity in every branch of education. But unless the ideals are high and the standard held up is high both in the teachers and the parents of the young pupils you may depend upon it that your secondary education will degenerate and it will not be kept up to the standard required by the University which after all is the governing factor in the whole system. Therefore I deprecate criticism of those who have gone before us. The views may have changed, may have been modified; but I am inclined to suggest that we should not be ungrateful to those who have gone before in the administration of education in this Presidency. Their views may not be identical with those which we hold; but I believe good service was done,—good service of which we are reaping the fruit today—in some directions by those who were responsible for secondary education in times gone by. It is quite untrue to say—it is quite false ground to take—that there has been any hostility on the part of the Government to secondary education or to the improvement of secondary education, and I hope that nothing of that kind will be deduced from this discussion. Our advances in this as in other respects must be co-ordinated with the advance in other branches. There are hospitals and other medical requirements, there are roads, there are all the other branches of Government which claim their share in the sums which are available to Government.

Now we come to the question of the Committee. Personally I really do not think that a Committee will serve any useful purpose at the present time, nor, with great respect, do I think that there is any necessity for deputing any special officer to ascertain the facts. The Honourable gentleman who moved this resolution seemed to indicate some depression of mind at the coldness, or want of success which has attended the efforts of himself and other gentlemen in bringing educational subjects

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before this Council. I am not sure whether he and they quite realise how frequently we discuss educational subjects. After he spoke I have ascertained the number of times on which we have discussed education in this Council since the year 1910. We have had 42 resolutions—42 resolutions have been admitted on educational subjects—and 26 have been discussed since 1910. That means there is practically no meeting of the Council—to sum it up in that way, there is not a single meeting of the Council at which we do not discuss the subject of education. I do not regret it myself; I welcome discussion because it is a good thing that we should compare notes and exchange views, and it is certainly a healthy thing for the Government to ascertain the non-official opinion on all such subjects. That is one purpose for which this Council exists. This figure shows that it has not failed in that respect in regard to education. That is one consideration which should go to show that we are not out of touch with non-official opinion and not out of touch with the facts with regard to education. As the Hon'ble Mr. Stone has pointed out, we have had two conferences this year on the subject of education, one on the subject of education generally from the proceedings of which the Honourable gentleman has himself quoted and the recommendations of that conference are now before the Government and will be most carefully considered. Nearly a month ago came a conference on female education.

"I would really submit, therefore, that we are not out of touch with the facts; we know the facts and the difficulties we have at present. One of the difficulties is want of money. You may have observed that in the debate one Honourable Member suggested that we wanted 500 more secondary schools. That was the net effect of his suggestion. That would require an expenditure of at least 50 lakhs. It is not only money, but we cannot have schools unless we have teachers; and the training of teachers is a necessary concomitant or even a preliminary to a very large degree. Indeed, it is a bar to any sudden expansion of secondary education or any other branch of education. We press forward as well as we can, as well as the circumstances admit, with the matter of the training of teachers, and as the training of teachers increases and as our money becomes more ready, I do not think you will find any reluctance on the part of the Educational Department to follow the lines of a progressive policy in the direction which this debate has indicated. That being so, I am disposed to suggest that the Honourable gentleman's object, in these circumstances, in the special circumstances of the case—I am disposed to suggest that by this debate which has covered the whole field, the Honourable gentleman's object may have been attained, and that nothing will be gained by pressing this resolution on this morning to a division. But I shall put it if he so desires."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO wanted the resolution to be put to the Council.

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

RESOLUTION RE PUBLIC INQUIRY INTO THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM IN THE GODAVARI AND KISTNA DELTAS.

The Hon'ble Rao Balakrishna M. RAMAKRISHNA RAO :—"This resolution relates to the oft-discussed subject of the drainage of the Godavari and the Kistna deltas. The resolution is in these terms:—

"**VII.** This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a public inquiry be undertaken as regards the present defective drainage in the Godavari and the Kistna deltas and a suitable programme for improving the drainage arrangements in the above deltas be laid down for being carried out continuously."

"I should perhaps say at the outset that I am disposed even on this resolution to give expression to the same feelings of pessimism and depression to which His Excellency has just referred on the previous motion. The subject has been under discussion in one form or another in this Council ever since the Legislative Councils were reconstituted in the year 1902. If Honourable Members will look up the proceedings of this Council since 1902 and look at the interpolations brought up in this Council on this subject and the speeches made by me and my predecessors in this

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Council on the subject of the improvement of the drainage of these two deltas during the last twenty years, both at the time of the budget and by way of resolutions, they will find that they amount to a very considerable number. That of course is no reason that we have made any advance towards the solution of the problems raised in the discussions in this Council. It was only recently in 1915 that I brought forward a motion in this Council which also aimed at a better treatment of the drainage of both these deltas. I then recommended that your Excellency's Government should take very early steps for the improvement of the drainage of the Godavari and the Kistna deltas. The whole subject was thoroughly discussed at that time, and the Hon'ble Colonel Rile made a very long statement on behalf of the Government which showed how this question stood in 1915.

"I admit at the outset that the question of delta drainage is not at all free from difficulty and I should not be understood in the slightest manner to depreciate the efforts of the engineering officers connected with these deltas in doing what they can to alleviate the distress, to evolve schemes and generally to formulating proposals for carrying out a workable system of drainage in these deltas. I may perhaps say that during the last twenty days there was an extraordinary flood in the districts of Kistna and Godavari whereby enormous damage has been done to the crops and to property, houses in the villages have come down, cattle have been washed away and there is a great deal of displacement in both the districts on account of the loss that has been sustained. I recognize that the circumstances were extraordinary, and I could not and I would not put down the whole of this loss to the defective arrangements in the matter of drainage. But nevertheless there is a considerable volume of opinion that we have been drifting from bad to worse in the matter of the drainage of both these deltas and that very urgent attention to this subject is needed.

"My Lord, after I moved the resolution, some time last year a deputation of the ryots of the Godavari Western delta waited on your Excellency at Secunderabad who urged on your Excellency's Government the desirability of undertaking an enquiry. The deputation was informed as follows: the order was in these terms:—

"It was explained to the deputations that the drainage channels were for ordinary seasons in good condition. It was only in time of heavy rains that the drains became too full. Repairs were taken up and executed when required; but to secure permanency of execution, it was very necessary that the ryots should co-operate with the Public Works Department instead of, as is sometimes happening now, competing with it for labour. After a careful consideration of the question the Government recognize that after abnormal rainfall there must be a good deal of unavoidable temporary subsidence, but that there are possibilities of material improvement here and there by the execution of minor works."

"That was passed by the Government some time after the deputation waited on your Excellency and urged their difficulties. This order apparently was passed after some enquiry by the local officers. One of the points desired in this resolution is that there should be a public and open enquiry by which the present troubles of the ryots can be brought to the notice of the Government. Personally I should think that at the present day an enquiry which is other than open and public is likely to receive the support of the persons affected thereby, and there is considerable advantage in deputed some officer or more than one officer to examine the present state of things in both these deltas and to suggest ways and means to improve the condition of the drainage. I may say, my Lord, as I already pointed out, that I do not for one moment deny the difficulties of the problem. The Hon'ble Colonel Rile said that the problem of the Kistna is a 'heavy enquiry.' I certainly do not think that either himself or my Honourable friend Mr. Murray would say that they are beaten in the solution of this problem. I do not think that this question of the drainage of both these deltas is beyond solution by the engineers of this province who on previous occasions have found ways and means to afford relief to the large agricultural population of these deltas.

"The question of the drainage of the Godavari has to be viewed with reference to each delta and we were assured last year when the Inspector-General of Irrigation came down from Simla that the Hon'ble Colonel Rile consulted him with reference to the subsoil drains of the Godavari Central delta. Since this resolution was moved, I asked him as to what was done in this matter and I was told a number of drainage estimates in progress in each of these deltas, especially in the Central delta, amounting to 5 lakhs were received for improving the subsoil drains in Godavari.

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Central, viz. the Panchanadhi, Kousika and Vamsidra, drains, and a detailed estimate for Rs. 1,25,500 for improving the Insper drain has been retained to the Superintending Engineer for alteration and reconstruction and that an estimate (Rs. 45,000) which will be recommended for sanction has been received for constructing a lock and regulator at the head of the Kakasapuru canal which will effect material improvement in drainage.

"The whole question with reference to both these deltas is that we do not spend, as pointed out last time, enough money from capital expenditure continuously for a number of years. I have been told more than once, my Lord, by Mr. Clerk and also I believe by the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis that there is no comprehensive scheme of drainage by which the main drains are to be improved, that there is no guarantee that any particular amount of money could be spent or would be found for expenditure on these delta systems. Therefore, one question which has to be considered is how far the main drains in both these deltas are in need of repair. It is necessary to see what amount of money can be continuously spent for a number of years. Unless this problem is looked at from this standpoint, I do not think that we shall reach any solution notwithstanding that the subject may continue to be discussed for another twenty years. My Lord, one of my constituents writes to me yesterday that there is no use of my representatives of the people on this Council unless they can bring the Government to see things in the way they see them. I am quite prepared to agree with him in this view of the situation. We have been talking of the Godavari and Krishna drainages for years, and the figures furnished by the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis show that the capital expenditure on this class of work has never exceeded more than Rs. 50,000 per annum at any time either for the Godavari or the Krishna. He gave me a statement of expenditure for fifteen years; and an original works the highest that has been spent on the average does not come to more than Rs. 10,000. So it is in the case of the Krishna. I should, therefore, like to impress on Government the absolute necessity of continuous expenditure and a programme of works to be drawn up and the deputation of a special officer or, if necessary, officers to carry out these works. That is the chief point that I wish to raise by this resolution.

"As I have already said, a great deal has been said on the previous occasion. The facts are admitted and the Government have undertaken to take early steps for the improvement of the drainage. The problem with which we are faced is, what is it that the Government are going to do? There are three things that I should particularly like to mention with reference to which some reply may be vouchsafed. First what is it that is proposed to do with reference to the Kolar? I have already stated that the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis said that it was a very difficult question. Do the Government mean to do anything for the improvement of the Kolar lake? I have been told, my Lord, that the gauge readings of the Kolar have been continuously showing an increase of water in the region of the Kolar lake. I have some of the readings, but I certainly do not wish to quote them, because they have not been verified. It is quite likely that the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis might dispute my figures, but for the present I am satisfied that the gauge readings, if he would verify these readings, show that during the last three or four years they have been showing a great increase. It will be remembered by Honourable Members that there is a great deal of cultivation in the Kolar lake and there are a large number of villages. The usual quantity of water in the lake has been between two and three feet, whereas I am told this year they had eight and a half feet. Last year it was seven, and the year before last it was six. These readings would show, and ought to convince the Government, that it is impossible for persons who have their cultivation in the Kolar lake and also in all the bordering villages, of which there are many, to save their crops and lands so that they may not be affected by the submergence. The whole point that I should like to press upon the Government is that this lake is getting filled up, that the water-level is increasing and that all the neighbouring villages are being flooded. I think that, if the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis admits these facts, I should ask him what is it he proposes to do?

"The second point I wish to mention is the drainage of the hill streams, Yemakurva and the Upputuru. Last time it was stated that these streams find their way into the Kolar lake which carries what I may perhaps call the extra-drainage of the district. It has been stated last time by him that, quite this

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Uppala and the Yerakalva are widened four times their present width, it would be impossible to relieve the sufferings of the people. He wound up by saying that it would cost a crore of rupees. I have already pointed out, my Lord, that the damage done year after year during all these years, if an accurate record has been made, would have added several crores to the cost; and it would be only just and equitable, looking at the fact that both these delta systems are paying 17 to 18 per cent on the capital outlay, that your Excellency's Government should make every effort to secure more money for improving the drainage of both these deltas.

"In regard to the Krishna delta I must say that the position is equally satisfactory. I have already stated that on account of floods in the western delta several of the villages have been affected and houses have come down. I have here in my hand a written communication which has been adopted by a meeting of the ryots in Tenali and Repalle when they make a definite statement as to the losses that have come down on account of the floods and their feeling is that the waterways have been considerably affected by the construction of the railway and the want of facilities for drainage. There are a very large number of drains with which the Hon'ble Colonial Office is perfectly familiar; and the whole question of the improvement of the drainage of the Krishna Western division, which affects the Tenali and Repalle taluks is one requiring the most serious consideration of the Government.

"Therefore, my Lord, I would press for a public enquiry; I would press for a continuous programme and I lay great insistence upon the finding of money charged to original works. As I have already said, the problem is one which is not beyond remedy; and while I have absolutely no desire to minimise the services of engineers, I should like to point out that a great amount of dissatisfaction and discontent prevails in both these deltas on account of want of attention to drains. My Lord, I must press this resolution for the sympathetic consideration of Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KAPURU SAHIB:—My Lord, the question of improving the drainage systems of the Krishna and the Godavari deltas has been before this Council for a number of years. Before the system of irrigation by the new earthenware pipes was introduced in the Krishna and Godavari deltas, drainage was being effected through polynya spots, because there used to be a greater fall and greater depth in the irrigation channels themselves and the ryots, by lowering the polynya spots, were able to drain off the excess water from their fields. But since the introduction of this new system of irrigation by earthenware pipes the old facilities for drainage have become greatly interfered with, and the provision of effective drainage for both the Godavari and the Krishna deltas has now become more imperative and more necessary than it was before.

"My Lord, most of these main drains in the Godavari delta are the branches of the Godavari river itself, and almost all the irrigation channels and their distribution along with the various weirs of main canals empty their waters into these branches. When these main irrigation channels were allowed to fall into dunes and made not to work properly, the whole system of drainage in the delta became very bad indeed. Again as I have just now mentioned, since these irrigation channels are connected with these main drainage channels, the irrigation system itself does not work properly, unless these main drainage channels are kept in a proper condition. Since the introduction of the new system of irrigation by earthenware pipes the old silt clearance in the channels has been given up and the amount of money that was being spent for silt clearance is not being spent now, because it is found necessary that the bed-fall and the level of these channels should be raised. Added to this the small fall and the diameter of these earthenware pipes has also made it impossible for the ryot to drain off the water in time effectively into the channels as they used to drain it off in olden times. It is therefore necessary that greater attention to providing an independent drainage system should be bestowed at present, and it is also necessary, in order to make this new system of irrigation successful, that sufficient attention to the improvement of drainage should be given. On account of want of proper facilities for draining off the water from the fields, the crop has been suffering,

"It has been already pointed out how stagnation creates two kinds of moss in the fields and after transplantation is begun, and how these two kinds of moss interfere with the yield of the crop and make the harvest very poor, indeed. In the

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Godavari and Krishna deltas there are two kinds of fields, fields which have no connection directly with the drainage channels and which require water from the fields in the upper reaches, and fields which have facilities for drainage and which also receive water from fields in the upper reaches. In the one kind of fields it is possible for the ryot to drain off the water and to allow the land to be exposed to the sun for a few days to kill the moss. But in the other kind of lands which always continually receive the drainage water from the fields in the upper reaches, it is becoming impossible for him to allow the fields to be exposed to the sun and kill the moss. This has been greatly interfering with the yield of the crop. My Lord, again most of these main drainage channels of the Godavari river have become thoroughly out of repair and there are weeds that have grown for a number of years so that it has now become impossible for even irrigation officers to go and inspect.

"This matter of inefficient and ineffective drainage system was brought to the notice of the Government and a committee was appointed in 1904 to look into the system of irrigation by means of earthenware pipes. Again by a deputation which visited in 1912 this was brought to the notice of His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, and again in 1914 the same question was placed before your Excellency during your visit to the Godavari district, and in 1915 Mr. Nethercliffe came to the Godavari district and the whole system and the details in the drainage of the Godavari delta were placed before him and also before the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis who also came to the Godavari district at that time. In order that the new system which has been under trial may be made successful, drainage facilities will have to be created and greater attention will have to be paid to it independently of the irrigation system.

"My Lord, I may here quote a few figures. In 1900-1901, in the Godavari delta Rs. 38,608 was spent on capital expenditure on original works; and on revenue extensions and improvements about Rs. 2,700 and odd was spent. During 1914-15 on original works Rs. 51,109 and odd was spent, while on extensions and improvements only Rs. 890 was spent. In 1900-1901 on maintenance and repairs an amount of Rs. 85,200 and odd was spent; but in 1914-15 on maintenance and repairs only an amount of Rs. 20,375 was spent. On account of the introduction of the new system of irrigation and also on account of the necessity of paying greater attention to drainage, instead of larger sums being spent, your Excellency will note that on maintenance and repairs only a very small amount was spent. Again, with regard to the Krishna delta also in 1900-1901 the capital expenditure on original works was Rs. 33,000 and odd; and on revenue extensions and improvements, Rs. 1,700 and odd, with a total of nearly Rs. 40,000. On maintenance and repairs in 1900-1901 Rs. 51,400 was spent; in 1914-15 only Rs. 22,600 was spent. Thus, my Lord, large amounts of money which were formerly being spent on silt clearance in the main channels and in the irrigation channels have now become practically unnecessary since it is necessary to raise the bed level, the bed-fall of these channels. Most of that amount might be profitably diverted towards improving the drainage system and also making the drainage system thoroughly complete.

"As was already pointed out by the Hon'ble member, there is no comprehensive scheme at all towards an independent thorough drainage system. A comprehensive scheme will have first to be framed and then the question will have to be solved in a manner that will be found successful with regard to the drainage of these two deltas. I may also mention, my Lord, that the absence of drainage facilities in these two deltas, besides interfering with the success of the new system of irrigation introduced and also affecting the yield of crops of the ryots and the fertility, is also contributing a great deal towards the insanitary condition of the villages in the deltaic areas. The local boards which are in charge of the sanitary arrangements of rural areas are not able to do any improvement whatsoever in effecting proper sanitary measures on account of the want of proper facilities for drainage. I therefore place this matter of the improvement of the drainage system in both these deltas, the Krishna and Godavari, as a matter of supreme importance and a necessary matter to which the attention of the Government should be paid without any delay.

"My Lord, these two irrigation systems have been paying a very handsome interest upon the capital expended, and the system of drainage must be considered as part and parcel of the irrigation system; and as such considering the large amount of money realized by the irrigation sources, large sums of money should be spent upon creating

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proper drainage facilities and also for dealing with this problem in an effective manner. It is for this purpose of framing a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the drainage system in both these deltas that this resolution recommends to your Excellency's Government that proper steps may be taken and inquiries made. With these remarks I heartily second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Col. W. M. KILMER:—Your Excellency, the first part of this resolution suggests that a public inquiry should be held into the drainage problems and drainage needs of the Godavari and Krishna deltas. In considering this there are two initial questions which call for an answer. The first is—Is any extensive injury caused by submergence and ineffective drainage in the deltas? The answer to this first question is that such injury as is caused the Government and the local officers are well aware of; they know that heavy losses are suffered by delta ryots from submergence of their lands to all years of abnormal high rainfall and floods. Further they are aware that there are considerable extents of swampy lands under cultivation which always suffer from defective drainage.

"The second question is—Is a public inquiry of the nature proposed in the resolution likely to serve any useful purpose? It will appear from the reply to the first question formulated that no useful purpose is likely to be served from inquiries as to the nature and extent of the disabilities suffered from defective drainage, and generally speaking, as to the location of the areas liable to submergence, from defective drainage. The outcome of a public inquiry would merely be to chart information already in the possession of Government or the local Government officers.

"The scope of the proposed inquiry embraces further the formulation of a programme of works for the improvement of the drainage in the deltas. It can hardly be seriously maintained that a programme specifying the nature, extent and order of undertaking of the drainage works in the deltas can be best framed through the agency of a public inquiry. The matter of delta drainage is a most difficult engineering question and a public inquiry is not the way to solve that problem. Under those considerations, then, sir, I suggest, be only one answer to the question as to whether an inquiry of the nature proposed will serve a useful object and that answer is in the negative. I am instructed to say that on the above grounds the Government cannot accept the resolution so far as it requires them to hold a public inquiry."

"It is desirable, however, to give the Council some statement as to what is being done by the Government officers with a view to the relief and mitigation of the defective drainage which is admitted to exist. At the Legislative Council meeting of the 29th March 1916, a resolution was moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao and accepted by the Government. That resolution was couched in these terms: 'This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that early steps be taken to improve the existing arrangements for the drainage of the Godavari and the Krishna delta systems.' In the course of the debate which took place I made a brief statement of the great difficulties of dealing with the problem of delta drainage and of the limitations to which any improvements carried out must be subject. I am glad to recognize that the Honourable member of the resolution recognizes these difficulties. It was then explained that it is hopeless to expect that the great tracts of low-lying lands running along the coast and separated from the sea by a sand ridge will ever be free from losses due to defective drainage and it is also hopeless to expect that drains can be maintained which will carry off abnormal floods and terrestrial rainfall as quickly as they are received. All that can be done is to mitigate to some extent the losses which are suffered by agriculturists in the delta. I may say that agriculturists in other parts of the country also suffer from abnormalities and variations of seasonal precipitation of rain.

"I would add to the above that drainage works must be considered not only in reference to the relief which may be afforded, but also in respect of the cost of the works. No man who has deliberately taken up land in a swamp has a right to expect that the drainage disabilities associated with his holding shall be relieved at the cost of the general public. This, however, is an attitude assumed by a large number of ryots. I do not suggest that the Government do not propose to inquire into the feasibility and cost of affording relief or refrain from carrying out works to

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this end, if the nature of the case in their opinion justifies this being done at the public cost and on public grounds. But I wish to emphasize that the individual ryot has no claim or title to such relief.

"Having said so much I will now briefly state in general terms what schemes for the improvement of drainage have been formulated and what progress has been made since Government accepted the Hon'ble Mr. Hanumanth Rao's resolution, as also the progress made in the drainage works and schemes mentioned in the debate on that occasion.

"*Gidharu Delta.*—(a) The works on the outfall of the *Pelishanga drain* (Rs. 15,400) are in progress, and prove more expeditiously than were anticipated; and a revised estimate (Rs. 31,709) has just been submitted for sanction to the Government of India. Estimates for improving the drain higher up have been prepared (Rs. 222,000) but will not be considered till the outfall work is complete and effective.

"(b) An estimate for improvements to drains *intercepted by the Karwar-Manjar Junction canal* amounting to Rs. 36,400 submitted for the sanction of the Government of India has been returned for further information.

"(c) A detailed estimate for improving the *Ainapur drains* amounting to Rspees 1,26,500 which was removed has been returned to the Superintending Engineer for minor revision. It is expected that it will be submitted for sanction shortly.

"(d) Scheme estimates for Rs. 5,05,000 for improving the outfalls of the *as-said drains, Central delta*, have lately been received and are under scrutiny.

"(e) The works of improvements to the *Yenacuduru drains* (Rs. 5,73,000) which have been in progress for some years are still going on in the *Gidharu Western delta*. I am sorry to say that it is proceeding very slowly. We find the greatest difficulty in getting labour for these drainage works. One reason of the small expenditure to which the honourable member of this resolution has alluded is the difficulty in getting labour to carry out the works. With regard to this work, we would have expended on it far more than the sum he mentioned, had we been getting labour. With regard to this particular work a further expenditure of Rs. 5,87,000 is proposed on the upper section of this drain when the works in the lower portions of the drains are finished.

"(f) The construction of a weir and lock at the head of the *Kakurapera canal*—a work which will considerably improve the means of disposal of flood water—is proposed. An estimate of Rs. 45,000 is under scrutiny and money for this work is being asked for for next year.

"(g) A scheme for altering the *Nakadu and Boudala drains* has been formulated for the improvement of the drainage between the *Venkayya and Weyyera canals* and the *Uchi canal*. This has not been estimated.

"*Kistna Delta.*—(a) *Strengthening Rygar regulator* (Rs. 21,500).—This work which will improve the flood regulation facilities and reduce submergence in the vicinity of *Pulur and Danturalli canals* has been carried out.

"(b) A subsidiary work having the same object in view has been sanctioned and will be carried out next dry season, viz., increasing the discharging capacity of the *Canadale escape*, Rs. 2,400.

"(c) Improvements have been proposed at a cost of Rs. 50,000 to the *Bulandra drain*. Further information has been called for. The scheme is not promising.

"The following schemes have lately been put forward but have not been estimated for. They are considered promising.

"(d) Cutting a new drain along the right side of *Rygar canal*.

"(e) *Extending Yemagala drain*. To improve the drainage of 18 square miles on the side of *Bunder canal* (approximate cost Rs. 35,000).

"(f) *Diverting the upper part of Peddabanda drain* to the sea to improve the drainage of 54 square miles. (Approximate cost Rs. 2 lakhs.)

"(g) Improving *Kondaluru and Kamalada drains* and diverting the outfall to the sea. To improve the drainage of 265 square miles about *Uppuluru and Kukur lake* (approximate cost Rs. 3 lakhs).

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"With reference to some of the specific matters mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao I would like to thank him for the words he said in appreciation of the efforts of local officers to take up and put forward these drainage schemes. I think since he moved his resolution a considerable advance has been made, and I think the list of the works read out to the Council will justify this statement. It has been stated that there is a great deal of local discontent that things were being allowed to drift and were growing from bad to worse. This year—in fact the last cycle of years, have been years of considerable and abnormal loss by submergence. In 1914, we had a great breach at the Krishna Head Works and this year we have had most extraordinary floods, and whenever this happens, we are always told that things are going from bad to worse, but there is no reason to believe that they are. I have already emphasized very clearly the fact that very abnormal local floods cannot be, and never will be, dealt with. We will never be able to relieve the persons who choose to take up the cultivation of low lying lands; we can only be expected to be rendered immune from the disasters to which low localities are subject.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has asked specifically what is proposed to be done with regard to the Kolar lake. He says that the Kolar lake is sitting up. The Kolar lake has been sitting up for centuries, and it is going on sitting up. It is sitting up from natural causes. It is a part of the delta, a depression in the delta, between the Godavari and the Krishna, and nature has made so large a depression which is gradually filling up and in the course of centuries the Kolar lake will fill up to such an extent that it will form an integral part of the cultivable land of the delta. In the meanwhile it is absolutely unavoidable that the persons who have established their cultivation on the margin of that lake, which are flat, must suffer on every occasion on which more than normal rainfall is received into that lake. I stated on a previous occasion that this problem of the Kolar lake was a heavy engine, and I can only say as an engineer that personally I give it up. I do not think there is anything to be done. The same remark applies to the Yerakalave and the Upputera; I do not say it is beyond all engineers to undertake remedial measures, but from the financial point of view it is quite out of the question to do anything which will really give relief. We are at present doing what we can to keep open the mouths of the Upputera—the effluent channels of the Upputera from the Kolar Lake. Beyond that there is no proposal which is being put forward or being considered. The matter has been considered over and over again by very many engineers, and the conclusion always come to is the same.

"It is hoped that in view of what has been said the Honourable member of this resolution will recognize that although no great expenditure has been incurred since he moved his last resolution on this subject, considerable progress of inquiries in regard to the improvement necessary has been made, and the matter is receiving continuous and close attention. It will be understood that the attitude of the Government in regard to the resolution is that they are already aware of the existence of many difficult drainage problems and of drainage disabilities affecting large tracts; but under the circumstances described a public inquiry will serve no useful purpose, and on the ground we cannot accept the proposal to hold one. The Government are, however, alive to the necessity for more drainage works, and the preparation of several important drainage schemes as briefly stated is in progress. I am instructed to say that the Government are prepared to meet the Honourable Member to the extent of ordering the preparation of a programme of drainage works to be investigated and, if practicable, to be estimated for. The carrying out of all drainage works of any size requires the sanction of the Government of India, but the Government would propose to submit to that Government for sanction estimates for any scheme, the execution of which they are able to recommence as a necessary measure and a proper charge on public funds. In view of the above statement the Honourable Member may feel disposed not to press his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATESWARAI RAO :—After hearing the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis on the resolution to the effect that a public inquiry will serve no useful purpose, with the permission of your Excellency I beg to move an amendment that the words 'a public inquiry be undertaken' be omitted and that the resolution may be amended so as to read thus: 'that the defective drainage in the Godavari and the Krishna deltas should be further investigated, etc.'"

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IN THE GODAVARI AND KISTNA DELTAS AND PERIODICAL
TRANSFER OF TAHSILDARS AND SUB-MAGISTRATES.

22ND NOVEMBER 1916.] (The President: Mr. Suryanarayanaiah Nayudu;
Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Colonel Ellis, Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar.)

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR:—"The honourable gentleman has moved an amendment which I understand is agreeable to the mover and which would change the resolution into the following one, which the Government, I understand, are willing to accept:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the present defective drainage in the Godavari and Kistna deltas should be further investigated and a suitable programme for improving the drainage arrangements in the above deltas drawn up."

THE HON'BLE RAO BAHADUR K. SURYANARAYANAMURTHI NAYUDU:—"I heartily second the amendment proposed by my honourable friend Mr. Venkataranga Raja. I was a member of the Pipe Committee appointed by the Government in the year 1908 to investigate into the causes of the grave discontent caused on account of the change in the system of irrigation in the Godavari delta. The Hon'ble Mr. Clegg was also a member of that committee which went round the Godavari Eastern delta. Whenever we went there were complaints regarding the defective drainage in that delta. I am myself a ryotwari holder in the delta, and from my general knowledge and experience I must submit to the Government that there is great need for improving the defective drainage in the delta. What is required is continuous attention and continuous expenditure on the drainage systems of the Godavari and the Kistna. As I think that matters are going from bad to worse on account of the silting up of the main drains, I trust, that your Excellency's Government will be pleased to have the question investigated as to the extent of the damage that is caused to the ryots year after year on account of this defective drainage, and that a definite programme of improvements will be drawn up."

THE HON'BLE RAO BAHADUR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I thankfully agree to the proposal of the Government to accept the resolution in this modified form. I have not heard the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis say anything about the Kistna Western delta. I expect that the investigation would cover this delta also."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR:—"The wording covers that also?"

THE HON'BLE COLONEL W. M. ELLIS:—"Yes."

THE HON'BLE RAO BAHADUR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"On that assurance that this matter will be re-investigated and that necessary steps will be taken, I accept the amendment."

The resolution as amended was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned for a short interval.

The Council re-assembled after the interval at 3 p.m.

RESOLUTION RE PERIODICAL TRANSFER OF TAHSILDARS
AND SUB-MAGISTRATES.

THE HON'BLE RAO BAHADUR V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAN:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move the following resolution:—

"VIZ. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Board of Revenue may be instructed to transfer Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates once in three years, as District Magistrate in the Judicial Department are now transferred."

"Your Excellency may remember that in May 1915 Mr. Kesava Pillai moved a resolution regarding the posting of newly appointed Sub-Magistrates and your Excellency then observed: 'In the appointments of local officers we should as far as possible protect individuals from obviously adverse influences in the impartial and efficient discharge of their duties.' It is a principle that applies to all countries, and it has been applied in this country to District Magistrate who are transferred once in three years. As observed by Mr. Kesava Pillai then, there are a better class of people, more educated and more capable. They deal only with civil matters,

(Mr. Ramappa Acharyar; Mr. Rama Appayyar.) (25th November 1916.)

that is with cases relating to property. Talukdars and sub-magistrates, on the other hand, are, as a class, not so well educated and they deal with criminal matters, that is, with cases relating to personal liberty, and exercise powers in regard to which greater protection is required. I do not see any objection to this; but many individuals during their long sojourn in a particular locality contract strong likes and dislikes for persons, and people approach not without cause that all sorts of influences are brought to bear on them. It is necessary that they should be above all such suspicion. It may be said that talukdars are not exercising criminal jurisdiction, but they deal with income-tax matters.

"When Mr. Konda Pillai moved his resolution and proposed that sub-magistrates on their appointment should be moved off into some other taluk than that in which they served, it was observed that such transfers would interfere with business. The transfer that I recommend may be done at leisure, and not when making every appointment. There was a time when the pay of each officer was local. When a certain taluk was a first class taluk, the officer drew Rs. 250 per, but in another taluk where the pay was Rs. 150 he drew the pay of that taluk. But now the pay of these talukdars and sub-magistrates is personal, and wherever the officer may be, he draws the pay of his grade. Therefore, there can be no difficulty in effecting these transfers.

"It might be said that if these men were transferred not only within the district but outside the district also, the number of appointments in each district might not be the same. The difficulty can be obviated by transferring talukdars on Rs. 250 a month, talukdars on Rs. 240 and so on. Similarly in the case of sub-magistrates. The transfers may be made by the Board of Revenue. It may be said that a Tamil talukdar might not be sent to a Telugu district. That difficulty can be obviated by forming groups of districts in which transfers may be made. The Canna, the Coed districts and Nellore may be one group, the Tamil districts may be one, and Malabar and South Canara may be another group.

"Another objection may be taken that this will interfere with the Collector's patronage. If the first appointments of sub-magistrates are made as at present by Collectors, there will be no difficulty whatever.

"My proposal will be favourable to the principle upon which appointments are now made. The Government want to keep the scale even between all the classes. Sometimes you may have more Brahmins and fewer non-Brahmins, and in some places there may be more non-Brahmins and fewer Brahmins. I believe there is a rule under which Brahmins are not to occupy more than one-fourth of the appointments in any district—I speak subject to correction. If that be so, there is at present dissatisfaction. I know in Tenjore most of the talukdars and sub-magistrates are Brahmins. If there were 16 talukdars, 4 talukdars should either resign or retire or die; until then the Brahmins could have no opportunity of promotion. It then happened that a non-Brahmin acting sub-magistrate was made permanent sub-magistrate, then talukdar, and is now a deputy collector; and the Brahmin talukdars and sub-magistrates have been dissatisfied. Take the reverse case of a district where all the officers are non-Brahmins. Until three-fourths of them vacate their appointments, the Brahmins must get promotion. But if they are placed on a Presidential basis, the Board of Revenue can easily regulate the promotion of the different classes according to their proportion fixed, and there would be less dissatisfaction. If the transfers are made by the Board, they will be made in consultation with the Collectors and the Collectors will be asked to send in yearly reports of the work done by talukdars and sub-magistrates and the transfers can be regulated in accordance with their wishes. As this proposal will increase the efficiency of the revenue establishment and will enable them to discharge their duties in an impartial and efficient manner, I place this resolution before the Council in the hope that it will be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYAPPA.—"My Lord, I beg to second this resolution. I do not think I need add much to what has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramappa Acharyar. One department is referred to in the resolution, and that is the Judicial department. Officers of this grade in other departments, like Registration, Police, Forests, Akbar, Public Works and other departments, are being transferred like that from district to district, and that conduces very much to the good administration of them. It is clear that in any event the occasional use, if not the general use, of this power will be essential. Instances are not wanting in which one revenue subordinate

22nd November 1916.]

(Mr. Kuma Apperant; Sir Alexander Gorden;
Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar.)

Like the talukdar or the sub-magistrate has got some considerable influence in the district with the revenue head of the district and great difficulties arise and considerable hardship is felt; and in such cases the exercise of the power required by this resolution will and can only tend to the betterment of the administration. I second this resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GORDON:—"Your Excellency, the essential point, as I understand it, in this resolution is the question of transfers, and I presume the Honourable gentleman who moved the resolution does not want to cover or raise the vexed question whether talukdars should be appointed on the Presidency basis. That is a question of some magnitude. But the only thing that the resolution asks is that they should be transferred once in three years, and therefore, I propose to confine myself to that issue, which I understand is the issue in the case. The point, however on which, your Excellency, I would have been glad to have had information from the Honourable Member is what is the evidence of the existence of any evil in this matter. Are they not transferred once in three years? I have spent a whole morning in examining the Civil List of the 1st October 1915, in comparison with that of 1st October 1913; and so far as I can find, there are only thirteen talukdars in the whole Presidency who are in the same station or taluk in 1915 as they were in 1913. In other words, the proposal is in operation, and what is more, it is in far too active a state of operation. My Hon'ble friend Mr Davidson, when he was on special duty in 1903, went into this question and he found that in one large division—not far as I remember what he said—in every taluk except one, in eight taluks, there had been five talukdars in three years and in the ninth there had been four. Five men had had charge of each taluk. In other words, the real danger is not that they stay too long but they do not stay long enough. Though I am inclined to agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar that three years is quite a long enough period ordinarily for a talukdar to remain in a taluk, unhappily a great many of them do not stay for anything like three years. There is thus no existing evil against which this resolution is directed. I certainly see that in Tanjore there are apparently three men who have been in charge of a taluk for more than three years, upwards of three years, but that is quite an exceptional case. In North Arcot, South Arcot, South Canara, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Ganjam, Giddalur, Kivier, Kurnool, Madras, Madurai, Nilgiris, Pondicherry, Salem and Vengalpet, there was not a single talukdar on the 1st October 1915 who had been in the same taluk in 1913. One of the great objects of the abolition of the old system under which the pay was attached to the taluk, and the substitution for that of personal pay attached to the officer was to try and stop innocent transfers. Under the old system the pay was attached to each taluk and a man had to be moved if his pay was to be altered, because the pay was attached to a particular place. In order to avoid moving the officer the pay was attached to the man who gets the pay wherever he is serving. But I cannot find any evidence that that change has led to any excessive retention of talukdars in one place.

"Therefore, while I think we can quite accept the idea that they should not stay too long in one taluk, there need not be any formal resolution on the subject as probably they do not stay long enough. If the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar will draw attention to specific instances in which this generally wholesome principle has been departed from, I have no doubt that we shall be able to satisfy him that there are special reasons or a change will be made. It would not be a good thing to lay down a hard and fast rule, and as I have pointed out to the Council, there is no need at all to do so. If the Honourable Member has got facts to prove that it is a widespread evil, I am prepared to consider the matter. If there is not, I cannot accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAR:—"I am glad that the principle is accepted by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon. If the principle of transfer is in active operation, I do not see what harm there is in my resolution being accepted. It may probably be waste paper, but it will spend in those cases in which a man has stayed more than three years. He himself instanced a case in Tanjore in which a talukdar had been in the same place more than three years. The rule will operate in such cases. I propose transfers,—not only transfers within the district, but also outside the district. The man,—he may be good or bad,—may

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(*Mr. Ramnath Acharyar*; *the President*;
Mr. Ranga Acharyar.)

[22ND NOVEMBER 1915.]

have been in all taluks. It is desirable that he should be transferred to another district. As the rule stands at present, talukdars can only be transferred within the district, and it is only when there is a special case for the transfer, the Collector will go to the Board and obtain sanction and then get a talukdar transferred to some other district. Transfers to other districts are so much necessary as transfers within the district. I hope the Government will be pleased to accept the resolution. On the question of principle there is no difference and it will tend to improve the administration."

His Excellency the **PRESIDENT**:—"The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Carver has already indicated that he cannot accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANATHA ACHARIYAR:—"Then I think the resolution may be put to the vote."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

RESOLUTION RE EMPOWERING DISTRICT MUNSHIS AND SUB-JUDGES TO APPOINT, PUNISH AND GRANT LEAVE TO THEIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANATHA ACHARIYAR:—"I do not move the resolution because I understand it is better to move the High Court in the first instance."

The following was the resolution which was not moved:—

"IX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that, in consultation with the High Court, District Munsifs and Subordinate Judges be given the same powers to appoint, to punish, and to grant leave to the members of their establishments as are now enjoyed by officers in charge of Revenue Divisions and that the Madras Civil Courts Act be amended so far as may be necessary."

RESOLUTION RE REORGANISATION OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH OF THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

The next resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Acharyar was in these terms:—

"X. That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council that there should be no further delay in submitting to the Government of India the recommendations of this Government on the proposals of the High Court on Mr. (now Justice) Phillimore's special report made in 1913 for the reorganisation of the Provincial Service (Judicial branch) and the revision of the scale of salaries of the members thereof."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"My Lord, before I move the resolution, I wish to know if I will be in order in coupling the words 'on Mr. (now Justice) Phillimore's special report' and in adding between the word 'in' and the figure 1913 the figure and word '1912 and'. The resolution as then amended will read as follows:—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council that there should be no further delay in submitting to the Government of India the recommendations of this Government on the proposals of the High Court made in 1912 and 1913 for the reorganisation of the Provincial Service (Judicial branch) and the revision of the scale of salaries of the members thereof."

"I do so, your Excellency, because from the answers quoted yesterday I find I was not in possession of all the information. I find from the answers that there were two separate proposals—one made in 1912 and the other in 1913—pertaining to the same subject on different aspects. It is in order to make my motion accurate that I make this alteration."

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OF THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

[25th November 1916.] (The President: Mr. Ramo Acharyar; Mr. Gilman.)

His Excellency the President:—"There is no objection, I think, to the Honorable gentleman's proposal."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ramo Acharyar:—"I have the honour to move the resolution which I have already read, and in doing so I have to say that the persons on whose behalf I am pleading today are persons whose case has come before this Council from the year 1905, so long ago as 1905. They are—I am quite sure Leslie Miller's speech which he made in 1912—those who sit on the Bench in the criminal Court for whom I specially ask your remembrance and good wishes, those who tell long hours regarding interminable depositions in an atmosphere of perjury, fraud, and dishonesty, striving against unusual surroundings. They work against time to get through the work and are striving hard to preserve the purity, integrity and righteousness of the judicial administration in this country, being in places where they can find no decent accommodation often in places where there is no congenial companionship for their so-called leisure hours. These are the men to whom our sympathy should go. Most of them are drawn from your great profession and I ask you to pity the poor mortals and sub-judges. People talk of the independence and fearlessness of the Judges of the High Court. When you come to think of it, what have they got to be afraid of? Their position is too secure to be shaken. They have a strong body of colleagues to support them. No one wants to interfere with them. The difficulty is the case of the district magistrates who far away from their homes and friends have to administer justice at places often split up by factions and cliques. If under these circumstances some have succeeded in their endeavour to maintain their independence all honour is due to them."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gilman (interrupting):—"On what occasion was that speech made?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ramo Acharyar:—"At the Law Dinner."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gilman:—"An after dinner speech? (Laughing)."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ramo Acharyar (continuing):—"The words coming from such a person as Sir Leslie Miller will have a great value. But I am going to quote some other passages (laughter) when the Government and the High Court have commended their work; so that the Honorable Member may rest content that my case is not to rest merely on an after dinner speech. In the most recent report issued by the High Court and endorsed by this Government the Honorable gentleman will find at page 5: 'The average output shown by the district magistrates is clear evidence of great and sustained industry and the quality of the work done generally, as shown by the statistics of appeals, reaches a high standard.'"

"I can quote other instances, but I do not think I should over-do a case of this sort, because in this chamber itself their claims have been fully recognised. As I said, this is a case which is more than ten years old and you will find it is a case of a genuine grievance. You will find that Mr. Sorivasa has raised this question in 1905. It will be found in volume II, page 234 of the records of this Council. In the year 1910 memorials were received from three hard-worked officers, and that was made the subject of interpellations and resolutions by my Honorable friend Mr. Rameschandra Rao and Mr. Krishnaswami Ayyangar who was then in this Council. In March 1912 again the subject came up. You will find it in the Proceedings of this Council, pages 593 to 599. It will be found that Sir Murray Hemmick remarked as follows:—'All of us are perfectly certain and assured that at the present time the magistrates have too much to do and in most cases the sub-judges have too much to do.' Later on, on the same occasion he said 'All I can tell the Council is that if they (the High Court) do make the representation we will listen to it sympathetically.' And in another place he said: 'In our order of the 10th December 1911 we very distinctly draw the special attention of the High Court to the unsatisfactory state in which the judicial work of the country was.' The Government remarked that they 'are quite ready to communicate this discussion' to the High Court and ask them if they are prepared to make to the Government 'of a special officer'. This was in March 1912. The High Court took up that suggestion very readily and recommended the appointment of Mr. Phillips as the special officer to inquire into the adequacy and the distribution of the civil courts in the province. This was sanctioned in June 1912 and he entered on his duties—I am indebted to the Honorable gentleman for this information—on the 15th July

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1912 I have not got the exact date of his report, but he appears to have made his report very soon, for we find that the High Court who were very speedy in the disposal of this matter, as they felt the clear injustice of the case, took up the matter and made their report on Mr. Phillips's report in May 1912. Immediately after the discussion in this Council was communicated to the High Court, the High Court sent up their recommendations in May 1912. Within two months of that discussion they sent up their proposals for the reorganization of the Provincial Judicial Service. No special officer was needed to consider that, whereas a special officer was needed to consider the re-distribution of the civil courts. This was a matter within the peculiar knowledge of the High Court, the inadequate pay and the hard conditions to which these officers are subjected and out of their knowledge they sent their report in May 1912. So that the Government have been in possession of the recommendations of the High Court since, in one case, May 1912, and in the other case, May 1912. Now, Sir, I am sorry to say that the Government are to blame for all this delay of four years in one case and three years in the other. Then the matter was again mooted in November 1915 and then the answer was 'we are about to submit our recommendations on three reports.' In November 1915 the Government were about to submit their recommendations. Then again on the 20th November 1914, i.e., you will remember after the great war broke out, the answer of the Government was (see volume VII, page 1) 'will be forwarded'. Then again in March 1915 the matter came up before this Council, and I wish to draw the attention of this Council to what was then stated in this Council. On the 18th March 1915 the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar moved a resolution and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart gave an assurance that 'the matter would be taken up as early as possible'; I ask Hon'ble Members to mark the words—'in fact a letter to the Government of India is now in draft and ought to issue in a short time. We have made proposals for an increase in their number and for an increase in their pay, but it would not be proper for me to discuss them in Council or even to discuss them as they form the subject of correspondence with the Government of India. . . . We have, however, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs under Civil Works . . . which is available for appropriation for other purposes. My sympathy as Member in charge of the Judicial Department, not only my sympathy but also the sympathy of every Member of Government, is entirely with the principle of the resolution. I am sure that if the scheme abided, 'fortunately be sanctioned in the course of the year, even in the early part of the year, we shall find the money to give effect to it' This caused the expectations of the unfortunate hardworked people. Their hopes have been in vain. That is why I am now before this Council to urge their claims.

"You will notice the language of my resolution is that there should be no further delay in making the recommendations of the Government on the proposals of the High Court made so early as 1912 and 1913. That there has been regrettable delay in the disposal of this matter no one can deny. My Lord, the case is so insistent, so urgent that I am emboldened to appeal to your Excellency's Government that there should be no further delay in the disposal of this matter. My Lord, from the answers furnished yesterday to this Council to questions Nos. 18, 51 and other questions, I am sorry to say that the attitude of the Government is not such as to expedite the matter, for they say they are delaying this question for two reasons. They say they are awaiting the report of the Public Services Commission and they say they are awaiting the close of the war. Now, Sir, none of these two reasons can have any force.

"As regards the question of Public Services Commission, this is a matter too small for that Commission to deal with—so to whether a certain number of posts should be made permanent in this Presidency, and whether the pay of the district magistrates should be raised from Rs. 202 to Rs. 250, or what number of appointments ought to be put in the first grade and what number in the second grade. I hardly think that is a matter in which the Public Services Commission will interest themselves. I rather think they will concern themselves with broader and larger questions of policy with which they can deal. Even if the Public Services Commission could make recommendations on this matter, I am sure their recommendations cannot have greater force than the views of your Excellency and your colleagues whose local experience and knowledge must outweigh any recommendation the Public Services Commission may choose to make in the matter. We are not unassisted

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22nd November 1916] (Mr. Banga Acharyar.)

to the Local Governments and the Government of India throwing overboard the recommendations of Royal Commissions because from their more intimate knowledge of the affairs of the country the Government are able to give—or at any rate your Excellency's Government, it is assumed, will give—better judgment in these matters. Therefore, I hardly think that, unless it is wanted as an excuse, if I may say so with respect, for more delay in the matter, we should wait for the report of the Public Services Commission. We do not know when it is to come. It takes such long years to deal with Royal Commissions' reports. They are referred to the Government of India, and from the Government of India they go to the Local Governments and from there to the local officers, backwards and forwards. We are all accustomed to these dilatory methods. This subject has been too long pending, and that is why I make bold to appeal to your Excellency's Government to send your proposals early to the higher authorities. After all what we ask is not to bring any reform into force on any particular date. The High Court have considered it. A special officer has been deputed and he has made his report, and then the recommendations of the Government thence have only to go, and there is the Government of India to deal with it and then the Secretary of State. All this will take two years or more before the question is decided. By that time we all hope that the war will be over with a glorious victory to our cause. The recommendations may come and our scheme may be cut and dry and it may be carried out when the thing is completed.

"Then the other cause which has been put forward is that of funds. That is a serious matter which we ought to take into account. But it is a matter to be taken into account when the scheme is to be put into force. When the recommendations are being made, we are making the recommendations having regard to the normal conditions of the country. Those normal conditions will soon be able to be resumed when the war is over. Therefore that need not stand in the way of your Excellency's Government making these recommendations.

"There is a far higher ground I wish to take in dealing with this matter. Your Excellency, it is well known that it is not correct to tax justice. The extreme view is that we can tax justice so that the courts may pay their own way. Now, how do we stand as far as the administration of justice is concerned? Your Excellency, I have taken the figures of savings from the administration of justice from the year 1900 onwards. The statistics of 1910 show that the average surplus for the preceding five years was Rs. 17,40,381. In 1890 the surplus was only Rs. 4,58,560. But in the last twenty years the receipts have risen. In 1910 the receipts had increased by 88·63 per cent. and the charges by 52·67 per cent. Since 1910 what are the surpluses? In 1910 the surplus was Rs. 22,9,559, in 1911 Rs. 25,08,409; in 1912 Rs. 25,34,561, in 1913 Rs. 24,95,349; in 1914 Rs. 18,44,277; and in 1915 Rs. 21,39,218. The proposals, if fully accepted, will bring in an expenditure of only between two and three lakhs of rupees, that is, if this relief is given out of the surplus, the average surplus of twenty lakhs of rupees. Is it not fair, from the income which we make, which, however, we ought not rightly to make, but which we make in order to keep the courts going, is it not fair to spare three lakhs from that in order to give this long-looked-for relief? Their expenditures were reduced and are they to be disappointed? What sound administration of justice can we expect from people who are worked so hard with this disconnected state of mind?

"I want to give you a few more figures. I do not want to tire this Council with more statements. The need for reform is very great. Your Excellency will find, among the members that there are now, 62 people occupying temporary appointments in the last grade, in addition to the 41 permanent people in that grade, that is, in the last grade getting Rs. 500 there are 103 people working; and 42 of these are in the temporary grade. That is to say, there is a great necessity for an increase of courts and so on, improve, I thankfully say, has been sanctioned by the Government in recent years. In recent years there have been additions to the number of courts and in that way there has been relief to the judicial officers. But then to keep 62 temporary courts is, I submit, not correct. In the case of subordinate judges the permanent officers are 19 and the temporary 24. Now what is the necessity to keep up the temporary state of affairs? It is remarked in this administrative report for the last year at page 5 'The figures given above show that the existing district 'magistrate' courts, in spite of their continually increasing numbers, are hardly able to keep pace with the steady increase in litigation and several new courts have had to be 'added in the current year.'

(Mr. Ranga Acharyar.) [22ND NOVEMBER 1916.]

"If regard be had to the figures of suits, your Excellency will find that the number of original suits instituted in the subordinate judges' courts in the year 1910 was 1,694; in 1914, 2,408; in 1915, 2,343. The number disposed of in 1914 was 2,327; in 1915, 2,512. There were a number of small cause suits, and as we are all aware, new jurisdiction has been given to sub-courts in the shape of insolvency jurisdiction which is giving a considerable amount of work. Your figures do not tell us a large amount of work which these people have to do and which take time, more time for their disposal, namely, in the execution department. Those who have had any experience of the administration of justice in these courts will know that it is easier to get decrees than to get satisfaction of the decrees. That work, I think, is not dealt with in these statistics. I have appeared in the munsif courts, munsif courts and sub-courts and I know from experience the great trouble they have to bestow on the disposal of this very hard work.

"Take the subordinate judges, there are 25 holding temporary appointments in the last grade and there are 10 permanent people in that grade, the third grade. A man who is appointed as a subordinate judge today has got 24 people waiting for promotion before he can reach the next grade. When you take the munsif, his lot becomes much more sympathy. A man who is appointed has to wait for confirmation—I have looked up the figures—nearly 3 or 4 years; that is, before he gets a permanent appointment, he is in the temporary grade or sub. pro tem. for that time; and it is to these temporary munsifs, as you will see from the statistics of 1914, that the permanent munsifs transfer the more heavy, and involved litigation. When temporary munsifs are appointed, the permanent munsifs are only too glad to get rid of the long-pending litigation in their courts and send them to the file of these temporary courts. They get only Rs. 100 for the first two months. I am glad to say that there has been a change in the matter and they are soon made sub. pro tem. within three or four months, so that they may get the full pay, Rs. 200. Yet you will see how long they will have to wait when they have to get over 23 people in order to reach the next grade.

"Is there any other department in which the last grade is so overstocked as the Judicial Department? Subordinate judges in the first grade are four in number; in the second grade there are five and in the third grade there are ten. The rule is that, so far as munsifs are concerned, in the first grade there are 23, in the second 32; in the third 32; and in the fourth 31. The last grade should be fewer in number, so that there might be rapid chances of promotion. In addition to that, there is delay in their confirmation. Thus, is all this trouble and their pay was fixed before the year 1881. Now what were the prices in 1881? What were the rates in 1881? What is the present standard of living? There are at least half a dozen pleaders practising in remote parts who make twice the income which the munsif gets as his salary. The munsif who has to decide the most important litigations gets Rs. 200 whereas the pleaders get twice that amount. Is that state of things to be tolerated? As I pointed out, they find it difficult to find accommodation. The house-rent has gone up. The whole trouble is there.

"I therefore submit, your Excellency, I need not labour this point. It is accepted in this Council, I can go into details about their woes, but I think I would not be justified in taking up the time of the Council. The matter is of great and important importance, I feel; more with these people and I can assure your Excellency from personal and intimate acquaintance that the discontent in their ranks is very great indeed. Their expectations have been raised by the assurance given in this Council in 1915 and that they should be doomed to disappointment like this is not a matter for your Excellency's Government to look on without taking early steps to remedy the state of affairs.

"Your Excellency, I wish to draw your attention to this matter of grading in other departments. If you take Collectors, in the first grade there are 4, in the second grade 14, and in the third grade 8. So that a man who becomes a Collector in the third grade has a chance of promotion soon. Then as regards Sub-Collectors there are 17 in the first grade, 16 in the second grade and 16 in the third grade, so that they are evenly distributed. In the case of salt inspectors there are 18 in the first grade, 23 in the second, 23 in the third and 24 in the fourth grade. Then with regard to deputy collectors there are 3 in the first grade, 6 in the second grade, 9 in the third grade, 31 in the fourth, 35 in the fifth, 32 in the sixth, and 31 in the seventh. Take the assistant district superintendents of police. Your Excellency

RESOLUTION OF REORGANIZATION OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH IN
OF THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

22nd November 1916.] (Mr. Ranga Acharyar; Mr. Kavalappa Muppil Nayak;
Mr. Gidman.)

will find 14 in the first grade, 14 in the second grade and 8 in the third grade. Then take deputy superintendents. There are 8 in the first grade, 12 in the second grade, 10 in the third grade and 10 in the fourth grade.

"And so I might be multiplying instances in other departments. Unfortunately this department, I am sorry to say, is not under the personal supervision of any of the Members of the Government who have been in the Judicial line. But if we had the system which they have in Bombay, where one Member of the Council is recruited from the Judicial and another from the Revenue Department, their claims might have been taken more of better. Perhaps, your Excellency's Government do not come into personal contact with these hand-picked people. It is the High Court alone that can judge rightly of their work and the High Court have taken immense pains to make their recommendations. It is most contrary to the High Court and least justice to the people to delay this matter any further. I therefore fervently appeal to your Excellency's Government to settle up your recommendations.

"After all nothing is lost. The recommendations are only made. It will take two long years more before the Government of India and the Secretary of State can decide this question. Therefore, there is no immediate practical difficulty in applying the question of finance and I ask your Excellency to see that there should be no further delay in this matter.

"Your Excellency is aware that when the early regulations about court-fees were framed, the statement made was that it was to prevent venalities litigation, fees were proposed. A debate was raised when the Court Fees Act was passed, and Sir Henry Maine on behalf of the Government gave the assurance that the court-fee would not be looked upon as a source of revenue to make up the general balances. The fee is only levied in order that the courts may pay their way and it is not taxation. It is a fee for service rendered and not taxation, and it should not be taken hold of for the purpose of the general revenue. No civilized Government can take it like that. Therefore, having the large surplus, I submit the money will be legitimately spent in improving the pay and prospects of these people. With these words I continued the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAVALLAPPA MUPPIL NAYAK recorded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GIDMAN :—Your Excellency the honourable member is quite right in considering that this question of the reorganization of the Provincial Judicial Service came up in consequence of the memorandum presented by the members of that service and that it has been reported on by the High Court. It has since been examined by the Government. I am not going to deny that there has been very considerable delay—I might also perhaps go as far as the Honourable Member and say "vegetable delay"—in finally disposing of the matter. It is a very complicated matter and it is not only this question which is at issue, but the larger question to which the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar has referred, that is, the reorganization of the courts in this Presidency. The main difficulty under which the members of this service labour may be said to be due to the number of temporary courts in the Presidency. It is certainly very important that these courts should be made permanent as soon as possible, and that there should be consequential regrading of the officers in the department. I am prepared to state for the information of the Council that the Government will undertake this matter at once—the question of making the temporary courts permanent and making recommendations about the consequential regrading; and that, I am sure Honourable Members will agree, will give very considerable relief to the members in that service.

"We are in a very unpleasant position on account of the war and the financial position is not very satisfactory. Further we are anxious to await the result of the inquiries of the Public Service Commission whose report has been announced to be on its way to India. We think that this Commission is likely to make proposals for securing open additional appointments of district and sessions judges to the members of the Provincial Service and on kindred matters. Their recommendations are likely to have a material effect on the prospects of the higher grades of subordinate judges. The Government perfectly recognize that the members of the Judicial service

202 RESOLUTIONS RE ORGANIZATION OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH OF THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE; INQUIRY INTO THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE AGRICULTURAL CLASSES IN THE PRESIDENCY AND INQUIRY INTO THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE RYOTS OF SOUTH ARCOOT.

(Mr. Gillman, Mr. Laxma Acharyar, [22nd November 1916,
Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, the President;
Mr. Subbaraya Reddyar,]

are most excellent and hard-worked body of officers, second to none in the Government service, and that their case deserves very careful scrutiny and sympathy. But they are not prepared, for the reasons I have given, to accept the Honourable Member's resolution at present as they consider that immediate action is undesirable. The Honourable member may rest assured that the matter will be kept in view and that the initial instalment that I have promised, namely, the proposal to make permanent the temporary courts and to deal with the consequential regarding, will be sent up at once, and that after that, as soon as circumstances permit, we will take up the further question and deal with it. In these circumstances probably the Honourable Member will see fit to withdraw his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ramo Achariyar :—" I am glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has given this assurance. From what I know of him I know he means business, and when he gives this assurance I gladly withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE INQUIRY INTO THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE AGRICULTURAL CLASSES IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao :—" Your Excellency, as far as resolution No. XI is concerned, I do not propose to move it at this meeting. I defer it to another meeting. I just wish to say a word."

His Excellency the President :—" I think you had better say very little. I may say at once that I am prepared to accept it without any reason, because it would only impinge upon the Honourable Member's freedom of action at another meeting."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao :—" I am not saying anything about this resolution. I am only making a brief statement. My resolution is a general one, and has no reference to any contemplated resettlement. The Hon'ble Mr. Subbaraya Reddyar is anxious that preference should be given to his resolution as it refers to an impending resettlement. In deference to his wishes I have made up my mind to postpone this resolution to another meeting."

The following was the resolution :—

" XI. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to direct an inquiry as to the economic condition of the agricultural classes in the Presidency."

RESOLUTION RE INQUIRY INTO THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE RYOTS OF SOUTH ARCOOT.

The Hon'ble Siran Sahasr A. Subbaraya Reddyar :—" The resolution I have the honour to move runs as follows :—

" XII. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to direct a detailed inquiry into the economic condition of the ryots of South Arcot, before passing orders on the proposals for the re-settlement of the district."

" In discussing this subject I would like the Council to know how the tract in question was dealt with under the previous settlements. The scheme report of the existing settlement was submitted by the Deputy Director in May 1898. In October 1898 Mr. Crutchfield, the Collector of South Arcot, addressed a letter to the Board of Revenue wherein, after referring to the Board's Proceedings of 5th June 1892 endorsing a statement showing the average rates of assessment of dry and wet lands in each district of the Presidency for July 1890, he drew the attention of the Board to the extraordinarily heavy assessment of both wet and dry lands that prevailed in the district of South Arcot. He said 'the average rate for dry land in South Arcot is the highest in the whole of the Presidency and is much greater than the average

22nd November 1916.] (Mr. Satharipala Reddy.)

rate of the surrounding districts, being Rs. 1-11-0 per-acre against Rs. 1-3-6 in Chingleput, Rs. 1-6-6 in North Arcot, Rs. 1-3-10 in Tanjore, Rs. 1-2-6 in Salem and Rs. 15-2 in Trichinopoly. The wet rate for South Arcot is, however, not the highest in the Presidency; but it is higher than the rates in some of the adjoining districts, viz., Rs. 5-5-0 against Rs. 5-4-3 in Chingleput, Rs. 4-2-10 in Trichinopoly and Rs. 4-11-8 in Tanjore—a district which possesses far more certain irrigation than South Arcot.

"It was naturally expected that this over-assessment of both wet and dry lands would receive due consideration at the re-settlement which was then in prospect. What happened at the next re-settlement I would just state in a few words.

"In arriving at the commutation price the Deputy Director selected 20 non-famine years ending with full 1:21 (that being the full preceding the settlement operations). The average rates arrived at happened to be higher than the lowest price fetched by the standard grades of wet and dry during the period of 20 years. The lowest price fetched by white paddy during the period was Rs. 105 a gace in full 1220. Under an order issued by Government, No. 38-1 of 30th July 1915, this lowest price of Rs. 105 had to be accepted as the commutation price of wet crop for the re-settlement.

"By adopting 105 as the commutation price the Deputy Director based on calculation that the total wet assessment was decreased by Rs. 4,870 or 2 per cent. Similarly by adopting the lowest prices for dry grains he found that the revenue suffered by reduction of Rs. 1,55,614 or 36 per cent. To avert this decrease in the revenue and losing sight altogether of the weight of assessment that was pressing hard upon the ryots under the previous settlement as represented by Mr. Crutchank, the Deputy Director made a suggestion in his report that the next higher price, namely Rs. 108, fetched by the wet and dry grades in full 1281 be adopted as the commutation price: for by adopting it the total wet assessment increased by Rs. 29,826 or 3 per cent while the total dry assessment suffered a decrease only by 1 per cent. In other words the total assessment showed an increase of 3 per cent.

"Unfortunately for the ryots of the district this suggestion of the Deputy Director was approved and adopted by Government. The result of adopting this commutation price was (confining myself, for purposes of present discussion, to wet rates) the rates increased proportionately according to the class and terms, the highest class being increased to Rs. 9. It may be here mentioned that for the highest class in North Arcot the assessment was Rs. 8 and about the same for Chingleput. The Deputy Director observed, I remember, in more than one place in his scheme report that the conditions of the two districts North Arcot and South Arcot were nearly the same, both with regard to cultivation exposures and the rainfall. In fact at paragraph 35 of the scheme report he gives a comparative statement showing the average rate per acre in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot—

	SE 4, 5.
First class wet—Chingleput	4 14 6
" North Arcot	3 7 7
" South Arcot	7 2 0

"The Deputy Director observed 'the wet rates of South Arcot are higher than those of the two districts because the rates proposed for South Arcot are higher.'

"No heed was therefore given to the representations of Mr. Crutchank who said that for Rs. 8-5-0 of South Arcot Chingleput was paying Rs. 8-3-2 and Tanjore Rs. 4-12-8. Manifestly therefore the ryots of South Arcot have had a right to approach Government and to say that they were treated with a great deal of unfairness under the existing settlement. This has to be borne in mind in fixing the rates of assessment in the coming re-settlement as it ought to have affected the economic condition of the ryots under the existing rates.

"Now coming to the proposed re-settlement, I am informed that the commutation rate arrived at after striking the average of prices of 20 non-famine years is Rs. 189 a gace while that arrived at in North Arcot at the recent re-settlement was Rs. 158. In arriving at Rs. 189 the Settlement Officer of North Arcot excluded the figures for 1891, 1902, 1903, 1910 and 1911 as the prices grew very high in these years. I have no information as to whether or not these high prices have been included or excluded in the re-settlement proposals for South Arcot.

(Mr. Subbarajala Reddyar.) [22nd November 1915.]

"So far as I have been able to gather there is no doubt that what is sought to be done at the proposed re-settlement is to effect a percentage enhancement in the existing rates all round. Having regard to the hardships which the ryots have already endured under the existing settlement the Government have seriously to consider what the rate of enhancement should be, if any. Rule 10 of the Re-settlement Manual lays down 'there must be a substantial increase in prices to warrant an enhancement of the rates, nor can the latter be always raised to the full measure of the increase in the former, for a liberal allowance must be made for the increased cost of labour, stock and implements as well as for the increased cost of living of the people and for promoting a higher standard of comfort among them. The determination of the exact percentage of enhancement, if any, to be imposed, will thus also depend on the general economic condition of the people in the tract or district to be re-settled.'

"The points therefore for consideration should be what allowance must be made (1) for the increased cost of labour, (2) increased cost of stock and implements, and (3) increased cost of living of the people and for promoting a higher standard of comfort among them.

"First let us take the question of cultivation expenses. My first request to Government is that the determination of this question or rather the non-determination of it in the North Arcot re-settlement ought not to serve as a guide for determining the question in South Arcot; for in North Arcot the question was never seriously gone into, for the Government considered it too late to reopen the question as the ryots had not approached them in time. So the question has to be decided on its own merits for South Arcot. Materials are ample for deciding that question. At the meeting held on 22nd November 1915 in answer to a question asked by me regarding cultivation expenses incurred at the various Government farms in the Presidency figures of expenses were given as incurred per acre cultivated under non-experimental conditions. Figures for South Arcot show the actual expenses incurred to be Rupees

* The details of Rs. 13-4-0 are the gross :-
Rs. 12-4-0 for cost of labour.
" 10-0-0 for cost of manure.
" 2-0-0 for seed.

Rs. 5-5-0* as against the estimated cost of cultivation per acre Rs. 8-9-0 paying an assessment of Rs. 7-0-0 under existing settlement. I have since ascertained the details of Rs. 13-4-0 representing labour, Rupees 13-4-0 represents the cost of four stuns, namely, preparatory cultivation, after cultivation, irrigation and harvesting. Rupees 13-11-8 representing the cost of manure consists of:-

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of mixing Bengal Dulacks green manure crop and cutting			
12 down	5	15	9
Castor-oil cake, half a candy	7	12	0

"I have also obtained the figures from the same farm for 1915-16 showing expenses for one acre

	Rs.	A.	P.
Preparatory cultivation	11	5	0
Manure	7	7	0
Sowing and planting	10	7	4
After cultivation	8	3	2
Harvesting and thrashing	8	15	8
	40	5	6

"A comparison of the figures for labour for the two years makes me suspect the accuracy of the figure Rs. 13-4-0 in 1914-15. For, the figure for 1915-16 for labour is twice Rs. 13-4-0. It is manifest that in giving the cost of labour as Rs. 13-4-0 in 1914-15 the cost of preparatory cultivation and planting was omitted. That Rs. 16 and odd which is the total figure for 1915-16 represents the correct cost of labour will be apparent if I state the actual items of expenditure of the ryot per acre."

22ND NOVEMBER 1914.] (*Sir Alexander Cardew, the President;
Mr. Subbarayalu Reddyar.*)

THE HON'BLE SIR ALEXANDER CARDEW (*interrupting*):—"I beg leave to interrupt the Honourable Member. The resolution, my Lord, relates to the question whether there should be a special inquiry into the economic condition of the ryots. Therefore the Honourable Member in raising questions regarding cultivation expenses is going beyond the terms of the resolution. That is a subject which, I think, is not justified in bringing before this Council, on the occasion."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable gentleman has heard the observation of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew, and I hope I shall do my best to watch the debate, unless the Honourable gentleman has anything to rebut."

THE HON'BLE DWAN RAHABUR A. SUBBARAYALU REDDYAR:—"I respectfully submit, your Excellency, that when I ask for an economic inquiry, a detailed inquiry into the matter, it will be of no use to ask the question of cultivation expenses, because that affects the question of the percentages of enhancement. I have always viewed it as an important question, the question of cultivation expenses, and it has to be taken into consideration in ascertaining what exactly the ryot is capable of paying as assessment. That forms a portion of the economic inquiry. I have always thought—and I believe every settlement officer thinks—that it is a very material and essential question to be considered. With great respect to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew I beg to submit that it is an important matter to be considered in a question of this sort where an economic inquiry into the condition of the ryot has to be effected. What is going to be the percentages of the enhancement? You cannot determine that without enquiring into the incidental expenses the ryot has to meet in raising the crop. Whether he can bear the enhancement has to be considered with reference to what he himself has spent."

THE HON'BLE SIR ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"I submit, your Excellency, that under the terms of the resolution, the Honourable Member cannot raise the whole question of the South Armoey re-settlement, and that he can only raise the question whether there should be a special economic inquiry. The subject of the resolution is an economic inquiry and that is the only subject which is relevant at this stage."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"I must say there seems to be force in the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew's contention so far as I can understand the subject. The Honourable gentleman proposes that there should be a detailed inquiry as regards the economic condition of the ryots and whereas he is entitled to speak on various elements incidental to that, I do not think he is entitled to go into the details of the settlement operations."

THE HON'BLE DWAN RAHABUR A. SUBBARAYALU REDDYAR:—"I have not got much more to say under that head. I think that would be a most important portion of the inquiry is the consideration of this question. That is the reason why I have worded the resolution 'as detailed inquiry'."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"Yes, but it is an inquiry into the economic condition."

THE HON'BLE DWAN RAHABUR A. SUBBARAYALU REDDYAR:—"The economic condition is, I need hardly say, certainly affected by what the ryot has to spend on the cultivation."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable gentleman may deal with a dozen other questions, the nature of the crop or the general expenses of the ryot in taking the produce to market. There must be some limit."

THE HON'BLE DWAN RAHABUR A. SUBBARAYALU REDDYAR:—"That is precisely what I am trying to do."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable gentleman will avoid going away from the resolution."

THE HON'BLE DWAN RAHABUR A. SUBBARAYALU REDDYAR:—"I have got the actual items of expenditure which the ryot has to incur and which has to be taken into consideration. If I state the actual items of expenditure of the ryot per acre, it may throw light in the reply that the Honourable Member may have to give me."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"What the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew wishes to say, if the Honourable gentleman will resume his seat, is he points out

(The President, Mr. Subbaraya Reddy.) [22nd November 1916.]

that this resolution does not raise the whole question of the consideration of the details of the re-settlement of South Arunt. What the Honourable gentleman's resolution says is that the Government before passing orders on the proposals for the re-settlement of the district should inquire into economic resources. What the Honourable gentleman has to show is whether there are reasons for an inquiry into economic resources. I think he has to show there has been an inquiry into economic resources. He is not entitled to review the whole details of the re-settlement. He has confined himself by his own resolution, that, before the re-settlement proposals are approved an inquiry into economic resources ought to be conducted."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDY:—"Surely, I am entitled to come before your Excellency's Government and complain that all that has to be done by the settlement officer has not been done towards an inquiry into the economic condition. What he has not done according to my information is he has never looked into the cost of cultivation by the ryots. That affects the economic condition of the ryot in fixing the percentage of enhancement. The question is whether he has the capacity to bear the amount sought to be imposed upon him, and the question is whether he is economically fit for it having regard to the expenses he has to incur. The question of cultivation expenses therefore comes in."

His Excellency the President:—"I do not follow the Honourable gentleman. I do not think he is right. I know it is difficult to follow the rules of order. The Honourable gentleman's resolution suggests that whatever the ryots have to pay, whatever the arrangements of the re-settlement, whatever the settlement officer has done or not done, he suggests by his motion that there has been no inquiry into the economic condition. The fact that the cultivation expenses in this or that does not show that. He must show that the settlement officer really, strictly, has not paid any regard to that. He may take a different view from the Honourable gentleman. I do not know if I have made myself clear. That is what the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Chidambaram really wishes to suggest. I am sure that the Honourable gentleman will endeavour to keep within the limits."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDY:—"As a piece of information I am giving all this to the Government. But an objection is raised I will accept it. It may be that in some of the interior parts of the district, wages for men and women may be a bit lower; but at the same time it is true that in the coastal taluqs the wages are higher—wages there sometimes rising to between 5 and 6 annas a day for men and 3 and 4 annas a day for women. This is as it must be when we consider that prices of food-stuffs have risen and coolies unable to find sufficient means of livelihood have largely emigrated."

"The cost of manure is at least Rs. 15 an acre, as borne out by the Palor farm returns of an acre cultivated under non-experimental conditions. The cost of seed, etc., may be put down at Rs. 5 an acre. So the total cultivation expenses come to roughly Rs. 45. Even allowing Rs. 10 to meet a plausible argument that I have increased the rate of wages of men and women, the balance Rs. 35 which I consider as a liberally low figure for settlement purposes is very different from Rs. 25, which probably the settlement officer proposes as the cost of cultivation expenses if he should adopt the figure for North Arunt."

"I understand the proposal of the settlement officer to be to enhance the present wet assessment by 25 per cent. The result of this will be that out of the gross income of Rs. 52 per acre paying first-class assessment of Rs. 9, twice Rs. 11-4-0 will have to be deducted for land and the equivalent net profits of the ryot. The balance left will be Rs. 23-8-0. This apparently will represent in the settlement officer's opinion the liberal allowance of Government in the ryot for the increased cost of cultivation expenses, increased cost of living and for promoting higher standard of comfort of the ryot during the next 20 years. Is this a reasonable allowance? If you allow Rs. 35 to be the cost of cultivation expenses, the balance Rs. 23-8-0 arrived at after deducting twice Rs. 11-4-0 from Rs. 52 falls short of Rs. 35 by Rs. 5-6-0; as to increased cost of living and for promoting higher standard of comfort it is apparent no thought was given by the settlement officer."

"At former settlements the method followed in arriving at the net income was first to ascertain the cultivation expenses, and after deducting the amount so ascertained, from gross income, to divide the balance between the Government and the ryot. Even this method was open to the objection that it did not take into

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about the increased cost of living, etc. But the method recently adopted in Madras, and proposed to be adopted in South Arcot, was to enhance the assessment in the first instance by an arbitrary percentage and after giving the ryot a similar percentage as his half-net, to assign the balance, whatever that balance may prove to be, to all the headings referred to in rule 10 not only for cultivation expenses but also for the increased cost of living, etc.

"Now every ryot has a right to ask the settlement officer 'Are you doing what is right and just to me when you positively decline to inquire into my cultivation expenses per acre, my present cost of living and a future increase in that cost to meet a higher standard of comfort before arriving at a half-net for him, but arbitrarily portion the revenue way to fix a percentage enhancement and tell the ryot "once all the remainder to meet all your wants"? Is a legitimate inquiry as to the net income of his land, has not the ryot a voice in the inquiry? Has he not a right to demand an inquiry and to participate in that inquiry? This ought to be a serious question for Government to consider. So far as I am aware, I am not sure if such an inquiry has been contemplated, much less made.

"The first duty of the settlement officer at a re-settlement is to inquire into the economic condition of the ryot under the existing settlement. And this he will do best by taking typical cases of agricultural families examining and allowing a sufficient margin to the income for the bare needs of the family, after deducting cultivation expenses, and then add not till then to apply the half-net principle. No such thing has been done in this tract. In this state of things the ryot of this tract is entitled to ask 'What led the settlement officer to propose an enhancement by 25 per cent.'

"In this connection I may remind the Government of what Sir John Atkinson said on behalf of Government at the debate concerning the North Arcot re-settlement when the question arose whether the Government was justified in raising the assessment abruptly by 25 per cent. He said 'This district has for the last 60 years had an enhancement in the rates it has been paying. The last settlement after the initial settlement was upwards of 50 years ago and the rates then proposed were, if anything, slightly reduced and not enhanced. Therefore I say that for 60 years this district has been paying practically the same rate.' This observation Sir John made with reference to wet assessment. In North Arcot the case is different as pointed out already. The rates prevailing before the existing settlement were already high, higher even than those of Tanjore. In spite of it the wet assessment has been enhanced by 8 per cent while in North Arcot the assessment was left undisturbed. I ask why treat the ryots of South Arcot differently and burden them unduly.

"At an interview I had with the Hon'ble Mr. Backley last week at Cuddalore, I was given to understand that there was a proposal to classify the irrigation sources of the district into five classes instead of the present four, the result of which will be that irrigation under the ancient channels of the Coleroon will also be placed under the first class while the irrigation under the Gadilam, the Peemar, the Vellar and the Manamakkandil now placed under first class will be placed under the second class; and every other irrigation below the present first class now standing classified under the second, third and fourth classes will respectively be placed under the third, fourth and fifth classes. I was at the same time given to understand that the enhancement in assessment of the proposed first class will be by 33½ per cent of the existing rate while the enhancement in the case of lands of other classes will be by 25 per cent over their existing rates. It was apparent from what was stated at an interview that lands excepting those under the ancient channels of the Coleroon have been placed all through the 38 years of the existing settlement under a class higher than what was warranted by the quality of the irrigation source and made to pay a higher rate of assessment. Assuming that the proposed enhancement in the proposed classes 2 to 5 is going to be accepted, I fail to see why the enhancement by 25 per cent should be over the assessment they now bear and not over the assessment which they ought to bear after the reduction in the class. Nor am I able to see why the lands under the ancient channels of the Coleroon should be made to bear an additional enhancement of 8½ per cent. Here I may remind the Government of what was done in North Arcot under similar conditions of reduction in the classes. In his report referred to in G.O. No. 3166, dated 1st November 1913, pages 3 and 4, the

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settlement officer proposed the enhancement only over the reduced rate. This is but just. Else there is no meaning in reducing the claim. The reduction will be only in name. This matter also will deserve the serious consideration of Government.

"I am not sure if the settlement officer has made any inquiry into the question of the indebtedness of the ryots in the tract as he was expected to do under the re-settlement rules. It will be of great advantage to know the extent of indebtedness especially of the smaller holders at least. My information is that no such inquiry has been made. Of course my statement is subject to correction. I am not aware what the enhancement will be on dry land. Only let it be remembered that prior to executing settlement the dry rates were the highest in the Presidency and though reduced somewhat, they have continued high when compared with some of the neighbouring districts.

"I have come before you as early as I can to make sure that a detailed inquiry is held regarding the economic condition of the ryots of the tract before the proposals for re-settlement are laid before you for acceptance. Let not the enhancement be a matter of guess. Let it be the result of a far out full inquiry conducted according to the rules laid down in the Manual. Let the ryot be laid definitely and distinctly how, and after what deductions from the gross income, the hold-out has been arrived at. Let it be borne in mind that the re-settlement is for 50 years and affects a whole generation. Before I sit down let me remind you of what the Madras Government said in their despatch to the Court of Directors in 1915.

"It must be remembered that the right of the Government is not a *rent* which consists of all the surplus produce after paying the costs of cultivation and the profits of agricultural stock; but a *land revenue only* which ought, if possible, to be so lightly assessed as to leave a surplus or *rent* to the occupier, whether he in fact let the land to others or retain it in his own hands.' These principles were approved of in their totality by the Home Government who went even further than the Madras Government in insisting that the agricultural classes should be treated with the utmost liberality with a view to secure their property."

His Excellency the Paramount :—"I must point out to the honourable gentleman that he has not kept within the limits of his resolution. He has been reviewing the whole settlement, comparing one re-settlement with another. I hope that other Honourable Members of this Council will endeavour to support me by really limiting the debate to the actual proposals embodied in the resolution, because it is impossible to regulate our discussion unless we endeavour to do so."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJACHARIYAR :—"I beg to second this resolution. I have more than once in this Council pointed out that the economic condition of landholders is not satisfactory. The settlement officer, if these figures which the Hon'ble Mr. Subbayaiah Reddyar gave were correctly obtained, is going to raise the assessment by 33½ per cent in one place and by 50 per cent in other places. That means that in his opinion the economic condition of the ryots is unsatisfactory. Our opinion is entirely different. We wish that in a matter where opinion is so sharply divided an inquiry in the villages may be made. It is necessary for the settlement officer to go into some of the villages and ascertain what the income of the landholders is, whether they are able to live within their income, whether they have other sources of income and if so what they are, and similar questions. I therefore second this resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CADOGAN :—"Your Excellency, I ventured to interrupt the Hon'ble Mr. Subbayaiah Reddyar in the course of his speech, though I much regretted to interrupt him, because I was afraid that he would be disappointed at the reply that he would get from the Government. The resolution that he has moved is that there should be a detailed economic inquiry. The Honourable Member, evidently through misapprehension, has been discussing the whole question of the re-settlement of South Arunt, commutation rates, rates of enhancement and in fact all the issues which arise in a settlement report. An economic inquiry is antecedent to the settlement officer's report, and what is asked for is that there should be an inquiry before the settlement report is approved or orders are passed upon it. That is the only issue which, as your Excellency pointed out, this resolution raises. I see no

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objection to accepting the resolution in the terms in which it has been moved. Only I do not want to mislead either the Honourable member of the resolution or the Council. Under the Re-settlement Manual which contains instructions for making re-settlements it is distinctly provided that there should be an inquiry into the economic condition of the tract which is to be re-settled. Rule 4 lays down the duties of the re-settlement officer. It begins 'the first duty of the officer is to make a careful study (1) of the conditions of the existing settlement and (2) of their effect on the economic condition and material progress of the district.' It goes on to say that 'for a study of the economic condition of the tracts taken up for re-settlement and of the progress or retrogression made by them since the last settlement' certain statistics ought to be prepared. Rule 5 goes on to say that 'the settlement officer may, in addition to the above, collect information on any other points such as the effects of famines, droughts, indebtedness of the ryots, which he may deem necessary for the elucidation of the economic condition of the people in the tract to be resettled.'

That is all the duty of the re-settlement officer and I have no doubt, in fact I am aware, that Mr. Watson has made an inquiry into the economic condition of the tract. His report has not come before the Government in its final state. The preliminary report was sent to me in manuscript; it may or not coincide with what he finally sends in; at any rate it has not reached the Government; that preliminary report contains a long list of subjects under the head 'economic conditions,' and under that head come such questions as prices, population, yield, sharecrop cultivation, coercive processes, cultivation of double crops as well as agricultural stock, rail-roads, markets and sea-ports, in regard to groundnut cultivation and sale value and lease value. All these things bear on the economic condition of the tract. The Government will certainly consider the economic condition of the tract before passing orders on the settlement report. It is an essential point in considering any proposal for re-settlement that we should have an adequate report on the economic condition. Therefore I have no objection to accept the resolution, it being clearly understood that we need not do anything more than what the settlement officer is expected to have already done. If the inquiry by the settlement officer has been inadequate, we will have to call for further information if in our opinion it is inadequate. So far I have no objection to accept the resolution, but I am anxious not to mislead the Honourable Member. It does not follow that the Government accept any of the statements which were made about rates of assessment, the commutation rate and others. These matters have not come before the Government and I really cannot offer any information about them because they are not raised by the resolution and I have not got the settlement officer's report. They do not arise in this afternoon's debate, but I have no objection at all to accept the proposition that there should be an inquiry into the economic condition of South Arree before orders are passed on the re-settlement of that district.

The Hon'ble Rao Behador M. Ramachandra Rao :—Perhaps it is necessary to say a word with reference to this resolution. There is no doubt that the subject of the resolution of my honourable friend has to some extent been mixed up with the report of the settlement officer which is not properly before the Government or the Council. I trust, when that report comes on, we shall have an opportunity of going into this matter very thoroughly. At the same time there have been matters mentioned with reference to the economic inquiry preliminary to the settlement operations. It is only last year that my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao brought forward a resolution that re-settlement operations should be preceded by an economic inquiry much more comprehensive than that which the settlement officer had made in some of the districts. I believe it was in that sense that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Subbaraya Reddy has wished that an inquiry should be made with reference to three or four special matters which have formed the subject of debate in this Council during the last four or five years. One of them is the subject of the indebtedness of the ryot. He specially mentioned it, and it has a great bearing on the question of the economic condition of the South Arree district. I cannot say at present what details—or is the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon able to say at present—what details or what information have been furnished on the question of the indebtedness of the ryot. If this resolution is accepted—I think it has been accepted—I trust that that question of the indebtedness of the ryot to which specific reference is made in the Re-settlement Manual will be fully elucidated by the settlement officer's report.

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or by any other further report which the Government may be pleased to call for from him. It is only in that way that my honorable friend has also mentioned the question of cultivation expenses. We cannot understand the economic condition of the ryots unless we know the state of indebtedness of the ryot and what he has to incur in the shape of cultivation expenses. Even with reference to these matters two or three settlement reports that came under consideration, the North Arcot and Madurai reports, the question of cultivation expenses was not inquired into in detail; but the basis was that which was arrived at on the previous figures. These are the two special points which determine the question of the economic condition of the ryot, and as these schemes were defective in those two particulars, I believe it was the object of my honorable friend to press these two for the purpose of conducting that inquiry. Similarly, my Lord, in regard to the question of the deduction for a higher standard of life and better amenities of life, the settlement reports referred to mentioned absolutely nothing on the question of the higher amenities of life and the higher cost of living. No detailed inquiries were made and settlement officers had actually reversed the process. After making up their minds to increase the assessment by a certain percentage, they have always been saying that whatever is left is the provision made for higher amenities of life. Therefore, what I understood my honorable friend Mr. Subbaraya Reddyar to mean by an economic inquiry is that the settlement officer should give details, or that any other inquiry which the Government may make should give details of the higher cost of living and the present requirements of life and that similarly there should be detailed inquiries as regards the agricultural indebtedness of the ryot and also with reference to what he has to pay for actual cultivation charges with reference to which there has been no detailed inquiry in the schemes that came up for consideration. I understood that my honorable friend is anxious, because the re-settlement of South Arcot is quite imminent and the report is about to be published, that there should be an economic inquiry into those three particular matters, namely, the indebtedness of the ryot, the higher cost of living and the actual cost of cultivation. Settlement reports have been defective on questions of the economic condition of the ryots which can only be determined by these three matters. As this resolution has been accepted, the matter will, I hope, be fully gone into on these particular points.⁶

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—“I wish to make a few remarks before this resolution is accepted by the Council. If my Hon'ble friend Mr. Subbaraya Reddyar has brought forward this resolution, it is because he feels that the inquiry that is usually conducted in regard to re-settlement operations is not of a satisfactory character. I believe he is aware of the fact that according to the rules of the Settlement department a settlement officer is expected to make some inquiry into the economic condition of the people and that the usual procedure is being followed or will be followed in the case of South Arcot. But because he has an apprehension that that inquiry will not meet the requirements of the case, and it does not take into account various factors which should be taken into consideration, and which govern the economic condition of the ryot, he has thought it necessary to come forward with this resolution even before the scheme report is published. We have a general apprehension that if we come forward with a resolution after the report is published and thereon make criticisms on the questions raised upon the conclusions arrived at by the settlement officer, we will meet with various objections and that we will not have any chance of success. It is that apprehension that any objection raised after the publication of the report will not meet with favour, that has induced my Hon'ble friend Mr. Subbaraya Reddyar to bring forward this resolution.

“I believe your Excellency that in inquiring into the economic condition of the ryots, there are one or two factors to be taken into consideration. There is a general impression which must be rectified as early as possible, that the increase in prices has not materially affected the condition of the agricultural population. I find expression given to that sentiment even in Mr. Datta's report on the rise of prices in India, and also in the order of the Government of India thereon. Before that question is satisfactorily solved, it is necessary that one should go into the rural tracts and make a careful and complete examination of the ways of life of the ryots, his actual expenditures and his requirements of life and find out whether there is any margin for additional taxation and whether there is any additional income. I do not wish to make an exhaustive examination of the causes of the increase in prices. There are some

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which naturally affect the indebtedness of agriculturists. There has been an increase of population which has increased the cost of cultivation. We also had a decrease of food supply which has contributed to an increase in prices. This affects agriculturists more than any others.

"Secondly it is not all persons that are in a position to own large holdings and that are able to save anything for future years. If statistics are collected about small holdings of agriculturists, there are persons who own small plots of land from which they cannot maintain their families. The subdivision of holdings possessed by the average agriculturist is a matter which deserves very careful consideration before any conclusion is arrived at as to whether he can bear further enhancement or not. Again it must be remembered that the increase in the cost of life, as everyone knows, has naturally affected the agriculturists. The standard of life, the luxuries and the modern attractions of the world have also affected them. Let us be charitable towards the agriculturists. They have also been trying to increase their scale in this onward march of expenditure. Let us make proper allowance for the increased cost of living. I would, therefore, submit that, so far as this resolution is concerned, even if it is inaugurated in the form in which it is before this Council, your Excellency's Government will find it possible to give detailed specific instructions to the settlement officer to go more minutely into the conditions of the villages and find out whether there is any margin left for meeting any additional demand. If such an inquiry is conducted I have no doubt it will be useful."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAM MUDALIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I find that an actual inquiry has been made and the Settlement officer is practically ready with his report after the inquiry which he thought sufficient for the resettlement of a district like South Arnot. But the very fact that the gentleman who is representing that district in this Council, my Hon'ble friend Mr. Subbanyalu Reddiyar, comes forward with a resolution to this Council to request the Government to order a detailed inquiry into the economic condition of the district before orders are passed on the settlement report, is clear proof that the inquiry has been very far short of what we, members of this Council, expect such an inquiry to be—an inquiry into the conditions of a district which is about to be resettled and the taxation of which is very probably to be substantially enhanced. I presume that the inquiry which the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan has promised that the Government will undertake—it has been kind of the Government to make that promise—I hope that it will be an inquiry which will not be without the knowledge of such people as the Hon'ble Mr. Subbanyalu Reddiyar or people like himself. If a real inquiry is to be made, it must be sufficiently public and it must reach the people in every nook and corner of the district. Unless the inquiry is of that nature, particularly when it goes to substantially affect the interests of the whole district for a whole generation to come—unless the inquiry is of a public character and a detailed one, it cannot really be called an inquiry such as we, members of this Council, think it should be.

"Every one of the heads, the indebtedness of the ryots, the increased cost of cultivation, the increased cost of living, higher standard of comfort, the Settlement Manual prescribes should be taken into consideration. If the inquiry that has at present been made had been made as it ought to have been made, it could not have missed the knowledge of such people, in fact of the whole public of the district. So I trust, I earnestly trust that the inquiry which the Government have kindly promised to undertake will be as full and as public as it possibly can be, giving an opportunity for every representation to be made by the public, and that every one of these representations will be given sufficient weight before arriving at any conclusion as to the resettlement of the district."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA APPAYYAR:—"My Lord, I wish to point out one matter to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan in connection with this resolution. In the course of the discussion, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan pointed out that rule 4 of the Resettlement Manual referred to this matter and referred to the economic condition of the tract to be settled. But the resolution requires that the economic condition of the ryots of South Arnot should be inquired into, and I should think it will be a specific inquiry into the condition of the ryots, which must necessarily and mainly include the question of indebtedness of the people and their ability

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to bear the further strain of an increase of revenue. I find that the Resettlement Manual begins with a reference to the Secretary of State's despatch of 1894 which declared against the policy of laying down hard and fast rules regarding the Government of the future to a particular line of action in dealing with revision of assessments. The Madras Government lay down rules. Rule 4 lays down the principles for studying the economic condition of the tract and the second clause of that rule deals with the selection necessary for that study. One can see by reading that every one of the sub-clauses under this clause (2) that the main question is to be every one of the sub-clauses under this clause (2) that the main question is to be studies from the statistics of the Board of Revenue on matters relating to the entire district and the general condition of probably the whole tract apart from the agriculturalists. It does not at least refer to any particular matter relating to ryots except as to what we find in the general rule, rule 5: 'The Settlement officer may, in addition to the above, collect information on any other points such as the effect of famine, droughts, infestations of ryots, which he may deem necessary for the elucidation of the economic condition of the people in the tract to be resettled.' That is the line of the Resettlement Manual as it stands. Therefore I think the Hon'ble Mr. Subbaraya Reddyar correctly wanted that an inquiry should be made into the condition of the ryots, that as the agricultural holders of the tracts, and that necessarily would comprise the question of going into, at least we may put it, the case of the poorer cultivators' ability to stand the strain of further enhancement, whether it be 20 per cent or 50 per cent—whether they will be able under the conditions they are placed in of having to pay the present cost of cultivation and having to live economically in view of the enhanced prices—whether they will be fit to bear the enhancement placed upon them. So far as that question is considered, I should respectfully submit that the acceptance of this resolution by the Government must include as inquiry into all the circumstances which have been specifically named by the Hon'ble Mr. Subbaraya Reddyar."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BROWN:—"Your Excellency, I would like to say one or two words on the subject and, with your Excellency's permission, to move an amendment which may clear the air. I do not think there is any special difference of principle between the Government and Honorable non-official members; on any rate I think all are agreed as to the particular fact that an economic inquiry is an essential thing preliminary to a settlement. In fact, our Resettlement Manual prescribes such an inquiry and lays down certain principles for the guidance of resettlement officers. The real difficulty in the full acceptance of this resolution is that while technically it may be capable of acceptance, yet to accept it in the exact form in which it is put might lead to some misunderstanding. It might mislead Honorable Members, because the resolution as the Hon'ble Mr. Subbaraya Reddyar has moved it, does suggest what he probably has in his mind, a separate inquiry to be held in future quite irrespective of anything which has been held in the past. My instructions are that the Government do not consider that such an inquiry is necessary; what they will do is this; if they find that the information which reaches them is not sufficient to act upon, such further information as may be necessary will be obtained. But the Government are not prepared to accept the position that a further inquiry will be made—it may or may not be made. Therefore with your Excellency's permission I move as an amendment that 'this Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council will satisfy himself that an adequate inquiry has been made into the economic condition of the ryots of South Arct before passing orders on the proposals for the resettlement of the district.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVENPORT:—"second the amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I should like to rise to a point of order. The resolution has been already accepted by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Curlew. I do not understand this amendment. The resolution having been accepted by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Curlew, I am really unable to see the object of this amendment, nor do I see how it could be brought in at this stage."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CURLEW:—"I would point out to the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, with your Excellency's permission, that what I said was that there was no objection to accepting the resolution. Subsequently to my speech other Honorable Members have spoken and they have clearly shown that the terms of the

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resolution will be misleading if accepted in the form in which it is standing on the paper. Therefore, I do not think that the Government can accept the resolution which, as shown clearly by the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaramatha Nalliyar's speech, will be liable to be misunderstood both in this Council and outside the Council."

His Excellency the Paramount:—"Perhaps would the Honourable gentleman say what he thinks of the amendment. As I understand it the amendment is framed to carry the assurance given by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew into effect."

The Hon'ble DEWAS SAHABUR A. SUBBARAJULU RAO:—"I may state, your Excellency, that I understood the resolution as accepted and my point better than the amendment now read out. That gave me hopes of orders going from the Government to the officers concerned to make a detailed inquiry. My apprehension is that inquiries have not been made on the subjects I have referred to, i.e., as regards the indebtedness of the ryots, as regards what the ryot has to incur towards cost of living and towards amenities of life. I expected that the original resolution as accepted would cover all these points. Under the original proposition as accepted, orders would go directing a full inquiry into these matters, and I hope an adequate inquiry. I think an adequate inquiry has not been made. If the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew will reconsider the position and accept the resolution as he originally accepted it, that would most my wishes."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"With your Excellency's permission, I may just point out that what he has just said shows the necessity for the amendment. He has entirely misunderstood the effect of the acceptance of the resolution. I cannot accept the resolution which has misled the Honourable member himself. That is the very reason why there should be an amendment, because he thinks there will be an immediate inquiry."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"May I say a word on this amendment? So far as this amendment is concerned, it is neither necessary nor useful. It simply suggests that the Government should satisfy themselves that an adequate inquiry has been made into the economic condition of the ryots of the South Arkat district before passing orders on the proposals for resettlement. I take it generally that it is the duty of the Government in every case to satisfy themselves as to the economic condition of the district. That being the case, I do not know if we will proceed so much farther by adopting the amendment. If this amendment is accepted, it may mean that your Excellency's Government may pass orders on future occasions even in cases in which they are not satisfied as to the economic condition. That is a conclusion which can be reasonably drawn from this amendment. The question is whether the Government should not issue specific instructions as to the points on which inquiry is to be conducted. So far as the amendment is concerned, as I have said, it is the obvious duty of the Government to satisfy themselves as to the economic condition in every case; and I do not therefore see the necessity for the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. BAMA APPANGAR:—"The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew began with the statement that he wanted to be plain on this matter and he said what he meant was so and so. If the present amendment is meant only to cover the question of the economic condition of the tract to be settled being referred into on the lines mentioned in the Resettlement Manual and that nothing more is to be done there is no meaning in amending the resolution and accepting it. It is only proper that the Council should know whether the Government intend to satisfy themselves better than before or whether they would have the usual report recommending about 25 or 35 per cent enhancement making a number of statements about the entries in sub-registrar's offices and other general matters referred to in that rule of the manual I have referred to already. If that is only what is meant by the amendment let us not have the acceptance and it is better that we divide. But if it is intended to satisfy us to any extent it is better that the Government should make the position clear so that we may have some satisfaction in the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA NALLIYAR:—"I feel I ought to say a word at this juncture, because it really looks to me a juncture. It appeared that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew was convinced of the necessity for an inquiry, and

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that is why I made it clear in my speech, because my Honourable friend Mr. Subbarajappa Reddy made it clear that there has not been any inquiry with regard to four points. On the indebtedness of the ryots, the increased cultivation charges, the increased cost of life and the other amenities of life, there has been no inquiry; and the Council expected that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew was continued of the vacancy for further inquiry, and the Government, and he on behalf of the Government, gave the assurance that such an inquiry would be made. But, as previous speakers put it, the resolution in this amended form can mean nothing. I am sure it means, to me at least, nothing. So I earnestly appeal to the Government to reconsider the matter, and I appeal individually to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew to reconsider the whole matter and give us the satisfaction of at least an inquiry, never mind the result that might come out of it. Here we are asking for an inquiry before dealing with a serious matter like the resettlement of a big district like South Arcot, when the people are satisfied that there has been no inquiry upon the most important matters. If this Council asks for such an inquiry, and the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has also seen his way to accept it in a way, at this stage to come forward with an amendment which, as I have already observed, means little or nothing is, to say the least of it, disappointing. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to reconsider the whole matter and to give us a plain statement that we shall have the inquiry that we want. We shall have nothing short of it. I earnestly appeal to the Government to reconsider the matter and I hope and trust that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew will accept it in the form in which he has already seen his way to accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I wish to suggest another amendment."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The truth is this. The Government simply wish to put the resolution in accord with what they have said. The fact is that the Honourable gentleman asks us to direct an inquiry; that we have already done in a sense, because an inquiry of this character is an essential part of the resettlement operations. So, that is the difficulty which is in our way in accepting a future obligation. We have already directed an inquiry. I put aside the point raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar that there is a difference between an inquiry into the economic condition of the tract and the economic resources of the ryot. Now the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has clearly stated that he has not yet been able to estimate the results of this economic inquiry and therefore he cannot express an opinion; but he has said that if he should come to the conclusion that there has not been a sufficient inquiry into the economic resources of the ryot, he will order further inquiry which, I think, is what really the Honourable gentleman wishes to be done. So I think these words meet the point. I do not know whether I can suggest any other words which will be more acceptable. Would this suit? It suits the fact and it suits the promise which are the two essentials. If it suits the Honourable gentleman, perhaps he will be able to accept it. Take his own words in the resolution and for the words 'detailed inquiry' substitute 'any further necessary inquiries.' That brings the pledge of the Government into accordance with what the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has said and also brings it into accordance with the fact itself, because an inquiry has been already undertaken. I suggest that would actually meet the case if the Honourable gentleman will just adapt those words. Another additional reason is, it would bring in my Honourable friend Mr. Rama Ayyangar's wording as to the economic condition of 'the ryots' instead of 'tracts.' The resolution will then read—

"This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to direct any further necessary inquiry into the economic condition of the ryots of South Arcot before passing orders on the proposals for the resettlement of the District."

The Hon'ble DUVVA BHABUR A. SUBBARAYAN REDDIAR:—"I thank your Excellency for the amendment and I accept it."

The resolution as amended by His Excellency was put and agreed to.

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His Excellency the Premier:—"I will just point out to the Council—I do not wish to suggest it if it is not their wish—we have got two short afternoons tomorrow and the next day. There is the Convocation tomorrow and I understand there is a meeting of the Senate on the following afternoon."

The Hon'ble Rao Balasubrahmanya M. Ramachandrarao:—"I think it would be possible to finish the agenda before the day after tomorrow afternoon."

His Excellency the Premier:—"I thought I could possibly mention it as Honorable Members have come from the museum that two afternoons will be short ones. Probably the Council would wish to adjourn now if it feels that sufficient time will be allowed. We will meet tomorrow at 11."

The Council then adjourned to 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 23rd November 1916.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government, L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

APPENDIX.

[Vide speeches of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswami Rao Preamble Gave
to Resolution No. VI at page 137 supra.]

(i)			
Strength of schools.			
Year.	Number of English secondary schools.	Total strength.	Average strength per school.
1911-12	437	74,544	171
1912-13	456	79,154	174
1913-14	484	81,776	170
1914-15	483	85,527	180
1915-16	492	83,608	169
1916-17	493	86,230	171
1917-18	421	91,503	218
1918-19	379	95,765	253
1919-20	362	101,062	279
1920-21	349	96,674	277
1921-22	345	99,668	289
1922-23	339	106,296	314
1923-24	332	113,475	342
1924-25	333	123,140	370

(ii)

Schools exceeding 500 pupils and more in 1924-25.

District.	School.	Number of pupils.
1. Ganjam	Municipal High school, Cuttack.	748
	Kalkunda College (School department), Berhampur.	835
	Raja's College (School department), Parikramol.	670
2. Visakhapatnam	Mrs. A.Y.N. College (School department), Visakhapatnam.	594
3. Odisha district	Board High school, Amalapur.	661
	A.F.L.M. High school, Padmapur.	519
	Vasundhara High school, Rajahmundry.	603
4. Koller district	R.O. school, Pithapuram.	710
	Board High school, Yanam.	550 (now)
	C.M.S. High school, Berhampur.	774
	Hindu High school, Berhampur.	682
	C.M.S. High school, Eluru.	680
5. Gunder	T.H. school, Nandapur.	780
	Board High school, Rajahmundry.	500 (now)
	A.F.L.M. College (School department), Gunder.	509
	Texas High school, Gunder.	804
	Telugu High school, Tanchi.	673
6. Karnool	Municipal High school, Karnool.	515
7. Cuttack	Do Cuttack.	533
8. Nellore	V.R.M. school, Nellore.	738
9. Madras	U.F.C.M. High school.	896
	Wesleyan Mission High school, Hosur.	781
	Vepery S.P.B. High school.	743
	Trichinopoly Mission school.	560
	Pachayappa's school.	523
	Madras Hindu Theological school.	640
	P.S. High school, Mylapore.	780
	St. Bernard's Noyah school.	801
	St. George's Progressive Union school.	661
	Chapman U.F.C.M. school.	489
	Do. Pachayappa's.	742
11. North Arcot	Vallur Vaidya's College (School department).	678
12. South Arcot	Cuddalore St. Joseph's school.	708

Schools having 500 pupils and more in 1914-15—contd.

District	School	Number of pupils
12. Tanjore district ..	Mannargudi Pindray College (School department).	626
	Tiruvallur Board school ..	313
	Kumbakonam Native school ..	497
	Mannargudi National school ..	441
	Tiruvallur Central school ..	366
	School S.M. High school ..	312
14. Trichinopoly ..	Kalyanasambaram High school ..	313
	Karni school ..	625
	Entholai Board High school ..	517
	Trichinopoly National school ..	750
	Selarasam school ..	642
	Trichinopoly Hindu school ..	452
	Arise school ..	372
15. Madras district ..	Madras A.M. College (School department).	537
16. Ramanathapuram ..	Swamikalpet Hindu school ..	661
	Ramanathapuram Raja's school ..	529
17. Tinnevely district ..	Tinnevely C.M.S. College (School department).	498
	Tinnevely St. Xavier's school ..	500
	Tinnevely Hindu College (School department).	755
18. Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore St. Michael's school ..	429
	Do. London Mission school ..	569
	Do. College (School department).	624
19. Salem district ..	Erndi Mahajana school ..	522
	Salem College ..	597
	Do. London Mission school ..	494
20. Malabar district ..	Cochin Santa Cruz school ..	717
	Tellicherry B.G.M. school ..	790
	Calicut B.G.M. College (School department).	682
	Calicut Zamorin's College (School department).	666
	Calicut Native school ..	592
	Tellicherry Native school ..	551
21. South Canara ..	Mangalore B.G.M. Town school ..	451
	Do. Canara school ..	507

39 schools having between 100 and 1,000 pupils.
12 above 1,000 pupils.

Schools having 1,000 pupils and more in 1914-15.

District	School	Number of pupils
1. Vinnagapattam ..	C.B.M. High school, Vinnagapattam ..	1,054
	Maharaja's College, Vinnagapattam ..	1,024
	(School department).	
2. Giddalur ..	P.B. College, Giddalur (School department).	1,132
3. Kistna ..	Nellore College, Mannampet (School department).	1,189
4. Madras ..	Hindu High school, Marthandapuram ..	1,075
	Hindu High school, Triplicane ..	1,439
	Motilalpet school ..	1,792
5. Tanjore ..	Municipal school, Mayavaram ..	1,100
	Tanjore St. Peter's school ..	1,096
	Kumbakonam Town school ..	1,210
	Nagapattinam National school ..	1,319
6. Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly St. Joseph's school ..	1,544
	Do. B.G.M. school ..	1,251
7. Madras ..	Sethupathi school ..	1,073
	Native College (School department)	1,244
	Sororalatha school ..	1,199
8. Tinnevely ..	Palamcottah St. Xavier's school ..	1,432
9. South Canara ..	Mangalore St. Alexander's College (School department).	1,203

(12)

Strength of IV class and I form.

Year.		Strength of IV class.	Year		Strength of I form.
31st March 1902	..	46,785	31st March 1903	..	15,960
" 1903	..	46,775	" 1904	..	16,358
" 1904	..	51,045	" 1905	..	17,084
" 1905	..	51,339	" 1906	..	16,866
" 1906	..	51,378	" 1907	..	16,178
" 1907	..	48,984	" 1908	..	16,449
" 1908	..	48,902	" 1909	..	16,882
" 1909	..	47,620	" 1910	..	16,705
" 1910	..	48,540	" 1911	..	16,985
" 1911	..	48,490	" 1912	..	16,487
" 1912	..	51,019	" 1913	..	16,331
" 1913	..	51,291	" 1914	..	16,487
" 1914	..	54,576			17,603

(13)

Total expenditure by Government on all secondary schools.

Year.	From Private and Donor.		From District Funds.		From Municipal and Local.		Total.
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	
1902-03	2,31,862	22,696	43,630		2,97,738
1903-04	1,97,117	29,393	44,191		2,61,474
1904-05	2,75,842	21,636	45,398		3,41,342
1905-06	2,54,688	18,488	45,788		3,19,334
1906-07	2,68,646	23,293	46,314		3,38,649
1907-08	2,43,415	32,781	53,378		3,29,374
1908-09	2,41,771	38,769	51,308		3,31,848
1909-10	1,85,339	43,619	5,810		2,34,488
1910-11	1,89,646	44,747	14,452		2,48,845
1911-12	1,81,331	48,770	17,016		2,47,347
1912-13	1,68,851	58,061	4,953		2,31,864
1913-14	2,00,083	60,334	5,379		2,65,696
1914-15	2,80,271	9,296	17,363		3,04,930 *
1915-16	2,00,768	3,243 L.F.	..		2,07,211 *
1916-17	2,08,308	58,439	42,781		3,17,466 **

* Including Rs. 4,950 Imperial grant.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Port St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 31st day of November 1916.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JONES, Baron PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C.,
S.A.L.S., Governor of Madras.—*Presiding.*
The Hon'ble Sir P. K. SETHUPATI ATTAR, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARRUTHERS, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. P. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. H. BASTHMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BASTON.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. REDDI.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CARR.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COCHRAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVENPORT, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. KILIE, R.E., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. E. MCPHAIL.
The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAN AVARGAL, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. E. STONE, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TOWNSTER.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RAMA ACHARYAN.
The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PETERINGHAM.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURESHDAYANA RAO PANTULU GURU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAYACHANDU RAO PANTULU GURU.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAU.
The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur A. SURESHDAYANA REDDIER AVARGAL.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASINGA ATTAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. SARASWATHI SWAMI.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. V. KESAVA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble B. RAJA RAJESWARA SETHUPATI GURU MUTHURAMALINGA SETHUPATI
AVARGAL, Raja of Pudukkottai.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUNJAS RAMAN KAVALAPPARA MUTHU NAYAR.
The Hon'ble T. G. HANAY SANKU RAO.
The Hon'ble Mr. GORDON FRASER.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. ROBINSON.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. F. BAKER.
The Hon'ble the Most Reverend JOHN ANGLIS, D.D.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. K. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR AVARGAL.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. HENDERSON.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. R. SURESHDAYANAMURTHI NAYUDU GURU.
The Hon'ble Raja, Raja Sri Rao VASANTA KUMARA KRISHNA RAMA RAO
Bahadur, of Bobbili.

280 RESOLUTION RE CONTROL OF TALUK BOARDS OVER THE LOCAL
FUND ENGINEERING STAFF AND THE WORKS IN THEIR AREAS.

(Mr. Cullaragale Neddigar, J.C.) [28th November 1916.]

The Council re-assembled 'at 11 a.m. when the consideration of resolutions on matters of general public interest was resumed.

RESOLUTION RE CONTROL OF TALUK BOARDS OVER THE LOCAL
FUND ENGINEERING STAFF AND THE WORKS IN THEIR AREAS.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBRAMANIAM RAMANATHAN:—“ Your Excellency, the resolution that I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

“ XIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that, with a view to add to the usefulness of a taluk board as an important unit in the local fund administration of a district, the Local Fund Code may be so modified as to provide for—

(1) entrusting the taluk board with executive control over all the local fund engineering works within the limits of the taluk board area, thereby relieving the district board from its responsibility for the execution of such works,

(2) placing the assistant engineer and the lower subordinate staff now in charge of the works within the taluk board area under the direct control of the taluk board, and

(3) transferring the funds now utilized by the district board over such works and establishment to the taluk board for being similarly utilized.

It being understood that the above provisions do not in any way affect the existing provisions of the Code relating to the professional control of the district board engineer over all the local fund engineering works in the district or the general control of the district board president over the administration of the taluk board.”

“ In moving this resolution I do not propose any radical change in the system now prevailing in the local boards regarding the control and execution of civil works. I am aware there is a desire—a thoroughly well-intentioned and somewhat widespread desire—for such changes. I am unable however to sympathize with it. There are some earnest public workers who have proposed that the post of the district board engineer in the local boards may well be abolished as the assistant engineer and his staff can be made to do all that the district board engineer now does and considerable savings can be effected by the abolition of the post. There are others again that go farther still and wish to revolutionize the present system and suggest that there is no need for district boards at all. Their view is that the taluk board need not be subordinate to the district board, that it can be trusted with a status similar to that of a municipality which is more or less gradually tending to be a self-contained and a free body without an outside control except that of the Collector of the district who watches over its progress.

“ So far as my personal experience goes I feel no doubt that, as matters stand at present and must continue to stand for a considerable time to come, a district board engineer is a necessity and that the district board with its president is even a stronger necessity. An assistant engineer who is placed in charge of the works of his division is no doubt a qualified man. But the professional experience and qualifications of a district board engineer are or ought to be far superior to those of an assistant engineer and most warrant the trust and confidence that the public are expected to place in him with regard to the proper expenditure of public funds. An institution like the district board and its president we can ill afford to do without for the present. A time may come and may even be soon in coming when a taluk board can be expected to stand on its own legs without any outside control like that of the district board.

“ It must be within the recollection of most of us that some of the bigger municipalities that are now flourishing were until about thirty years ago placed under the presidency and control of the Collector of the district. It was not until they gradually grew up to realise the responsibilities of a civic institution that they were

[23rd November 1916.]

(Mr. Subbasingah Reddygar.)

found fit to move for themselves and to have presidents of their own, selected from among themselves. An average taluk board cannot be said however to have reached the same level of efficiency. Time is certainly not alone yet when a taluk board can be expected to move without the help and guidance of a trained administrator like the District Board President.

* It is to accelerate the approach of that time that I have hastily thought it fit to move the Government to accept the resolution before you now. There can be no two opinions regarding the inadequacy of the responsibilities at present vested in a taluk board and the scope of its operations with regard to civil works. There are certain roads vested in the taluk board called taluk board roads which have become so vested under old Systems issued under section 54 of the Local Boards Act. I may not be far wrong in saying that the average village of these roads is about a third of the mileage of the district board roads lying within the area of the taluk board. The taluk board has been further placed in charge of a portion of civil works known as sanitary works consisting of improvement of village site, improvement of water-supply and other public improvements. These are the only two sets of works that a taluk board has been ostensibly entrusted with under civil works. Let us now see how these trusts are performed by a taluk board.

" Although a third of the mileage of the roads within the taluk board area is expected to be under the direct control of the taluk board, the taluk board is unable to exercise control with any degree of efficiency; because, as I understand matters, the taluk board commands no establishment to enforce efficient control. The local fund engineering establishment of a district is almost wholly under the control of the district board president. All the rules of the Local Fund Code bearing on the civil works provide only for the control of the district board president and provide for control in none else. It may no doubt be true that in some exceptional cases some judicious presidents of district boards, who in order to secure general efficiency in administration care as much for the condition of the taluk board roads as they do for the condition of the district board roads, see that the necessary control is exercised also by the taluk board presidents over the engineering establishments. But this, I believe, is done by the presidents of the district boards more as a matter of expediency than in recognition of the rights of the taluk board. For under the Code there is no provision under which a taluk board president can exercise direct control over the engineering establishment so far as his works are concerned. This is nothing but natural. He then pays a staff is entitled to obedience from that staff. He that does not pay can expect no obedience. This state of things is indeed a great anomaly under the Code. A taluk board is actually entrusted with the keeping in order of a third of the mileage of roads in the division and yet it has no direct control over the engineering staff in charge of it. The taluk board cannot punish them when they go wrong, can at best report them to the district board president. So, as a rule, all that is now done by the taluk board with reference to the taluk board roads is that it summons estimates sent up by the Engineer for sanction and receives at the end of each month what are called monthly progress reports which contain a bare statement showing how much was spent during the month over a work out of the allotment made for that work. I repeat when a taluk board president is keen about knowing details by personal attention, inspection and enquiry, the Code does not really expect him to do more.

* As regards sanitary works placed in charge of the taluk board I fear that the taluk board president will have very little to do for sometime to come for want of funds. It is true that a large deal, indeed a very large deal, was done during recent years with the help of liberal contributions from Government. But the general method in practice of getting the sanitary works attended to is not worth mentioning. The sanitary works, as I said before, consist of looking after the sanitation of villages and water-supply by means of construction and repair of wells and of tanks where no wells can be had. The establishment allotted for this is a meagre known as sanitary society knowing little or nothing of sanitation and usually paid Rs. 20 a month. In a taluk board presided over by a non-official president the execution of this work is supervised directly by either the president or vice-president or members of the board deputed by the president and checkmanned by the same officers.

232 RESOLUTION RE CONTROL OF TALUK BOARDS OVER THE LOCAL
FUND ENGINEERING STAFF AND THE WORKS IN THEIR AURAS.

(Mr. Subbaraya Reddy.)

[23RD NOVEMBER 1918.]

In a board presided over by a divisional officer president the work is done under the supervision of his various subordinates. To the Code it is known as work done by miscellaneous agency. The engineering establishment has no hand in the execution or checkmeasurement of this work.

"Under these circumstances I respectfully beg to point out to Government that very little opportunity is being given to the taluk boards to educate themselves to look after their own concerns and to advance the cause of local self-government which the Government have so much at heart. I firmly believe that to make a local board a really useful unit in local board administration greater responsibilities must be thrown on them. They must be given opportunities to work harder than they now do and produce greater results than they have hitherto produced.

"The resolution before you suggests what can be done, at least to a certain extent, in that direction. I firmly believe the suggestion I have made is extremely modest, feasible and practical. It involves very little change in the present system. The taluk board will continue to be subordinate to the district board. The district board president will continue as the administrative head of the local board administration of the whole district and the district board will continue to possess the co-ordinating and financial powers in respect of the district as a whole that it now possesses. The only changes that are sought to be introduced into the present system are the transfer of civil works in the taluk board area now under the executive control of the district board to the executive control of the taluk board along with the Assistant Engineer and his staff that are now in charge of them, and also the transfer by the district board to the taluk board of the allotments that are made by the district board in the budget for such works in the exercise of its co-ordinating and financial powers.

"The advantage of these changes when effected must be very appreciable. To limit the area of control of a local board from a District of many divisions to a single division is to call into service and ensure the active co-operation of the members of the smaller board in the proper execution of works. The close knowledge of the local requirements in the members and their personal interest in the work that is being done ought to be always reckoned as a very valuable asset of the board. There is no gainsaying the fact that as a rule the members of the district board coming as they do from all parts of the district have seldom manifested that amount of interest in the carrying on of a district board work that a member of a taluk board has been seen to evince in a taluk board similar work. The change I propose must certainly have an educative value.

"There is besides this further and great advantage that will result from the change. It must relieve the Collector of the district from his present heavy responsibilities as president of the district board and must enable him to place more of his time at the disposal of the public of the district.

"I may offer a few remarks as to what alterations, if any, the proposed change will entail in the existing rules of the Code. My submission is that the rules will remain materially unaltered. The District Board Engineer will retain in him the professional control that he now exercises over the Assistant Engineer and his subordinates although the latter will work under the direct executive control of the taluk board. Under rule 457 of the Code, the Engineer is held responsible for the accuracy and completeness of all drawings and estimates whether prepared by himself or subordinates. I would propose that his responsibility do remain the same except as regards estimates of Rs. 1,000 and under. My submission regarding these estimates is that the works being petty works, it will suffice if the Assistant Engineer who prepares them or gets them prepared is held responsible for their accuracy. They need not be sent through the District Board Engineer to the taluk board for sanction. They may be sent direct to the taluk board for sanction. The taluk board may, if it so chooses, send any such estimate for the professional opinion or verification by the District Board Engineer. A similar rule may be observed with regard to the checkmeasurement of works. A checkmeasurement by the District Board Engineer may be dispensed with in the case of works whose estimates are Rs. 1,000 and under. It will be however left to the discretion of the taluk board to get any such work checkmeasured by the District Board Engineer.

**RESOLUTION AS TO CONTROL OF TALUK BOARDS OVER THE LOCAL
FUND ENGINEERING STAFF AND THE WORKS IN THEIR AREA.**

23RD NOVEMBER 1916.] (*Mr. Subbasingalu Reddyar; Mr. Annamalai Chettiar; Sir Sivaswami Ayyar.*)

"In conclusion, I may say that I feel strongly persuaded that the change I have proposed will make the taluk board a more important and useful institution than it is at present. The greatest impediment to their progress is lack of resources. By transferring funds as I propose you will enlarge their resources while their responsibilities are proportionately enlarged. I should lastly suggest that if the Government should feel any hesitation or diffidence in accepting my proposal, the Government may at least try and make experiments in a select few of the boards. The views I have expressed command the approval of almost all the non-official presidents of taluk boards.

"I may add a piece of information which I received yesterday from Vinayagapuram and which will accentuate the need for the change I propose. It would seem that the district board engineer of Vinayagapuram sent up a proposal to the district board president which was in these terms:—'That all main roads now under the various taluk boards be taken over by the district board.' The reason given is 'relieved of roads, the taluk boards could devote their resources to village communication, schools, water-supply, sanitation and other miscellaneous public improvements.' The president of the district board sends it on to the taluk board president with a note saying 'A copy of the office-note of the district board engineer together with a list of roads proposed to be taken over by the district board from the management of the taluk boards is herewith forwarded to the presidents of taluk boards who are requested to obtain the views of the taluk boards at once and submit them to this office. This may be treated urgent.' This was then placed before the taluk board and the resolution they passed is 'The board is not in favour of the transfer proposed as the 'educative value will be lost to the members of the board and desires that the surplus funds of the district board may be transferred to the taluk board and earmarked for better provision for the maintenance of these roads.' This shows probably the need for the change I propose. With these observations, I commend this resolution to your acceptance."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. B. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIAR:—"Your Excellency, I wish to associate myself with this resolution. After the exhaustive speech with which the resolution has been placed before your Excellency by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Subbasingalu Reddyar it is hardly necessary for me to make any further remarks in support of the principle involved in this resolution. It is very regrettable that taluk boards have not got any controlling power over the engineering staff. We cannot expect the district board president whose duties as Collector of the district are daily increasing to effectively supervise the work which is not directly under his management. When a taluk board president, during his tour, happens to notice any defects in the engineering works he is unable to do anything beyond writing either to the district board engineer or to the district board president. In my opinion, if each taluk board has an assistant engineer under its authority, the works will be very satisfactory and more attention will be given to the works of the upons, which are under the direct management of taluk boards. So it is very desirable to entrust taluk boards with the executive control over all the engineering works within their limits and to transfer the funds now spent by district boards upon engineering works within the limits of taluk boards to the taluk boards concerned. As the Hon'ble member has clearly pointed out, there would be no curtailment of any sort in the professional supervision by the district board engineer and in the general superintendence of the district board president over all the works of the taluk boards. With these words I beg to second the resolution and to commend it for the acceptance of your Excellency's Government."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, the resolution which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Subbasingalu Reddyar raises a question of very considerable importance and difficulty in the administration of district boards. It raises the question of the exact relations of the engineering establishment to the various taluk boards comprised within the jurisdiction of the district board. I have no doubt that this resolution is the outcome of practical inconveniences which have been felt by taluk boards in the execution of such public works as they have under their charge. I am aware that there is very considerable dissatisfaction, especially among

(Sir Sivaswami Ayyar; Mr. Ramasubramanian Rao.) [25th November 1916.]

the non-official presidents of taluk boards, as to the relations which now subsist under the existing regulations between themselves and the engineering establishment. In some districts, the President of a taluk board is allowed to correspond directly with the district board engineer and the other members of the engineering establishment; in other districts he is not allowed so to correspond. The necessity for corresponding with the engineering establishment through the channel of the president of the district board and the necessity for corresponding with the subordinates of the engineering establishment through the district board engineer leads, in their opinion, to a very considerable amount of avoidable circumlocution and delay in the execution of the works. I know there is a feeling that the present arrangements lead to a very considerable delay in the preparation of plans and estimates and in the execution of works and also that there is not sufficient supervision over the execution of works and a considerable amount of wastage.

"The remedy, however, for this state of things is not one which is quite easy to devise. The real difficulties which have been felt are standing in the way of any measure of decentralisation are these. Every taluk board cannot afford to have its own separate engineering establishment. Considerations of financial limitation interfere to prevent them from having each its own separate establishment. But even supposing that each taluk board could afford to have an assistant engineer to itself and a separate staff in itself, there is the further fact that within each taluk board area there are taluk board works and there are district board works, which have both to be executed. If the same establishment is to carry out both the works but under the control of the district board engineer and the district board president in the case of the district board works, and under the control of the taluk board president in the case of taluk board works, there is the evil of divided control and that evil is bound to affect the efficiency of the engineering establishment and to affect the smoothness of the relations between taluk boards and the engineering establishment.

"The resolution which is just now proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarama Reddiyar proposes to meet the evils which are inseparable from any system of divided control. I must confess that there is a great deal to be said in favour of the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarama Reddiyar's scheme. He does not propose to affect the ultimate control of the district board engineer; nor does he propose to affect the professional control of the district board engineer; and as regards the difficulty created by the establishment having to execute two different classes of work under two different agencies, he proposes to get over it by the solution contained in his resolution that all works should be entrusted to taluk boards, they practically accreting the place of contractors to the district board and the funds necessary for this purpose being handed over to them by the district boards. As I said, I must confess that there are merits about this proposal. It has the merit of logical completeness and it proposes to meet some of these difficulties. But obviously the proposition is one which he cannot expect the Government to accept off-hand. It is a matter which necessarily requires the consent of district boards and taluk boards and without ascertaining the views of district boards and taluk boards it will not be possible for us to express any opinion definitely as to the workability of the proposals which the Honourable Member has brought forward. What I propose, therefore, to do is to inquire into the thing and to invite the opinions of the boards on these proposals which he has now put forward. On receipt of replies from the boards we shall be in a position to decide how far it would be possible to give effect to this resolution which is substantially one of decentralisation in the matter of the engineering establishment. Personally I may say that I am in favour of decentralisation and I think a certain measure of decentralisation must be granted. But it is no use expressing an opinion theoretically upon this question as we cannot act in this matter without consulting the boards. I hope that the Honourable member of the proposition will be satisfied with this promise of inquiry and see fit to withdraw his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Subbarama Reddiyar:—Your Excellency, I should just like to say a word with reference to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar. I would only like to suggest that the opinions of the non-official presidents of taluk boards may also be obtained in this connection in addition to the

RESOLUTION AS TO CONTROL OF TALUK BOARDS OVER THE LOCAL
FUND ENGINEERING STAFF AND THE WORKS IN THEIR AREAS.

[23RD NOVEMBER 1916.]

(Mr. Ramachandry Iyer; Mr. Rama Ayyangar;
Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; the President;
Mr. Sekkoregala Reddyar, Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

opinions of the boards to which the Honourable Member has referred. As he has himself pointed out that several difficulties have been felt in connection with this matter, those who are connected with it may be consulted—the non-official Presidents of taluk boards. We recognise the subsidiary character of the reply which has been vouchsafed to this very important matter; but at the same time I wish to point out that it is one which requires very urgent solution. The proposal that has now been made in Vimpagalam is not for decentralisation but for centralising all control of Public Works in the president of the district board and this only illustrates the difficulties under which taluk boards are labouring. I would, therefore, request that the opinions of the non-official Presidents of taluk boards may also be obtained and under these circumstances I do not know whether any Honourable friend would like to divide the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, I have a word to say in this connection. The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar has certainly placed the case for both sides as well that a reference, that cannot be argued, will be out of place. But I do want to point out that the sympathy of the Government may be enlisted in the cause of the resolution placed before the Council. Of course, the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar has said that he thinks that there are very good reasons why this resolution may be commended. But what I do want to say is that, considering the expenditure—I will take only one district board, the Madurai District Board, I am a member of that district board—the expenditure that is left to the district board engineer in respect of roads in 1914-15 is Rs. 1,68,000 whereas the expenditure in regard to taluk board works is Rs. 54,200 and on the village roads Rs. 62,000; and the whole thing is now being managed by the district board engineer and the subordinate staff may be used by him just for the purposes that he thinks are in most urgent need. My only point is that if the district board engineer takes charge of important works like bridge construction and has supervisory over estimates for minor works in charge of the subordinate officers, the effect will be a considerable improvement in the efficiency of the work that is done. My point, therefore, is that wherever possible I should like that the Government should recognise this principle."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, in supporting this resolution I would like to make a few observations. The resolution, as it stands, proposes that taluk boards shall be entrusted with executive control over all the local fund engineering works within the limits of the taluk board area, thereby relieving the district board from its responsibility for the execution of such works; and it also recommends the transference of the funds now being utilized for such works to the taluk board for being suitably utilized. So far being the case, I do not think, as has been remarked by the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, that there would be two classes of works and two kinds of agency to look after these works. The district board will make over the funds to the taluk boards and have them as their agents to carry out such works as are now being carried out by the district board engineer. I understand by the terms of this resolution that the Honourable member means that and nothing else. Again, my Lord, the average cost of maintaining roads per mile is much heavier for the district board establishment than for the taluk board establishment. Taking all these matters into consideration, I hope that your Excellency's Government will, in making inquiries, find out the opinions of non-official members and do the needful in the matter."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I do not know if it is necessary for the Council to continue the debate in this matter. We have arrived at an agreement; the Government having undertaken to make an inquiry; and I cannot myself see any advantage in continuing the debate."

The Hon'ble DEVAJI BABADUR A. SIBRASTANF RAJAGIRI:—"I was going to say that I was thankful for the sympathies given by the Government. I accept the proposal of the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"With your Excellency's permission—"

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(The President; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao;
Mr. Rao's Secretary.)

[25th November 1919.]

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT (interfering):—"Unless the Honourable gentleman wishes to differ from the suggestion which has been made, I do not know if it is necessary for him to speak."

THE HON'BLE MR. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I wish to make a remark. The reply of the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar is certainly encouraging and inspiring and there is not much I am going to say against it. But if we are agreed as to the principle of entrusting the taluk boards with the control of the engineering establishment, I do not see any difficulty in accepting the principle, leaving the details to be worked out later."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable gentleman only speaks by leave of the Council. The Honourable member of the resolution has accepted the undertaking given by my Hon'ble friend Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar to inquire into the matter; and where the Council really wishes to spend more time at this stage on this subject I suggest that it would be more in consonance with the business character of this Council to proceed to the next business, the resolution being by leave withdrawn on the undertaking given by the Government."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE APPOINTMENT OF MORE SUBORDINATE JUDGES AS ADDITIONAL OR ASSISTANT SESSIONS JUDGES.

THE HON'BLE MR. T. KANDA ACHARYA:—"The resolution which I have the honour to move reads in these terms:—

"XIV. That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council that early steps may be taken to give effect to the suggestion made by the High Court to give to District Judges effective assistance in sessions work and that one such step may be by appointing a larger number of Subordinate Judges as Additional or Assistant Sessions Judges so as to enable the District Judges to devote more time to the trial of ordinary suits."

"My Lord, this question has been raised very often. The question is one of very great importance to the members of the Indian Civil Service; and it is in their interest I bring forward this resolution. As things stand at present, the members of the Indian Civil Service have to occupy four seats in the High Court bench; they have to share in content with the men recruited from the profession of law; and therefore their training in the earlier stages of judicial work must be very great before they can equal their colleagues on the High Court bench. It is, therefore, necessary that they should have more opportunities of hearing and trying civil cases of importance. That they are not given these opportunities now is recognised in report after report dealing with the administration of civil justice in the Provinces. In the report of 1910, I find in paragraph 11 the following statement:—"that only about a quarter of the important original suits in the mofussil should be tried by district judges is not satisfactory."

"Again if we go to 1904 we find that the same remarks are made in the report for that year at page 5:—"The number of ordinary suits disposed of by the district judges after trial was only 335 (of which 224 were contested), a very small proportion of the total number of suits disposed of by superior courts. They were unable to do more in the important branch of work, so their time was taken up with heavy sessions work, civil appeals, land acquisition cases and other matters which only district judges could deal with." In dealing with this matter the Government in their order point out that they do not think that the excuse given is sufficiently clear. Again in dealing with the statistics of civil courts for last year the High Court point out that so far as the most important civil suits are tried by the district judges is a most anomalous and undesirable state of affairs. That they are unable to deal with,

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(Mr. Bangs Acharyar.)

"The most difficult suits is bad, not merely in itself, but because it deprives them of experience which would be of great value in dealing with appeals. Until, however, effective assistance in sessions work is rendered, the Honourable the Judges recognise that it is impossible to expect any considerable improvement."

"My resolution is based upon the suggestion made in the latest administration report regarding civil justice, that it would be conducive to and to the advantage of the Civil Service. I have already mentioned it and it is recognised in last year's report—to give them such training in earlier years. I find in the opening paragraph: 'Two members of the Indian Civil Service were deputed to undergo judicial training under the District Judges of Vingsapatam and Malabar; and Mr. Davies and Mr. V. P. Rao who were selected for the purpose presided over the Courts of the Additional District Munsif, Vingsapatam, and the second Additional District Munsif, Calicut, respectively.'"

"That is a very correct move and till we reach the stage when the Civil Service can be bifurcated into the executive branch and judicial branch, such experiments ought to be made to ensure the successful administration of civil justice by the members of the Indian Civil Service. There will also be another advantage in the proposal that I have made. The Honourable Member in charge of the department stated yesterday that there was a prospect of more district judgeships being thrown open to the Provincial Service; and if that is so then my proposition will give opportunities to subordinate judges to gain experience in criminal work; just as the district judges are now assured of want of experience in trying original suits, subordinate judges will, if posted as district judges, be assured in their day that they are unacquainted with criminal work."

"Under section 95 of the Criminal Procedure Code it is open to your Excellency's Government to appoint assistant sessions judges. I noticed in one of the answers given at a previous council meeting that the Government have power to appoint assistant sessions judges but not additional sessions judges. I fail to see how this conclusion is arrived at. The Act as it stands gives them the power to appoint assistant sessions judges as well as additional sessions judges. Both of them are controlled by the Government of India Act and as the Act stands no unnecessary restriction is placed upon the powers of your Excellency's Government and I hope that your Excellency's Government will move in the matter. It is one of the scheduled appointments of the Indian Civil Service—the post of assistant sessions judge and additional sessions judge. I quite agree that if it is an independent office it should come under the schedule; but where an officer holds a distinct office, but exercises the powers of an assistant sessions judge or an additional sessions judge, whether these provisions should be applied to him I am doubtful. I do not venture to give any opinion about it; but at the same time your Excellency's Government may take notice of it and see whether there should be such a restriction on the power which your Excellency's Government should have to appoint assistant and additional sessions judges. The question is whether your Excellency's Government should not derive power from the Secretary of State, to be exercised whenever necessary, to appoint additional sessions judges, similar to the power the Government now have of appointing assistant sessions judges. I am doubtful whether these sections apply; and that being so, I would suggest that your Excellency's Government may move in the matter and secure that power so as to remove the restrictions that are now imposed."

"Your Excellency's Government have tried the experiment of appointing subordinate judges as assistant sessions judges in four districts. I think that we have now in every district one sub-judge and in some districts more than one sub-judge. We have about 43 sub-judges, and that out of them only four should be exercising criminal powers is a matter which could not be looked upon without some concern. Having regard to the progress we are making and the High Court having recommended it and your Excellency's Government having the matter under consideration, I would ask your Excellency's Government to take the step that I have suggested as it would be advantageous both to the members of the Indian Civil Service and to the Members of the Provincial Judicial Service."

(Mr. Srinivasarayan Rao; Mr. Gillman)

[22ND NOVEMBER 1916.]

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUNDARAYANA MAHESWAR:—Your Excellency, I beg to support the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Rangaswami Achariyar. From my experience, I have known that district judges are quite unable to cope with the sessions work and the civil work before them. Your Lordship would not feel surprised if I mention that the District Judge of Yingsapattur is on this day, the 21st of November, still going on with his sessions work and he is not able to complete the sessions work. It may be said that the cases are few but the cases are extending over seven or eight days, and therefore the sessions judge is not able to attend to civil work. During this year he has not been able to attend to civil suits of which the administration report complains. Therefore, I think it is absolutely necessary that in the interests of the efficiency of the administration of civil work by district and sessions judges every relief should be given them; and they should receive valuable assistance from sub-judges.

"On the other hand, sub-judges have also to be trained in criminal work, because, as the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman was pleased to observe yesterday, there is a fair chance of some of these sub-judges being translated into district judge's posts very soon; and they must have previous training before they are suddenly put forward as district judges, and asked to administer criminal justice also without previous experience. Therefore, I think it is absolutely necessary that on the one hand district judges should get relief and on the other hand sub-judges should be trained in criminal work.

"I do not think that this will in any way increase the charge for establishment on the part of Government. It is only a question of appointing two public prosecutors in each place instead of one, or it may be that one public prosecutor may do. I do not think that there will be any difficulty on that score. If some cases are transferred to the sub-judge, they may take up the work after the district judge has finished his work in which case the appointment of an additional public prosecutor would not be necessary; or a second prosecutor may be appointed, if the work is to be done at the same time, in which case the two gentlemen may receive the fees for the work they do instead of all the fees going to one person. I do not recommend that every sub-judge should do this work and I do not say it is necessary that every sub-judge should be appointed as an assistant sessions judge. But wherever there is a sub-judge at the headquarter station, I think he should be given an assistant sessions judge's powers or an additional sessions judge's powers to relieve the sessions judge of some of the work that he has to do as a criminal judge. Out of twenty-five district headquarter stations, I think almost all the headquarters have practically a sub-judge stationed there and of them are any which have no sub-judges, we may omit such stations. At almost all headquarter stations there are subordinate judges and I think the experiment of empowering them to try also criminal cases as assistant sessions judges may be definitely tried. With these words, I commend the resolution for the favourable consideration of your Excellency's Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"I say first of all refer to the statutory provisions governing the appointments of additional and assistant sessions judges. These officers are reserved by statute for the members of the Indian Civil Service; but it is open to the Government of India to make rules regulating the appointment of persons other than members of the Indian Civil Service to these posts. So far, the Government of India have approved of the appointment of four assistant sessions judgeships being held by sub-judges, and the number was raised from two to four so recently as September last year. It is, therefore, somewhat too early for this Government to think of addressing the Government of India again for a further increase.

"The question of appointing sub-judges to the post of additional sessions judges has not hitherto been considered. The Honourable member's proposal is practically the same as the one which was made by the Honourable the Judges of the High Court in August last and on which the Government have not passed final orders. In the first place, the Government are not entirely satisfied that an immediate change is necessary; they are not quite satisfied that an increase in criminal work is the cause of interference on the part of the district judges to their civil work. If Honourable Members refer to the Government Order on the statistics of Civil Courts

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for the year 1915, they will see that the Government have made this remark: 'The Government observe, however, that while the average output of criminal work of a district judge showed an increase of only 7 per cent over the standard fixed in 1901, that of the civil work showed a decrease of 23½ per cent. It is also noticed that the total output of work of district and sessions judges in 1915 was not equal to that in 1909.' I am not going to press that point. I am simply bringing that to the notice of the Council. Another consideration is that we are inclined to think that greater relief is given to district judges by the appointment of additional sessions judges for a short time, as has been done in heavy courts like Bellary and Coimbatore. The third matter which will tend to improve the efficiency of district judges with civil work is that a training for the Civilian who are coming in for district judgeships has already been introduced and is now working. But the main point on which this Government have decided to postpone the consideration of the High Court's proposal is, as expressed by them in their reply to the High Court, dated the 22nd September last, that 'they prefer to defer the consideration of the question of investing more sub-judges with the powers of assistant sessions judges, until the recommendations of the Public Service Commission have been examined and orders passed thereon.' The Government consider that the matter of training in civil work will be dealt with by the Public Service Commission; and there is no particular urgency in making these additional appointments; they prefer to hold their hands for the present. Under these circumstances, I am afraid we are unable to accept the Honourable member's resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA SATHARIGEE:—"I am sorry to say that I cannot accept the Honourable Member's position, as regards the objections urged by him against taking steps to ameliorate the evil, as suggested in this resolution. I am perfectly well aware of the statutory disability attached to this Government, and that is why I said that my suggestions involved no additional burden on the revenues of the country. The remedy suggested by the Honourable member, viz., of appointing more additional sessions judges from the Civil Service, will be adding to the burden of the country. I do not think, therefore, that it is an adequate remedy, and it is open to the objection that the other advantages that I have mentioned, of more opportunities being given to sub-judges to do criminal work, will not exist in that case. I, therefore, think that the obstacles mentioned by the Honourable Member should not stand in the way of your Excellency's Government getting more power to increase the number of sub-judges to be invested with these powers. The evil is a recurring evil; and the scheme of appointing Civilian would not be an answer to the existing evil, which is a recurring evil. There is no one holding up high judicial heels of districts to ridicule of this sort year after year in the judicial reports. The High Court Judges who are the best judges in the matter say that district judges ought to be relieved of their criminal work if they are to do civil work; but the Government say 'we are not satisfied that the High Court is right.' The High Court is better fitted to judge in this matter. That we should hold them up to ridicule year after year in published reports is a serious matter which cannot be allowed to go on and which your Excellency's Government should take into consideration. It would hardly be creditable to the administration of justice by these able officers in whose courts I practise. To judge them by the normal standard that they have only tried so many appeals is itself ridiculous. Your Excellency referred yesterday to one sort of lie, viz., statistics; and this very be applied to this case, where you judge of judicial work by the normal standard fixed. We resent our judges being judged in that way and I therefore strongly appeal to your Excellency's Government that it is not proper to hold them up to public ridicule in this way year after year. Give them the necessary assistance and I dare say that they would rise equal to the occasion. They do honest work, but the only thing that they are wanting in is opportunities. It is a crying evil—it is not a small evil, and I may assure the Honourable Member—I do not want to speak too plainly—that we of the profession feel that it is injustice to call such people to the highest posts in the High Court without giving them the necessary training. I appeal to the Honourable Member to make some move in the matter and not to throw cold water so it as has been done. I therefore insist upon my motion being put to the vote."

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JUDGES AN ADDITIONAL OR ASSISTANT SESSIONS JUDGES AND
COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE AND REPORT ON THE WORKING OF
RULES RELATING TO REMISSION OF ASSESSMENT.

(Mr. Gillman; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

[23RD NOVEMBER 1918.]

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"There is one point that I forgot to mention in my reply, with regard to the facilities given to the sub-judges for getting training in criminal work. When there were only two appointments of assistant sessions judges open to them, there was no difficulty whatever in training all the officers that were likely to become district judges. We consider, therefore, that as there are now four appointments open, the number is more than adequate for giving them the training required."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

RESOLUTION RE COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE AND REPORT ON THE
WORKING OF RULES RELATING TO REMISSION OF
ASSESSMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I have the honour to move the following resolution:—

"XV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a mixed committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to inquire and report about the working of the rules relating to remission of assessment."

"This resolution has a very important bearing upon the rules relating to remission of assessment contained in Standing Orders Nos. 13 and 14 of the Board of Revenue. I shall, in the first place, refer to each portion of Standing Order No. 13 which will be relevant for the purpose of this discussion. Standing Order No. 13 is in respect of excess remissions. It states: 'The following rules relate to remission of assessment on wet lands, and of water-rates on irrigation of dry lands:

"N.B.—It should be distinctly understood that these rules and those in Standing Order No. 14 provide for remission which will be granted as a matter of grace and are liable to be modified from time to time at the pleasure of Government."

"There are two sub-sections to which I wish to refer. One is No. 2, dealing with cases in which remission of the full assessment may be granted:—It entitles the holder of the full assessment on single-crop patta wet land will be granted where, owing either to delinquency or excess of water, the land is left waste, or the crop is totally lost, provided that such excess or deficiency has not been occasioned by any act or neglect of the persons to whom the land belongs, or is not due to the neglect on the part of the ryots concerned to carry out the necessary repairs to the irrigation work which forms the source of supply."

"Sub-section 4 to which I wish to refer runs in these terms:

"Such remission will be granted only when an entire sown field or recognised sub-division thereof is left waste, or when the crop on its entire area has totally failed, and not for portions of fields, but in cases in which a portion of a sown field is left waste and the crop on the remaining portion is lost the assessment on the whole field will be remitted subject to the provisions of rule 2. . . . These sub-divisions must, however, be permanent and must be demarcated with stone and must be applied for beforehand and not merely for the temporary purpose of obtaining remission of portions of fields on which loss of crop has already occurred before the application is made."

"It is necessary for me to first inform this Council of the previous history of this question so far as the proceedings of the Council go; and I shall then explain the scope of my resolution. On the 24th May 1912 Mr. G. Rangappa Rao moved a resolution dealing with this subject in the following terms:

"That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, that a rule be passed to the effect that in the case of Government irrigated lands remission of assessment shall be granted when the crop on any holding or revenue field is less than $\frac{1}{4}$ acre in the season in the case of wet lands."

"Next year on the 11th November 1915 I moved a similar resolution in these terms:

"This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to issue instructions for the granting of remission of assessment when the estimated gross output of a crop does not exceed one-third of the normal crop, whether it is due to excess or deficiency of water or other causes beyond the control of the ryots."

RESOLUTION BY COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE AND REPORT ON THE
WORKING OF RULES RELATING TO REMISSION OF ASSESSMENT.

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"The difference between the resolution moved in 1912 and that passed in 1913 was the fact that in the latter resolution I recommended remission of assessment when the output of the crop was one-third of the normal crop. The normal crop is so much as a twelve-acre crop; and one-third of it is a four-acre crop. As was expected and anticipated that resolution was very vehemently opposed on behalf of the Government and was rejected. Then, at the same time, I gave notice of another resolution recommending remission of assessment in respect of portions of survey fields, even though they are not recognised sub-divisions thereof. After notice was given I was informed by the Government that they would inquire into the existing practice; and subsequently I was given permission to move the resolution. I moved the resolution recommending remission of assessment on portions of a survey field even though they are not recognised sub-divisions. That was on the 21st November 1914. That resolution also was vehemently opposed by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gardew and it was rejected. I have felt all along that the working of those rules relating to remission of assessment must necessarily affect the agricultural classes and that it is highly essential that some inquiry should be made and the rules modified as the result of the inquiry. It is after those specific suggestions made by me were opposed by the Government and were rejected, that I thought that I might at least be able to induce the Government to inquire into those matters and to be satisfied whether the rules for remission do or do not require any modification. If after inquiry they are satisfied that the rules create some difficulty in the matter of the agriculturists obtaining remission then the Government may proceed to make some modification. Then it was that I gave notice of the resolution asking for an inquiry into the remission rules with the possible result of the rules being modified at a later stage. After I gave notice of the resolution—presumably because the Government were not prepared to take for granted that the rules required revision—I was asked to confine myself to an inquiry into the rules regarding remission of assessment. It is in that amended form that the resolution is now placed before the Council.

"You will have noticed from the provisions contained in the Standing Order No. 13 that remission is allowed to be granted in the first place only when the land is left waste or the crop is totally lost, provided that such excess or deficiency has not been occasioned by any act or neglect of persons to whom the land belongs, or is not due to the neglect on the part of the ryots concerned."

"There is another sub-section which has a direct bearing upon this subject. It says: 'Remission will be granted only when an entire survey field or recognised sub-division thereof is left waste, or when the crop on its entire area has totally failed and not for portions of fields.'

"It is clear that an amount of vagueness, indefiniteness and uncertainty has been introduced; and it is better that the whole situation is made clear.

"It is not now necessary to go into the early history of the question of remission; and I shall confine my attention to a period twenty years ago, when there was at least a provision inserted to the effect that if the crop on the land is not more than a two-acre crop, remission should be given. I find that in the year 1898 an order was issued modifying that rule and stating that if it is one-sixteenth of the normal crop—that is an one-acre crop—remission would be granted; and when we came to the year 1902, further modifications were made and the Standing Orders which I have now read to the Council substantially contain those alterations. It was in the year 1902 that for the first time the question was raised that remission be granted as a matter of grace. It was in that year stated that there must be total loss of crop if remission is to be granted; and it was left to the discretion of the Collector to say or determine in individual cases whether there is a total loss of crop or not. I only request the Government to consider whether this indefiniteness about the provision made by the Standing Order does not lead to persons being left at the absolute mercy of each divisional officer for the time being. When once the Government are satisfied, as they appear to be satisfied in the Standing Orders themselves, that though it is not exactly a total loss of crop, remission may be granted if the crop is such that it has no value in the ryot, I do not myself see why the instructions should

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.) [25th November 1916.]

not be made clearer and why they should not be made liberal so as to enable the Government to grant remissions even when there is a four-anna crop which covers only the cultivation charges. If it is suggested that, in all cases where the total cotton is one-third of the normal crop, remission should be granted, it is only because a four-anna crop just covers cultivation charges and the ryot is left nothing for his own consumption and benefit. We all know that the theory of assessment is based on the principle that it represents half the net produce, and if there is no net produce at all, how can one reasonably expect the ryot to pay the assessment. That is the principle underlying the present recommendation that in the case of a four-anna crop, the assessment should be remitted. It is therefore desirable that an inquiry should be made as to how the working of these rules has affected the ryots and how these rules are leading them to poverty and how these rules may be modified.

"Next as regards the question of the sub-division of survey fields the difficulty is greater. It is certainly reasonable that, when a portion of the field is admittedly waste or when the crop on a field is admittedly lost, the ryot should be called upon to pay the full assessment because he has not succeeded in effecting a permanent sub-division. We are all aware that it is not an easy thing to get a sub-division; it takes much time and involves expense. The ryot has to go through many formalities before he is able to get the full benefit of the remission to which he is entitled. They also draw the attention of this Council to the fact that in the rules for the collection of water-rates on wet land—the Standing Order No. 4, provision is made for getting water-rates even on portions of survey fields. I shall read it. It is sub-section 32 which says:

"*Irregularity of portion of land.*—When portions of a land are irrigated, the charge will be calculated on the whole extent irrigated. Where, however, the extent of such portion is less than 10 cents, it will be left to the discretion of the (junior) officer either to charge on actual area or not to charge at all."

"I do not myself see the reason for not carrying out similar instructions when a ryot is called to remission. The Government are in a position to collect the water-rate even on portions of survey fields without regular sub-division; but when it comes to the question of remission being granted to ryots on portions of survey fields, the answer is that there is no regular sub-division of survey fields and therefore remission cannot be granted. I myself feel that there is apparently some inconsistency and easiness in this provision; and the sooner it is rectified the better. In answer to this remark I am aware that it will be stated on behalf of the Government that without a regular sub-division of survey fields, it will be impossible to ascertain correctly and accurately whether a portion has been left waste or not. It may be stated that it will lead to fraud and corruption. It may be stated that there is no adequate establishment at the disposal of the Government to enquire into these minute questions and allow remissions on portions of survey fields. I would ask in reply whether, if there is sufficient establishment for the purpose of measuring small extents of land for the purpose of collecting water-rates, it is unreasonable that the same establishment or any additional establishment that may be found necessary might be called upon to measure the extents of lands on which the crops have been lost or which have been left waste, and then see that remission is granted. I am not myself in a position to see the difficulty in issuing instructions for carrying out measurements on this footing.

"As to the extent to which the working of these rules must have caused hardship to the ryots, it would be apparent if we have a glance at the amount or extent which had been left waste but which has been charged with assessment; that will give us an indication of the extent to which these rules have, in their working, prejudiced agriculturists. I find that the percentage of the total extent of the waste charged to the extent of the land cultivated works out thus:—

	PER CENT.		PER CENT.
In 1908-09	22.78	In 1911-12	25.25
" 1909-10	26.61	" 1912-13	22.59
" 1910-11	22.64	" 1913-14	24.07

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"Roughly and approximately it covers about one-fourth of the extent of land cultivated. If we take the extent of wet waste charged as compared with the extent of the wet cultivated the percentage works out thus—

	PER CENT.		PER CENT.
1905-09	454	1911-12	504
1909-10	472	1912-13	491
1910-11	646	1913-14	479

"This is the result of the percentages arrived at with reference to the figures given in the Land Revenue reports, with reference to the total waste charged as compared with the total extent cultivated, and the wet waste charged with reference to the wet lands cultivated. I only give these figures to give an idea to the Council as to the extent to which the operation of these rules must have affected the agricultural classes. It is not reasonable to suppose that unless there are serious difficulties the agriculturists would never leave wet lands waste. It must be largely due to considerations to which I have already referred.

"There is another aspect of the question which deserves to be considered, as objection is likely to be raised on that score. It will be stated in reply to my suggestion that the original principles of assessment have taken into consideration vicissitudes of seasons and short harvests, that the original principles of assessment also made allowance for the cultivation of unprofitable areas—and that the ryot is not therefore entitled to any remission of assessment. That was the reply given on a former occasion, and I anticipate that the same reply will be given by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gardew when he gets up to oppose this resolution. But in considering this question it is necessary to remember that these principles which were enunciated some time ago cannot under the existing circumstances be construed as correctly representing the allowance which has to be made either for vicissitudes of seasons or for cultivation of unprofitable areas; and even there it is stated, as it was stated on a former occasion, that in some districts the allowance will be 10 per cent, in some others, 20, and yet in some others, 25.

"They were not in a position to know exactly how much allowance was made for vicissitudes of seasons and how much for cultivation of unprofitable areas. What is more important to remember is that these are all rules and principles which were taken into consideration in fixing the assessment; but the guiding principle was that there should be a proper margin left for the cultivator to enable him to survive in good years to provide himself against bad years or years of drought. That is the principle on which I take it that the original principles of assessment were based. Let us consider for a while and see whether a proper margin is left for the cultivator to enable them to survive against years, when owing to failure of rain, they may not be in a position to reap a good harvest.

"Before I proceed further, I think it will be useful if in this connection I quote to you the remarks made in the resolution of the Government of India on Land Revenue policy. I am quoting from paragraphs 35 and 36 where they deal with this identical question.

Government of India Resolution on Land Revenue Policy.

"Paragraph 35.—The question of varying the process devised to meet the character of the season is similar to the preceding, in that it involves departure from the theory of settlement of the cost of the State. In theory the Government season represents the view that crop fairly be deducted on an average of seasons, and it is assumed as the belief that cultivators will survive from the surplus of good years to meet the deficit in bad. It is evident, however, that in years when the chances of a bad harvest are high, it must be exceedingly difficult to make allowance for crop failures in fixing the assessment rates. And it is also clear that the agricultural classes have not, as a rule, yet learnt to record a good harvest, and as an occasion for larger expenditure, but as a means of insurance against failure of crops. It is, in a poor family a sort of reserve fund for season calamity. The assessment may absorb but a small share of the gross produce of its land. But its circumstances depend on the net produce, on which the assessment is a higher proportion, and it is obvious that on inferior land a substantial deficiency in the culture may leave no net produce whatever, so that (in the absence of savings) the assessment can only be paid by borrowing or by selling the necessities of life. When such a deficiency is frequent, the rigid demand of the land revenue must add very materially to the hardship endured by a poor and uneducated people.

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Paragraph 26.—In tracts where great variations from the average of produce are not very frequent, such a device may be suitable enough, its simplicity and adaptive after compensation for the locality that may be still in individual cases. But where the produce of the land is liable to great and frequent fluctuations owing to failure of irrigation or visitations of season, there is reason to apprehend that a fixed assessment may ruin people before it begins them. The revenue system of several provinces, notably those of Madras and the Punjab, have recognized the necessity of special arrangements for the revision of revenue for failure of crops or lands capable of being supplied by State irrigation works. In Madras no revenue is charged on irrigable land the produce of which has not matured owing to the failure of water-supply; and in the Punjab this principle has received a further development, a deficiency of produce, not amounting to total failure, entitling the ryot to a proportionate abatement of the assessment rate. These two details are valuable precedents of crop inspection and throw much responsibility upon extra-superintendents. But this has worked well and is being extended. Unirrigated lands in the provinces of Baroda and Assam are ordinarily exempted from payment of assessment if left unharvested; but these provinces afford almost the only exceptions to the rule that lands which are dependent upon the rainfall pay a fixed assessment irrespective of their produce.

Therefore it is clear that the Government of India in framing their Land Revenue policy, published in that Resolution took into account the fact that some alluvium must be made for ryots saving in good years so as to provide themselves against bad years; and it is also clear that there are provinces like Punjab where the system of granting proportionate abatement was found to work satisfactorily.

There is another circumstance which may be taken into consideration in solving the problem. If all the land-owners and agriculturalists are rich particular owners large extents of land, it might be argued that there is no justification for allowing them any consideration as so far the high rise in prices might have improved their condition. That is one aspect from which this question may be looked at. But let us consider the condition of the average Indian agriculturist and the average extent of the holding in his occupation. In the extent of his holding such as to leave him any margin after meeting the legitimate expenses which he has to incur? If we pay attention to this question we shall be satisfied that it is not ordinarily possible for an ordinary ryot to save anything in good years and to utilize it in years of scarcity. We will find from the figures given in the land revenue reports about pottas and the extent of the holdings therein that the position stands thus: According to the latest figures given in the land revenue reports published by the Madras Government, the total number of pottas is 3,369,107 covering an extent of 24,883,118 acres most of which is dry—nearly 75 per cent and the average comes to 7·4 acres per potta—that is to the total extent. But what we are more concerned about is the general body of agriculturists in the Presidency. We find that the number of pottas where the assessment is less than Rs. 1 covers about 15·7 per cent of the total number of pottas. The number of pottas on which the assessment is Rs. 10 and less covers 67·5 per cent of the total number of pottas. The number of pottas paying an assessment of Rs. 30 and less covers 90 per cent of the total number of pottas. It is therefore clear that in the case of about 90 per cent of the pottas the assessment is Rs. 30 and less. It is necessary also to remember what is the extent of holding under each of the pottas. In the case of pottas which pay an assessment of less than one rupee we find their number is 506,168 covering an extent of 272,675 acres; that is with about 70 cents per potta. If we take pottas paying an assessment of Rs. 10 and less, we find the number is 2,679,252 covering an extent of 4,865,867 acres with an average of 5·4 acres per potta. If we take pottas paying Rs. 30 and less we find that the number is 361,669 covering an extent of 1,965,028 acres with an average of 5·43 acres per potta. Therefore, when I inform the Council that about 90 per cent of the pottas pay an assessment of Rs. 30 and less I wish the Council also to remember that these pottas are for an average extent of 5·52 acres and less. Even in regard to this extent of 5·52 acres, most of it is dry land, varying between 55 per cent and 75 per cent. After all, in the case of most of these pottas they cover a small extent of land which cannot leave a margin for the agriculturists to save against years of drought. I am aware that in reply to this it may be stated that several persons might own a number of pottas. We have to make allowance for that circumstance. I quite admit that the mere fact that the pottas are for Rs. 10, Rs. 5, etc., does not necessarily show that they represent the case of individual persons. Even making some allowance for the fact that some persons may own more pottas than one, it is necessary to remember that they must

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form only a minority. Even making allowance for that circumstance, I would add that in most of these cases, they own estates much less than 3-5 acres and are paying an assessment of less than Rs. 50, and that they are not in a position to save anything against years of famine.

"It is, therefore, essential, my Lord, that this question which most affect the prosperity of a large body of agriculturists should receive very careful and serious attention. It is because I felt such specific suggestions or proposal made by me might be opposed on behalf of Government on the ground that the revenue establishment is not sufficient, on the ground that there would be fraud and so forth, that I have ventured to come forward with a resolution asking for an inquiry. If your Excellency's Government think that the times have changed since the original principles of assessment were fixed and if the Government are satisfied that the condition of agriculturists, the large body of agriculturists is, notwithstanding the invasion of prices, of an unsatisfactory character, I would suggest the desirability of inquiring into the whole matter with the object of affording relief to the persons concerned. This is a very important question affecting the land revenue system. I am aware that if any proposal is made which may have even a remote chance of reducing revenue, it will be vigorously opposed and I am sure that most of the suggestions will be attacked by the Government. But I venture to submit that the question of revenue ought not to be the only consideration. May I appeal to the Government to consider that the agricultural prosperity of these ryots is also an equally important matter which cannot be easily got over without further inquiry? If the Government are satisfied that an inquiry into this important question is necessary, as it is not desirable that in this inquiry some non-officials who have experience of the actual conditions of life among ryots should also be associated in solving this problem? There is absolutely no doubt that it will really enhance the popularity of the administration even if in matters of revenue policy, non-officials are taken into confidence at least in the initial stages of the inquiry. If your Excellency's Government should then come to the conclusion that the rules are good and are not moving any hardship and that the ryots are prosperous and that they need no relief, then it may be considered whether the question should be dropped. If, on the other hand, your Excellency's Government should come to the conclusion that there is really need for redress and relief, then it is time for a definite change being made in the rules as to afford the ryots the relief they require."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAS RAMAN KAVALLAPPA MOPPI NAYAK:—My Lord, I beg to record the resolution. I can quite understand the reason which prompted the Honourable Member to bring in this resolution; and I have great sympathy with him."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—Your Excellency, this subject of remissions is one of those crops which are annual and from which the Council has no remission. The Honourable member of the resolution Mr. Krishna Rao knows so well the subject that he anticipates in a great respect correctly the reply which the Government are forced to make. I do not suppose that there is any prospect of my saying anything that will convince my Honourable friend. But perhaps, as a preliminary point, I should like to say this: that we regard the Honourable gentleman and myself, the question of the remission of assessment from different standpoints. He regards remission as a good thing, but I regard it as a bad thing, not because it mitigates the assessment—that is not the point—but because it opens the door to all sorts of fraud and corruption among the subordinate establishment of Government and the peasantry. I think that if Honourable Members of this Council will reflect on this matter, they will agree that the ideal system would be—and it is admitted by all economists—a system under which taxation is certain and fixed, and not a system which is fluctuating with the seasons. That is the real difference, I think, between the Honourable Member and the Government. The Government desire to arrive at a reasonable assessment; that assessment is based upon the average prices for a long term of years, sufficiently long to give you a fair average; and having arrived at that average, we wish to impose that assessment regularly and not have ups and downs according to the seasons. We realise that there are exceptional years

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of real famine and great disaster; and in those years some provision must be made for remission. But to have a system under which you will be getting constant applications for remission would, I submit, be a bad thing. That is why, the Government taking this view are not in favour of the idea of remission.

"The history of the subject supports the Government's view. The Council is aware that before 1851 all sorts of remissions were granted every year, and we know that it led to all sorts of fraud which corrupted not only the official but also the peasant, which put into his hands and tempted him to deceive, to resort to every form of chicanery and malfeasance that he could find to defraud the State. Under the old Indian system where you demanded more than what you expected to get you were jolly glad if you got a fair proportion of it. The idea of the English system is to fix a certain descent and to stick to it. That, your Excellency, is the main principle underlying the present system—that we should have a certain assessment which will be moderate.

"Now I come to the particular points which the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has mentioned. He objected, for instance, to the provisions contained in the Standing Order No. 15, sub-clause 5, regarding the contraction of total loss. The wording of the sub-clause is 'It will be left to the discretion of Collectors to determine with due regard to the principles underlying the rules whether in any particular case the loss over the field as a whole may reasonably be rated as total.' It is said that it is far better to have the old rule under which there was a fixed proportion. The old rule said 'In such cases where there may be some crop on the land the loss may be considered total and remission may be granted only when the *jamadani* officer or the *talukdar* sitting under his direction is satisfied that the crop is not more than one sixteenth. I think that rule has been fairly imposed on the ground that it is hard and fast rule and far too rigid. I think that the present rule which gives entire discretion to the Collector and which enables him to grant remission where the crop is more than one-sixteenth is far more elastic than the old rule as it enables the *jamadani* officer, the Collector, to exercise a fair and reasonable judgment and he is not tied down by the hard and fast one-sixteenth proportion.

"Then the Hon'ble Member referred to clause 4 of Standing Order No. 13 and objected to the ryot's being required to get his field sub-divided. In fact the last two sentences of Standing Order No. 13 (4) have been cancelled, the point being that they were never intended to enable the ryot to say 'I have a piece of land which is waste, sub-divide it and give me remission' because if that was the idea, he would never get remission at all. It would take far too long to sub-divide it. The idea of the rule was that, if a ryot had a portion of the field which year after year bore no crop and was therefore unprofitable to him, he might on that score ask for it to be sub-divided, and he could surrender that portion of the field. To ask the Government to grant remission upon portions of fields which have not been sub-divided and which are not separated out is open just to the objections which would exist to having no survey at all. I think I quoted before the remarks of Mr. H. M. Winterbottom on this subject. He said:

"Opinion on this subject is worth little where it is not founded on actual experience, and in the matter of field inspection I claim to have as much as any man in the service. One of the errors of Malabar is the system under which *eddy cultivation* has to be measured up every year. It would be difficult to describe the fraud, the demoralisation of Revenue authorities, the impossibility of check, which are inseparable from annual measurements even on the West Coast, or the details with which the *malik* officer gradually gives up his efforts to supervise.

"Is the rest of the Presidency the end is already of great importance. The charge for second crop, the charge of water-works on dry lands, the existing remission rules all entail an immense amount of field inspection, only a minute fraction of which can be done by a European officer.

"The actual objection to granting remission for partial loss, or on part fields, I cannot state more fully than is done in the following extract from G.O. No. 380, dated 13rd March 1910.

"To grant remission on patches of short sownness here and there is different parts of a field would lead to a repetition of the frauds which made Tanjore notorious some years ago. The patches would not be limited in any way; their proper measurement would entail an impossible task on the Revenue Inspectors; inspection by the superior officers would be extremely laborious and difficult and in the result remission would be granted wholesale without any effective check.

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'A new and gigantic task would be thrown upon the weak Revenue establishment, and the joint-stock office would be placed in the predicament either of refusing assistance because there had been no trustworthy inspection, or of granting it without proper check.'

'On this ground the Government have again and again after fully considering the point been unable to give remission on portions of Sals.'

'The Honourable member of the resolution has referred to the allowance which is made in arriving at the assessment on unproductive areas. I think he said that the principles which underlay the revenue settlement scheme were out of date, and he suggested in fact that there had been such a change in the position of agriculturists that the principles which might have been right twenty years ago were now unsound and no longer fair. But the Honourable Member produced no evidence in support of this statement. I could, if I had the time, and if I had known that he was going to take up this point, have produced an enormous mass of evidence to show that there had been an extraordinary improvement in the position of the cultivating classes within the last twenty or thirty years. But I am content to rest my case on the opinion recorded after a prolonged investigation by an Indian officer Mr. K. L. Datta on actual facts collected by him. In his report on Prices, Mr. Datta shows that there has been a very large increase in wages in the Madras Presidency. He shows that in the whole of India the coolied wage has risen in rural areas from 150 in 1895 to 190 in 1912 and that the real wage has risen in these years from 101 to 155. That shows a great increase in wages paid to agricultural labourers. As regards the agriculturist who owns his own land we have got the fact of an enormous rise in the value of land and in the prices paid for land. There is an idea in the Presidency that this is due to the failure of Arbuthnot & Co. That is one of the superstitions which will not bear a moment's examination. All over India, as Mr. Datta has pointed out in his report, the only reason why land value has gone up is that the land yields more. The value of the land goes up because there is better profit. Mr. Datta says:

'It is well known that the cultivator grows his own corn and that his wants are but few. The only commodities he purchases other than a few luxuries are oil, salt, opium, and occasionally sugar and cotton, manufactures and possibly fire wood and lamp-oil (kerosene). We should, therefore, compare the rise in the price of these commodities with the rise in the agriculturist's income in order to see whether he is financially or actually benefited by the rise in prices.'

'Then he proceeds to examine the index numbers of the total agricultural income, of the average income per head of the agricultural population and of the retail prices of the commodities which the agriculturist ardently purchases, and he goes on to say that throughout the period under investigation the cultivators in the Madras Presidency have considerably benefited by the rise of prices.

'Again on the next page he says:

'The petty proprietors holding their lands directly from the State in the systems of Provinces of Madras, Bombay, etc., have benefited, for the profits of agriculture are greater than they were. In every Province the price of food has risen, and in many parts this increase has been considerable. The labouring classes are better off everywhere, wages having risen much more than the cost of living and in some of society labour being much more scarce than formerly.'

'Again he says:

'The standard of living among all classes of the population, especially among the land-holders, traders and ryots, has increased very considerably in recent years, and notwithstanding an increase of taxation and other social expenses has seriously increased. The average village has a better house and eats better food than did his father; horse and other motor roads have taken the place of coarse carriages and the clothing of his family is quality and quantity has improved. We may also say that the increase in passenger rates travelled facilitates the extension of spare money to pay for railway fares.'

'This is a report written after an elaborate inquiry into the effect of rise in prices, and it really was an economic inquiry. The finding of this officer, himself an Indian, is that there is a marked improvement in the position of the cultivator. Here we have got a strong and deliberate opinion as to the improvement in the prosperity of the agricultural classes. Therefore, according to what my honourable friend Mr. Krishna Rao has himself said, his position fails to the ground. He said

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that if the ryots were prosperous and there had been an improvement in their position, there was no case for inquiry. There is clear evidence that their prosperity has increased and therefore there is no case for inquiry. I do not think therefore that it would be of the slightest use to appoint a committee, though if we were to appoint a committee we would no doubt like to have two official members. There is however no possibility of having a committee because no case for it has been made out, no attempt has been made to show that there is any trust in the Presidency where the rules are not working properly and an evidence has been put forward to support the resolution. Only there was a reference to the rules, which have been debated again and again. For these reasons, it is impossible to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AIYAR:—"The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew closed his remarks with this statement that no case had been made out to show that there is any real grievance in the matter. He has also said that the people in rural areas appear to be as comfortable as need be and that their progress as recorded in Mr. Petta's report is quite satisfactory; and therefore there is no case for any of the remission rules being modified. What he has said is tantamount to that. First of all, I shall take the position that there is no case made out at all that people are suffering. It is true no doubt that the Honourable member who moved the resolution referred to rules only. That is because he took the existing grievance to be well known. Any one who has been out into the mofussil and who has gone so far as places where there are wet lands—I do admit that during times of drought there has been an attempt to give remission—knows the widespread feeling of discontent regarding the working of remission rules. This is not a matter of knowledge confined to a few people. This is very well known to every one who has been out into the mofussil. I presume that the Honourable Member did well in not believing this point. Further, it is the existence of the grievance that has been responsible for this motion being brought forward from time to time. The Honourable member referred to various economies as which similar motions were brought forward. It is not with the view of getting an academic interpretation of certain rules but with a view to effect an improvement in the rules where necessary that this matter has been brought up so often. The grievance is there. Almost every Member of this Council who has been into the mofussil knows that it is a real and sore grievance. There is no use in shutting one's eyes to the fact of the existence of the evil. It is much better to find out how it could be met and how the rules could be modified.

"I do not propose to cover the whole ground touched by the Honourable member or the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew. I propose to refer to two important matters. The Honourable Member representing the Government says that hard and fast rules like those which previously existed were certainly inferior in point of merit to the present rule contained in clause (b), section 3, of the Standing Order No. 15 which gives a certain amount of discretion. There are circumstances when hard and fast rules are better; there are circumstances when a rule giving discretion would be better; and everything depends upon how the discretion has been exercised. That is the whole question. In the experience of the Honourable member and some others the discretion has not been exercised sufficiently liberally and in a manner favourable to the ryots who had a grievance. That is why perhaps he is led to think that in these cases at least which come under his notice a hard and fast rule might be preferable. I think we would find that, if a particular district has an excellent officer who is anxious to apply the rule liberally, the people of that district are apt to agree with the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew and say that the rule of discretion is better. But if they find that they have a particularly stern officer, who is disposed to give plenty of reliefs whereas to them, then they say that the former rule is better. I do not think, therefore, that much is gained by discussing this question.

"I shall now proceed to another question. At present the rule is that, unless the loss of crops is enhanced which has a separate sub-division, there is no relief which could be obtained by the ryot concerned. I shall take the case of a man who has got 1½ acres of wet land probably paying a kind of No. 18. This man has perhaps had the misfortune to lose the crop on something like two-thirds of the land and

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(Mr. Narminka Aspar.)

consequently his loss is very great. A greater portion of the food of the year has been cut off. But so far as the revenue of the Government is concerned, he has to pay it, namely Rs. 18. No doubt it may be said that he has got the other one-third, but what great hardship it would be to a man who has hardly enough to rely upon for the maintenance of himself and his family if we are to call upon him to pay Rs. 18, would be easily seen by any person who has been out into the mofussil and has had a talk with the agriculturist. There would be a real grievance in the case of small landowners. The Government have frequently mentioned their sympathy with the cultivators and poor farmers. It is the owners of land under two acres that specially require consideration. One stock argument about statistics relating to 'pattas under two acres' is that they may be held by large millowners and therefore no safe argument could be founded upon such statistics. I shall point out that with reference to pattas under one or two acres, the probability is that 50 per cent of the cases are cases where lands are held by tenant farmers. It is particularly in their cases that the Government have an important duty to discharge, that is, to see that, when they have a drought, they are not left to their own resources or obliged to go to money-lenders to pay the Government but and get further into trouble. I would point out that there is absolutely no reason why the limit of the sub-division should be pitched so high, roughly, as two acres. I think the rule is that the result of the sub-division of any patta should not be less than one acre. I think that this rule, which is a harsh one, must be abrogated, in the interests of the poor ryots, which must be at the heart of every Honorable Member.

There is another matter which has been urged by the honorable member and with which I wish to deal. That is the question of measuring not the actual portion without any sub-division at all. The honorable member has pointed out that where the Government derive revenue from any portion of a wet area which has not been definitely sub-divided but which nevertheless receives Government water, the Government find it practically easy to assess their karnams—it is not often that the karnam goes but he merely writes that particular area got so much water—and get their records showing measurements of half or two-thirds of an acre getting water and then proceed to charge water-rate. That is going on every day and that is sanctioned under the Board's Standing Orders. The question now is: when the Government find it possible, when their revenue is at stake, to go in for a process which involves measurements by subordinate officers, without any check by superior officers, what is there to prevent the Government from going in for measurements in larger and more important interests not merely of the revenue but of seeing that the poor ryots who have lost their crops on a portion of their fields do get some relief? The argument put forward by Mr. Winterbotham was quoted to show that any attempt at going in for measurements would open a wide door for fraud. The Honorable Sir Alexander Cardew said that it would lead to an enormous amount of demoralization, and it was hardly a thing which the Council should encourage. Does not the fact of going in for measurements for charging water-rate produce an equal amount of corruption, fraud and demoralization? What happens is that some poor fellow has had revenues at does not receive water, but the karnam proceeds to enter perhaps that two-thirds of an acre has received water. The only recourse the ryot could have is to ask the tahsildar to come down and verify it; but the tahsildar has much work to do and consequently he cannot find time to come and verify the statement made by the karnam in each case. The consequence is that a certain amount of corruption does prevail on account of the rule that you can measure out the portion of a wet field which has received Government water for the purpose of charging water-rate. The instance of Malabar was just now cited. Malabar is a case in which various forms of corruption go on on account of the peculiarities of tenure and methods of collection. The existing rule in the matter of the levying of water-rate is other districts does produce some amount of corruption and demoralization; and yet we suffer it to continue. But when we come to the question of granting remission we put forward the ground that there will be corruption. With reference to the possibilities of demoralization and corruption, I might point out that there is less scope for demoralization and corruption in the matter of granting remission than in the case of charging water-rate. In the case of water being charged

-(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, Mr. Venkatasubba Rao.) [23RD NOVEMBER 1916.]

it is not possible for an officer to go up at once and verify the statement of the karnam as to the extent of the land, and to have received Government water. But in the case of granting remissions the crops are there whatever they are, and though the crops have reference to a portion of the survey field which has not been sub-divided the karnam can wait till the revenue inspector or the tahsildar could have time to go there and have an inspection; and there is therefore less scope for corruption and demoralisation. There is therefore greater reason for accepting the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao.

"I think there are several matters which have been mentioned by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew and which are of a controversial nature; and I shall leave it to my successors to take them up. But on these two matters it is difficult for me to see why we should not have a lower minimum for the sub-division which is mentioned in the Standing Order No. 13 and why we should not carry out actual measurements when there is no sub-division for the purpose of granting the remission. I will close with only one word more. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has said that if the latter proposal is carried out we need not have survey. That would equally apply to the case of changing water-rate and there you may as well say that we need not have survey. However, that argument does not stop us from collecting water rate from potters not surveyed and demarcated. For these reasons I commend to the Council the acceptance of this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASUBBA RAO :—¹ YOUR Excellency, I might say that I agree with one observation of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew that remission is a bad thing. No ryot wants a bad thing; but what he wants is crop. Therefore he does not want remission because he always regards it as an unfortunate thing, but what he wants always is a proper crop. But remission is unavoidable when crops fail, but what the ryot prefers is proper irrigation and proper crop. But there is a difference between the non-official view and the Honourable Member's view. The non-official view, as expressed by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew, is that we want remission; and the official view of the karnam is that remission is a very bad thing. I may be permitted to submit, your Excellency, that the difference in view is that you regard assessment which the Government receive as rent as between landlord and tenant; because, whether the ryot gets a profit or not, he has some contractual relation and, therefore, he is bound to pay the rent. That is the position which is taken up by the officials. But what is the popular view or the non-official Honourable Member's view? The non-official view is that it should not be treated on the basis of contractual relations but as revenue or a contribution from the ryot's point of view towards meeting the cost of administration. That was the view expressed by the greatest of authorities, Lord Salisbury, the Conservative Prime Minister, long long ago in 1870 though that was not the view expressed by the Honourable Member. As regards the objections raised on the ground that there would be corruption if you agree to give remission on a portion of a survey field without sub-dividing it, that point was expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar who said that there is no such example when we have to recover water-rate even on bits or patches of land which have taken water. Therefore, that question of corruption need not bother us.

"One other thing which I wish to place before the Council is this: in spite of the rebuffs that are being received by the Honourable Members since 1905, in spite of the opposition and in spite of the strong observation made by the official members, what is the necessity for the representatives of popular side to bring this matter to the notice of the Council? This is a point which your Excellency should take into consideration. Unless there is a grievance which appeals to them they will not be bringing this matter to the notice of Government to have a more liberal construction of the rules relating to the subject. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has said that instead of restricting the ryot to a two-acre crop or one-acre crop, before he could get a remission, we have left the full discretion to the Collector. But my Lord, whenever liberally construes these rules and whenever gives a sympathetic construction of them would not be looked upon as a proper executive officer by the Government. That is the popular view. I do not know how far it is true. But this much I may say; when you state in the rule that there should be a total loss of the crops and when you have to the discretion of the Collector to give remission, how could he

RESOLUTION AS COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE AND REPORT ON THE 281
WORKING OF RULES RELATING TO REMISSION OF ASSESSMENT.

25th November 1916.] (*Mr. Venkatesh Raja; Mr. Ranga Acharyer;
Mr. Subbaraya Reddy*) *the President;*
Sir Alexander Cardew; Mr. Ramaswandra Rao *j*

may, when there is some crop on the land even if it be one-anna crop, that there was total loss, and to ask him to exercise his discretion under those circumstances is a very difficult matter. Taking all these difficulties into consideration the honourable member has tried his best to urge upon your Excellency that the matter is one which should receive some favourable consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARYER:—"With your Excellency's permission, to obviate some of the difficulties mentioned by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew, I wish to add, at the end of the resolution, the following words: 'in at least four typical districts where there has been necessity to grant remission frequently within the last decade'. I propose to add these words with a desire to minimize the scope of the inquiry. The very fact that this matter has been brought up before this Council over and over again shows how correct we are about it. Officials are equally earnest and emphatic about the other side of the question. Both are interested parties. Though I am a lawyer, I am also a ryot. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew puts his case on the report of Mr. Dutta. But Mr. Dutta has probably taken a mistaken view. There are many ryots who are actually very poor. If in this matter the Government have got such an excellent case as they think they have according to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew, no harm will be done by an inquiry being held. The Government, though not so deeply interested in this matter as we are, look at it through coloured glasses, though ours are more thickly coloured than theirs. Let us exchange our mutual views and we shall not lose by it. Let us have a committee of officials and non-officials to inquire into the practical working of these rules. If the inquiry should show that the rules are worked properly, then there will be no ground of complaint against the administration of the revenue department. I therefore appeal to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew to accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYA REDDY seconded the amendment.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The effect of moving an amendment of this nature is to limit the debate to the particular point raised. The amendment before the Council is that the following words be added to the resolution: 'In at least four typical districts where there has been necessity to grant remission frequently within the last decade'."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"I am afraid I cannot accept the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyer's amendment because he has not put forward any evidence showing the need for an inquiry. His argument is that if the Government can have such a good case they might as well go into court. Why should we go to court until somebody sues us? Why should we go in for an inquiry until somebody puts forward evidence to show there is a case for inquiry? That is the important point. Honourable Members have not produced any evidence to show that there is any necessity for an inquiry. I think the burden of proof that there is a necessity for an inquiry is on the part of those people who assert it. I am waiting to hear what the evidence is. If there is a need for an inquiry, then what he suggested will be the most businesslike method of conducting the inquiry."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I would suggest that we negative this amendment. Otherwise the debate would be confined to this point. The Honourable gentleman has brought forward his amendment to solve the difficulty. Let us decide on this amendment unless the Council wishes to limit the discussion to the particular point raised therein. I will put the amendment now, unless there is any Honourable Member who wishes to address the meeting."

The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur M. RAMASWANDRA RAO:—"I should like to say a word on the amendment now moved. The amendment is directed towards limiting the scope of the inquiry to four typical districts so that it might not be more comprehensive than it need be. That is the exact proposal that has been made. But the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew says that the burden of proof is on those who propose

(Mr. Ramaswami Reddy; [25th November 1916.
Mr. Chidambaram Muralidharan; the President.]

the inquiry. I think that argument would apply to most of the resolutions that might be brought forward in this Council. I do not know whether the Honourable Member is willing to say that before we come forward with resolutions such as the one I have brought about the drainage in the delta, I should go round and collect the evidence as to the extent of damages suffered by the people, go about myself making a preliminary inquiry, before I could convince the Government that such a step was necessary. Passed to its logical consequence, the Honourable Member's suggestion means that we ourselves who wish to induce the Government to move in certain directions should undertake a preliminary inquiry without the help of the official agency and then come into the Council and ask your Excellency's Government to move in the matter. That is a proposition to which I at any rate am not prepared to subscribe. Here we have a number of statements which are made on the question of the necessity for an inquiry into the grant of remissions. There is a feeling that these rules are working a great deal of hardship. Your Excellency's Government ought to be aware that there are districts where it is necessary to be constantly reverting to remission rules. There are typical districts and there ought to be absolutely no difficulty in ascertaining the districts where there has been rather a frequent application of the rules relating to remission. That being so, and it also being generally admitted that in the working of these rules in previous years, and there being also a general feeling that these rules require some consideration, I am really unable to appreciate the argument of the Honourable Member that we should produce some evidence that the system required any change at all. I should think, my Lord, that if this amendment is accepted and the inquiry is confined probably to the four districts where remission rules have been applied with greater frequency than elsewhere and where greater necessity has been felt, it should meet the requirements of the case. I have not said anything on the merits of the general proposition."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAM MURALIDHARAN:—"Having had something to do with the drafting of the amendment, I feel I must say a few words on the resolution as amended."

His Excellency, the PRESIDENT:—"The resolution has not been amended."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAM MURALIDHARAN:—"Then on the amendment—I beg your Excellency's pardon. I am sure, as the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew put it, that there should be no remission at all, so long as there is a good crop. But our resolution asking for an inquiry involves the idea that there is no real and substantial remission where people are entitled to it and where people really deserve it. Your Excellency, I wish to draw the attention of the Council to the actual wording of the resolution—the working of the rules relating to remission of assessment." I draw attention to the words 'the working of the rules.' I confess that it is more with regard to the working of the rules than with regard to the rules themselves that the complaint is made, not only here but in every conference of the public, district and provincial conferences, by landholders. The complaint is not only against the rules themselves but against their working, which is far from satisfactory and which is very far from what the Government intended it to be. I know from experience—and my friends will be able to bear me out—that in the working of the rules there is a considerable feeling of disappointment—considerable unpopularity is incurred by a large number of officers particularly where there are failures of season. That may be due to two causes. It may be due to the impulses from the central authorities themselves or it may be due to the tendencies of the individual officers; but whatever it is, there is no denying the fact that very great unpopularity does exist in regard to the working of the rules in this Presidency. The Government have said through the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew that they are satisfied that things are getting on as well as they could be and there is no need even for an inquiry; whereas, as the honourable member of the resolution put it, this is perhaps the seventh or eighth occasion when there has been a resolution before this Council with regard to remission rules. I earnestly ask the Government if this is not proof enough that there is a fair case for an inquiry at least into the

23RD NOVEMBER 1916.] (*Mr. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar; the Raja of Kannad; Mr. Sathya Bhat; Sir Alexander Carnew; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; the President; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Rama Acharyar.*)

working of the rules. By this amendment we have sought to restrict the scope of the inquiry just to minimise the difficulties in the way of Government and to make them see whether our aspect of the question has any justification at all. There is in my opinion ample justification for an inquiry into the working of the rules, because not even in one of the districts I have visited have I been satisfied with the remissions that are being granted in seasons of failure. As the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao put it, the Government should also take into consideration the very large number of small landholders—there are nearly 90 per cent of them—who pay an assessment of Rs. 50 and below. Taking all these facts into consideration, I believe that the Government will see fit to order an inquiry in at least four typical districts as put forward in the amendment, where there has been a necessity for granting remission during the last decade. I think, if anywhere, the Government must have a fair case in those districts that the remission has been granted properly. I trust that, in these circumstances, the Government will see their way to make this much needed inquiry from the view of the people."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF KANNAD:—"If the Government have been called upon to grant frequent remissions in some of the districts, it must be to the advantage of the Government also to accept the amendment for an inquiry. For if the inquiry shows that the system in the particular districts where it is proposed to hold the inquiry are prosperous, in future at least the Government will be saved the trouble of granting remission in those districts. Therefore, in this view, I beg to support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SARASWA BHAU:—"I beg leave to say one word. I associate myself with the views which have been stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaram Rao, the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Acharyar, and the other speakers who have followed them. What other evidence is required to show that there is a real grievance in this matter than the opinions of so many Honourable Members who have been summoned by your Excellency's Government to represent non-official opinion? I cannot see. I would again urge upon your Excellency's Government to accept this amendment. I submit that the grievance is real."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARNEW:—"In regard to the amendment before this Council, if the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar is prepared to tell the Council that the working of the remission rules in Shiyali taluk has been unsatisfactory during last year, I am prepared to request a Member of the Board of Revenue to go down and examine the working of the rules in that area; and if the Hon'ble Mr. Sathya Bhat is prepared to say the same thing in regard to South Canara, I am prepared to make an inquiry into that complaint. If desired, I will consider and the Government will consider whether we should not associate a non-official in any such inquiry. What the Honourable Members say is that there is a load of remissions not being given; they say 'puk out four districts and conduct the inquiry.' In my opinion it will really be a fishing inquiry. If any Honourable Member has anything substantial to go upon, and if any one of them can say 'in my taluk there has been a very grave injustice in the working of the rules,' I am quite prepared to inquire into it."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I am quite willing to accept the amendment."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"The position of the Government is that they cannot accept the amendment. I shall now put it to the vote."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I wish to say a few words on the original motion."

The amendment was put to the Council and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RAMA ANANTHAS demanded a division which was taken with the result that 15 voted for and 19 voted against the amendment.

(The President, Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao.)

[25th November 1914.]

The following was the division:—

For		Against	
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Hanumanth Rao	Patel.	The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sankardev Ayyar.	
" Mr. P. V. Das.		" Sir Alexander Carver.	
" Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.		" Mr. L. Davidson.	
" Mr. H. Venkateswara Rao.		" Mr. J. P. Bristow.	
" Mr. K. Subramanyam.		" Lieut. Colonel P. Rajagopala	
" Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao		" Adairjee Aherjee.	
" Patel.		" Mr. B. D. Gogoy.	
" the Raja of Renand.		" Mr. L. E. Buckley.	
" Dykes Boudier A. Subbarayan		" Mr. M. R. Coombes.	
" Suddhar.		" Mr. N. S. Broda.	
" Mr. K. K. E. Kallappa Nappi		" Surgeon-General W. B. Duns-	
" Nayak.		" son.	
" Mr. V. Rangaswamy.		" Mr. J. H. Stone.	
" Yashwanth Rao.		" Mr. S. H. Murray.	
" Mr. K. Lakshminarayana Rao		" Col. W. H. Ellis.	
" Suddhar.		" Mr. H. P. W. Gillman.	
" Mr. A. Sanyasayana Rao		" Mr. C. G. Telford.	
" Patel.		" Mr. E. F. Barker.	
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Patel.		" Mr. Gordon Fraser.	
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.		" Mr. J. O. Riddell.	
		" Archbishop J. Allen.	

His Excellency the Governor:—"I really do not think that we should continue this debate. I do not wish to shut anybody out; but if the Government cannot accept the resolution in its modified form they cannot accept it in its original form. I do not know whether the Council would wish to continue the discussion. I do not wish to shut out the discussion. If the sense of the Council is to go on with the discussion it is within the rules to do so. But there must come a point when I must close the discussion."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao:—"My Lord, I want to make only one observation. This resolution concerns itself with only the working of the rules. I shall not enter into the merits of the rules. But I would like to point out how even the rules, as they stand, are being worked. I have taken the Presidency averages and also the remissions granted for waste lands, and the waste charged, for four typical districts. Remission rules contemplate two kinds of lands; that is, lands whose crop has become entirely lost, and fields which have been left waste by the ryot without being cultivated. It is not possible, my Lord, to definitely give statements of remission given to fields in which crops have failed, because the remission rules clearly say that the loss must be entire, and that is being construed literally; and unless so in the case of the Goldsboro district the autumn fails short of at least 10 cents per acre, no remission is given. It is not therefore possible to arrive definitely at the statistics with regard to fields, so which remission is to be given for the loss of crop."

"With regard to the fields that are left waste statistics can be had. In field 1921 we have for waste remitted for the whole Presidency 8 acres dry and wet 105,699 acres, bringing the total of 106,666 acres. Again, Sir, in field 1931 the dry waste remitted was 11 acres, while wet remitted was 25,094 acres. In the last field for which statistics are available, that is field 1933, the dry charge remitted extended to 15 acres while for the wet remitted the extent was 55,065. Generally remissions are not granted for dry lands and so we do not find a large extent of dry land for dry remissions. With regard to the waste charged in field 1941 the extent was 4,701,871 while the extent of the wet charged was 250,583. Since generally no remissions are granted for dry lands, the consideration with regard to dry lands may be left out for the present and we may examine only the wet lands and see how far these lands which were left waste were charged. In field 1922, 205,558 acres was the extent of wet waste charged; during field 1923 the extent was 235,195. In field 1931 the season report shows that the rainfall was below the average except in six districts and was either unseasonably or insufficient. Again for field 1932 the season report says that it was favourable on the whole except in the Northern Circars. Again in field 1925 except in five districts the season, it is said, was not as favourable as it was in the previous years; but the total rainfall, as pointed out, has been below the average,

[Ses. November 1916.]

(Mr. K. S. F. Krishna Rao; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; the President.)

except in the five districts above referred to and the reason was said to be not so favourable as in previous years. In the Gadavari district, full 1922 was the worst year out of the three years for which statistics are available which I have just now quoted. In that full, namely 1922, the extent of the wet waste charged in the Gadavari district alone was 7,549 acres. In the following full, full 1923, in which the season was more favourable the wet waste charged was 9,329 acres; and in the full 1924, that is the full previous to 1924, the wet waste charged was 9,557 acres. The difference between these figures cannot be attributed to manual or manual waste charged. There are two kinds of waste, that is the manual or the manual waste and also the waste that is left by the cultivators, for these reasons or others, without cultivation. These figures cannot be attributed to manual or any waste for which remissions are not allowed. The difference in these figures cannot be taken to represent any increase in the manual waste. In these three years, fulls 1921, 1922 and 1923, the prices of food-grains had gone very high and it cannot be said that the ryots cultivating the wet lands would have left any lands as waste without cultivating them, if there had been any facilities for cultivating these lands. It must have been for the reason that there was either insufficient supply of water or excess of water which rendered it impossible for the ryots to cultivate these lands and compelled them to leave such a large extent as waste. We note, Sir, that in the delta areas patta assessments are charged for cultivating channel lands and patta-banks and other command lands; and even at the risk of the patta assessments being charged these people are tempted to carry on wet cultivation and cultivate wet lands even to the edge of their bounties. It is beyond comprehension how the ryots in such prosperous years when the prices of food-grains were so high would willingly leave such large areas of wet lands except it be that for some reason they found it impossible to cultivate these large areas of wet lands; and the mere fact that such large extents of wet lands which the ryots could not, for reasons unaccountable, cultivate, were left waste shows how these rules are being worked. I have collected these statistics for the four districts of Gadavari, Krishna, Gunder and Tanjore, the four delta districts, just to show that even in these fertile districts ryots are obliged to leave wet lands waste without cultivating them, and how to spite of the rules such waste lands are being charged year after year. This is a proof in itself to convince anybody how these rules, rigorous as they are, are being worked. I think, my Lord, that an inquiry into the matter and also the way in which these rules are at present worked is necessary. Since there are outstanding grievances which the ryots have been feeling and there are several complaints that are made that the remission rules, as they stand at present, are not being properly worked, an inquiry into the whole matter by a committee of officials and consultants or in some other form would be highly desirable. I, therefore, recommended to your Excellency's Government that they may institute an inquiry into this most important matter and find out the reasons for the rules not being worked properly and also the reasons of the long-standing complaint as to the grant of remissions in the Presidency."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"May I reply?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think we are really justified in prolonging the discussion."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Am I not entitled to reply?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If the Council wish to indicate that there is a desire to hear the honourable gentleman I have no objection to allow the debate. I am a servant of the Council in this matter; and if the Council thinks that anything is to be gained by prolonging the debate I am ready to have the debate continued."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I shall be very brief."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the honourable gentleman really think that he could say anything to move the Government to accept the larger proposition while they have not accepted and have in fact already rejected a minor proposition?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I quote advice that I do not feel hopeful. But with regard to one or two observations made by the Hon'ble Sir

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; the President.)

[25th November 1916.]

Alexander Carlow I wish to make a reply. He referred to Mr. Datta's Report on 'Rise in Prices' and made one or two statements; and I wish to have an opportunity to reply to them.¹

His Excellency the President:—"If the honourable gentleman claims his right to speak in reply, he is entitled to speak."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—"I may assure the Honourable Members that even though I might rise to speak at this stage it is not with any hope that I would succeed on this resolution. Even though His Excellency has reminded me that my labours would be in vain, if I should again rise to make a few remarks to secure further consideration of the subject, I think it is my duty to offer some remarks to the observations made by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Carlow. It is for that reason that I am again before this Council. I am glad to say that there is one point of agreement between myself and the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Carlow. He stated that remission was a bad thing and that taxation, if it could be fixed and certain, was better. I shall only feel glad if we are all working towards that end—towards getting taxation fixed and certain. It is because taxation is at present subjected to periodical revisions and fluctuations, that it is necessary to consider this aspect of the question. It might be that he does not mean it, nor do I wish to read into his statement what is not there. My view is that in order to secure fixity and certainty of tenure there should be permanent settlement, and that we should be sure of there being no alteration in the assessment. But we have not arrived at that stage. I do not know when at all we can achieve that object. Till that is done, it is our duty to see how far the existing principles of assessment affect the ryots and to see that there is an equitable system of assessment."

"The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Carlow referred to Mr. Datta's Report on Rise in Prices and wanted to infer therefrom that there has been an increase in agricultural prosperity. If that fact is conceded I have no care. I shall quote from the same book that he quoted some statistics to show that there were certain causes which contributed towards rise in prices and which perceptibly affected the ryots. On page 51, paragraph 127, Mr. Datta himself stated:

"The principal causes peculiar to India which might have affected the general price-level, may be classified under the following broad heads:

- (1) A shortage in the supply of agricultural products and raw materials,
- (2) An increase in the demand for those commodities,
- (3) An increase in the cost of production,
- (4) The development of railways and other communications in India and the lowering of the direct and indirect costs of transport in India itself and between Indian ports and foreign countries,
- (5) An improvement in the general monetary and banking facilities and an increase in credit,
- (6) An increase in the volume of the circulating medium."

"Whatever the other causes may be, there are two of them which materially affect the agriculturists, namely, a shortage in the supply of agricultural products and raw materials, and an increase in the cost of production. Again in paragraph 132 in pointing out what the cause of shortage in the supply is, Mr. Datta says:

"One of the principal causes which have led to the rise in prices in India, is a shortage of supply, particularly in the case of food-grains. My shortage of supply is meant—not that the total production of the country has actually diminished as compared with the base period, but that production has not kept pace with the growth of internal consumption and external demand. This shortage of supply may have resulted from one or more of the following factors:—

- (1) Growth of cultivation not keeping pace with the growth of the population,
- (2) Unseasonable rainfall,
- (3) Substitution of non-food crops for food crops,
- (4) Inferiority of new lands taken up for cultivation,
- (5) Inefficient tillage on account of decreaser and scarcity of plough cattle and labour, and
- (6) Decreased productive power of the soil."

"All these six causes are material causes which must have prejudiced the ryots rather than helped him in attaining prosperity. Again in giving further details at page 65, so far as Madras is concerned—he gives figures for South Madras—there was a decrease in the area cultivated for food-grains year after year. His finds

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Mr. Ranga Acharya.)

that for the quinquennium 1895-96 to 1899-1900 the percentage of the area cultivated for food grains to the total area cultivated was 83.82; and there has been gradual decrease in the next quinquennium ending with 1904-05 to 81.74 and in the quinquennium ending 1909-10 to 79.88; and in the year 1910-11 it was 79.6 and in the year 1911-12 it was 76.6. Therefore, it is clear that the area cultivated for food grains has been decreasing steadily year after year and that this cause must have prejudiced the agriculturist. I have carefully studied the report and I am sure that sufficient attention was not paid to the state of agriculturists who are owning small plots of land. Unless that is carefully examined, the inferences drawn by Mr. Davis cannot be supported. It is only a small percentage of persons who own lands in excess of their domestic needs; and the vast majority of the people hold land just enough for their requirements and for their maintenance. When this distinction has not been drawn, his inferences cannot be accepted.

"Finally I only wish to refer to the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Cadogan that the burden of proof is upon the mover and that the ask should be dismissed. May I point out that that principle cannot be applied in this case even for a moment, because under the ordinary law, the moment a man makes out a prima facie case, the burden of proof is shifted upon the other side. The moment I make out that there is a grievance, it is for the Government to show whether the complaint is reasonable or not. I may also point out that if the Government wish to make an inquiry there are materials enough before them—as to how many remission applications have been received, how they were disposed of and how many appeals have been preferred. These are all matters positively within the knowledge of the Government, and if the Government only choose to look into them, they will find that there is a case for inquiry. It is not open to the Government to say that the burden of proof is upon the mover."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO called for a division with the result that 16 voted for and 20 against the resolution.

The following was the division:—

For	Against
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Hanumanth Rao	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Govindaraj Ayyar.
" Mr. P. Siva Rao.	" Sir Alexander Cadogan.
" Mr. K. Rama Srinagar.	" Mr. L. Dandekar.
" Mr. B. Venkayya Naidu.	" Mr. J. E. Bedford.
" Mr. K. Subbaya Bhat.	" Lajpat Bahadur P. Bajajagala
" Rao Bahadur K. K. Suryanarayanaiah Nayadu.	" Acharya Arunachal.
" Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao	" Mr. H. B. Clapp.
" Parthala.	" Mr. J. E. Bentley.
" The Baron of Hunsford.	" Mr. M. R. Coomaraswami.
" Dewan Bahadur A. Subbarayaiah Reddy.	" Mr. N. S. Brodia.
" Mr. K. K. R. Hanumanth Rao	" Sergeant-Major W. B. Bannerman.
" Hoped Kajar.	" Mr. J. H. Stone.
" Mr. V. Ranga Acharya.	" Mr. B. D. Massey.
" Yashwanth Rao.	" Col. W. M. Ellis.
" Mr. K. Chinnabasaiah	" Mr. H. F. W. O'Hara.
" Madhavan.	" Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
" Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao	" Mr. Y. Kishore.
" Parthala.	" Mr. S. P. Porter.
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Parthala.	" Mr. Gordon Power.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Mr. J. O. Halsey.
	" Archbishop J. Allen.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR:—"I should like to know what the conclusion of the Council is in view of the Convention meeting. I dare say that so many of us would be attending the Convention, that it will be necessary to adjourn the Council, perhaps at 4 p.m."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ARUNACHAL:—"Is your Excellency satisfied that there are many who will attend the Convention?"

650 RESOLUTION RE COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE FEASIBILITY OF
POOLING RAILWAY CESS FUNDS OF DISTRICT BOARDS

(The President; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

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His Excellency the *President* :—“My Hon’ble colleagues Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar is the Vice-Chancellor, and there is also the Hon’ble Mr. Sood, the Director, and there are also fellows who have to attend. I do not therefore think that it will be possible to continue the discussion after 4 p.m.”

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval.

The Council re-assembled after the interval at 5 p.m.

RESOLUTION RE COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE FEASIBILITY
OF POOLING RAILWAY CESS FUNDS OF DISTRICT BOARDS

The Hon’ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—“My Lord, the resolution I have the honour to move runs as follows :—

“XVI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to inquire into and report on the feasibility of pooling railway cess funds of the several district boards and strengthening the same by other available resources with a view to make representations to the Railway Board and the Government of India so that the construction of the Dindigul-Palghat, the Virudupatti Tenkasi and other important railway lines in the province may be undertaken after the close of the war by the State or the district boards mainly.”

“My Lord, it will not be improper for me to give a brief history of the past facts of this case. The Government have induced most of the district boards to levy a railway cess with a view to enable them to construct minor lines in the Province, so that they may be benefited by the lines themselves both in the matter of the clearance and in the matter of the educative influence and other facilities that such ownership of railways may have on the district boards. From 1907 the cess was levied and various railways have been thought of and tried to be brought under the programme for district board lines. Other lines which were more costly and which were thought of as important for the State or for being handed over to Companies that might construct such lines have also been put upon the programme, though till the beginning of 1909 all these lines were intended to be constructed under the Imperial programme. Since then it was found that there was no chance of an early construction of the other lines also, and this Government have been thinking of handing over some of those lines, if the district boards cannot construct them themselves, to private Companies, so that the lines themselves might be completed as early as possible advantageously to the Province.

“The question came up, as your Lordship may remember, in 1914 after your Lordship’s visit to Dindigul, on the 15th April 1914, when the announcement was made that the Dindigul-Palghat railway line might well be taken up by the district boards concerned. Meanwhile an application had been made by Messrs. Buxy & Co. for the construction of that railway, and for various reasons, which were discussed at the time of the November meeting in 1914, the Government resolved to hand over the construction of that railway to Messrs. Buxy & Co. Subsequently, my Lord, representations were made to the Government of India and the Railway Board by the various associations and various district boards in the Province and finally a Government Order on that was issued by the Government of India upholding the order of this Government to hand over the railway line to Buxy & Co. It was in these circumstances that the Hon’ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao in April 1914 brought forward a resolution, which was accepted by the Government, that the railway administration of this Presidency must be more under the control of a special body, a Secretariat or other body that might be formed for this Province which might take up and control the affairs of the railway administration of the Province. One clause of that resolution which was accepted refers to the construction of district board railways also, and it was agreed that a representation would be made to the Government of India in connection with that matter. In the course of that discussion the Hon’ble Sir Harold Smart also explained that there was an intention on the part of the Government of India to consider the question of the

RESOLUTION BY COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE FEASIBILITY OF
POOLING RAILWAY CESS FUNDS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

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(Mr. Kama Appagari.)

decentralisation of the powers of railway administration of this province. It was also said, though the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart did not think that he could quite well approve of all the suggestions made in the resolution, that representations would be made to the Government of India and the Railway Board for a consideration of this matter. I had the honour to place my views in connection with this matter in the form of a memorandum a copy of which I have submitted to the Government also. Since then we have heard that the grant to Messrs. Bann & Co. has at least been postponed and their application is not to be considered till the close of the war. It is in those circumstances, my Lord, that I come before the Government with this resolution that I have placed before the Council.

"In the interim there was a proposal to hand over the Vindhyapatti-Tonkhal line to a company, though the Baroda and Tinnery district boards were inclined to have it constructed themselves. I dare say that the feeling was that the necessary funds could not be raised by these boards and therefore it was resolved upon by this Government that that line might be handed over to the Bombay Company. I take it, my Lord, that the order of the Secretary of State, which has since been communicated to the district boards concerned and has also been placed on the Editors' Table in answer to an interpellation by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao yesterday, applies to the commission except to be given to the Bombay Company also. It is, therefore, very proper that we should now realise the common feeling that ran both in the minds of Government and in the minds of non-official members when the discussion in November 1914 was held in this Council. That matter is put briefly in the Government of India order and that was what was said in this Council by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. The second paragraph of this order begins thus: 'With regard to the broader aspects of the policy to be followed there is no disagreement between the Government and the non-officials. In the matter of competition between private companies and district boards for the construction of new lines there are two main points for consideration. A district board is interested only in lines within its own borders or in the immediate vicinity; it will not ordinarily make the money, which it possesses or which it can raise, available for use elsewhere. To give a railway project for which a district board has funds to an outside company is to reduce the amount of capital available for general railway construction and the Government of India equally with the Madras Government have every desire therefore to encourage the construction of district board lines.' That was what the Government of India said about railways and that is found in G.O. No. 41 Ry., dated the 19th January 1916. They said that the commission to Messrs. Bann & Co. could not be cancelled.

"Since then the circumstances have changed, and the subject of district boards for the construction of these railways will have now to be considered. In connection with that I will only refer to a certain Government Order on the railway programme and the railway schemes to the Madras Presidency, which was published by this Government on the 23rd December 1914—G.O. No. 429 Ry. That shows what lines were intended to be opened as district board lines and what railway lines had been followed by each of the boards and what amounts were estimated as the cost or approximate cost of the construction of the railways which were intended to be taken up by the several district boards. Annexure No. I to that Government Order gives all the lines which are to be done as district board lines and the cost of those comes to 360 lakhs. That is the estimated cost. I have left out fractions of a lakh. With that we were given also in Annexure No. II other lines which were included in the railway programme of the province of which the Ponnai-Francisopoly Railway, the Trichinopoly-Ramanathapuram Railway and the Trichinopoly-Pudukottai Railway are railways which were intended to be put in the Imperial programme. I am not sure that it would be possible to find a private company to construct them. They are intended to shorten the lines in some places for the greater advantage of the State. However we are not concerned with those railways. The railways that come under Annexure No. II with which we are now concerned are Nos. 3, 9 and 10 of that annexure, that is, the Jundhul-Palai-Talghat Railway, the Kumbakonam-Vindhyapatti Railway and the Vindhyapatti-Tonkhal Railway. The total cost of those comes to

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Rs. 157 lakhs making in all a total cost of Rs. 497 or 500 lakhs or 6 crores of rupees. That is the estimated cost of the railway programme of the province excluding the special railways I have referred to.

* The question is whether these three should now be brought under the district board programme, whether it will be possible to bring them under the district board programme. I have in the memorandum referred to discussed the question of the possible advantages that the district boards concerned may have in the construction of these two railways, the Hindolgal-Palghat-Palghat and the Kinnaird-Vindhyapatti railways. There are two railways which might be expected to pay considerable profits to the owners of the railways. That is proved completely by the fact that private companies are prepared and have offered to construct them. Messrs. Bhoj & Co. offered to construct the Hindolgal-Palghat railway and the Bombay Company is prepared to construct the other line. That is clear proof that these lines will be paying ones. The traffic survey of these two railways has also been published previously and though there was a little difference of opinion between what I had seen in the records and what the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart mentioned at the time of the discussion in November 1914, it was not denied that these were paying lines and they were bound to prove very successful ones. The construction of these will also have to be considered and the means of finding Rs. 540 lakhs for the purpose of possible will have to be gone into. My suggestion is that taking all things into consideration, if steps are taken from now to find out the various means of financing these railways, it will not be difficult, taking that the war lasts for a year or so—at the close of the war it will not be impossible,—to finance these railways from funds which can be raised in this province itself.

* In this connection I have to refer to the resolution which was accepted by the Government in last April for this session. If it was intended to form a Railway Board for this Presidency it may not be impossible to conceive of an arrangement by the Government of India to reserve from the funds allotted for railway expenditure a portion for State railways to be in charge of the Railway Board, and hand over another portion of the sum to the provinces giving them decentralised power to deal with that expenditure. This I have dealt with in my memorandum which I submitted to the Government, at page 7, second paragraph. I there point out that in the year before the war the provision for railway expenditure in the Imperial programme for new lines was Rs. 1,850 lakhs and that if one-third of this is reserved by the Government of India for State railways and other new lines under their control and if the remaining two-thirds were distributed to the provinces, Madras is likely to get about Rs. 100 lakhs for its share. If they agree to this, a case may be made out that a portion of this Rs. 100 lakhs might either expenditure on new lines and repairs be spent in the way of constructing new lines so the Government of India construct now and a portion of that might be spent in advances to local boards for the construction of these railways making them the owners of these railways. That is only one suggestion that I make. I do not know what the Government recommended in connection with this matter after the acceptance of the resolution in April. That is only one point that I mention in connection with this matter.

* But there are other matters to be considered by a proper committee with expert advisers for finding out what funds will be available from other sources for this purpose. One source that I refer to is the sum total of the cess collections, which at the end of 1915-17 may come to about Rs. 150 lakhs. At the end of 1915-16 it was about Rs. 90 lakhs. Rs. 17 lakhs is the sum collected for each year; and since during the course of the war it is not expected to utilize any of these funds as much as the Mysore-Sivasamudra line and other lines have been stopped, an account of the cost of materials and other things, you will have Rs. 150 lakhs of this railway cess fund available at the end of 1916-17 for investment on railways.

* I have mentioned in my resolution, my Lord, that a committee may go into the question of the feasibility of pooling the railway cess funds of the several district boards. I understand that it has given rise to a considerable discussion amongst my honourable friends representing other district boards for the reason that

RESOLUTION RE COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE FEASIBILITY OF THE
POOLING RAILWAY CROSS FUNDS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

25th November 1916.]

(Mr. Bann Appender.)

It might mean that one district board line will be constructed in one district to the detriment of other lines. That is not what I mean. I am only making a suggestion that some railways can be constructed by the joint co-operation of some of these district boards. It is just likely that, if the funds of these are pooled together, or where there is no railway programme put before the Government, and any programme will take some time, the question of utilizing the money may be put over for a definite period if a directorate formed for the purpose or a committee formed for the purpose thinks that it might be done. There is also one other view which may be considered in connection with the pooling of these assets. These lines will have to be constructed only by two railway companies or three. The South Indian Railway Company constructs the branch railways, and possibly other railway companies will construct other lines. So that if two lines are taken up, one on one side and the other on the other side, it is not likely that during the construction of these lines it will be possible to take up other lines for construction, and if a proper inquiry is made and a programme is drawn up without interfering with the privileges of any one of the district boards which have accumulated this railway asset and which want to construct these lines, without interfering with them, the Railway Board or the Government must be able to decide upon the construction of the first line. The cheaper line may be constructed and the other lines may be left over. The question will have to be decided by the Government and the committee, and then if two lines or three lines close might be constructed by the companies that undertake their construction, during the construction other moneys may not be utilized there. But I do not see that moneys belonging to other district boards should be used to their prejudice. In that way it may be possible to make a programme enabling the construction of lines from these funds to some extent.

"This Rs. 150 lakhs is only one of the sources I refer to. The Government may remember that Sir Harold Stuart mentioned in the course of the November debate that since then we might have more funds available for lines in the way of district board debentures. In G.O. No. 770, dated 6th May 1913, relating to the subject of financing the district board railways it was mentioned that the Government were advised that the moneys were available. It was explained to me that Rs. 50 to 100 lakhs were available for such investment. That gives us something like Rs. 250 lakhs which will be available for investment at the outset. My suggestion is that as per Government Memorandum No. 4513-1 L, dated the 12th December 1912, investment of trust funds on district board debentures has been ruled by the High Court to be quite legal and proper, I make a suggestion in my memorandum that if we go to these trust funds which have been permanently invested and which are with local boards which have the custody of the money and the usufruct of it to be utilized for specific charitable purposes, we will find that the money that can be invested from trust funds in district board debentures from funds available with local boards and with the Government may come in according to my calculation—I have looked into the latest publication on charitable and trust funds under Government control in Government promissory notes and I have calculated that these two together will come to Rs. 150 lakhs if the Government will so agree. I am not aware that during the present condition it will not be possible for the Government of India to allow the transfer of the trust funds now held in Government promissory notes to district board debentures. But it will not be impossible to expect that the Government of India may agree to that being done in a province where a case is made out that instead of the 3½ per cent which the Government promissory note pays, 4½ per cent may be obtained from district board debentures if the Government of India allow the transfer to district board debentures from Government promissory notes without really affecting the finances of the Government of India. That is a thing that will not be very difficult to fight for. Now where similar trust funds in other provinces have not been called for use for construction of district board railways in these provinces, it may be possible by a proper enactment by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Railway Board to legalize the investment of trust funds in district board debentures or railway debentures wherever such debentures are available.

"These are the suggestions that I have made. These are various sources which would enable a committee of inquiry with expert advice to decide whether money will be available for the purpose of financing district board railways inclusive of

(*Mr. Rana Appanagar; Mr. Sadasiva Bhat;
Mr. Gillman.*)

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important railways. We have been fighting from 1913 for the laying of these lines. The two lines that I have mentioned, the Shimoga and Tumacotly district boards in one case and the Chikmagalur and Madara district boards in the other, would like to own and if money is available it will not be impossible for these being underwritten. One other point is, as I have referred to in the memorandum placed before the Government, in the case of the construction of these lines by the district boards, they are practically State lines except that the district boards own them. The Government give them the land for the construction of these lines under the railway branch line terms and also construct them through the local bodies. Thus will practically leave the Government in complete control of these railways which will be practically Government railways. At the same time, I have worked out the immense profits and the benefits that will accrue to the several district boards. I have calculated and worked out and shown with the present income of the Tumacotly district board and the Chikmagalur district board lines, two such lines that have been opened, that there will be a permanent recurring income of Rs. 12 lakhs and in the meantime other district boards may agree to levy the railway cess and the whole thing will be quite beneficial to the provinces.

"One question may be raised whether the five crores investment by the district boards will really be beneficial to the local bodies. That question I have tackled. From schedule II to the Local Boards Administration Reports, if you find what portion of the income of the local bodies is got from markets and other sources which will be cut off by the introduction of railways, you will find that something like Rs. 25 lakhs of revenue will be lost to these boards. If these railways are allowed to be constructed by private companies, it will even be an investment—I calculate 4 per cent—of Rs. 675 lakhs. Therefore it is only proper that if at this stage, before the war, steps are taken to appoint a committee to go into the question to see whether a proper programme can be framed for district board railways including the Dindigul-Palghat line and the other three lines and to find funds which will not interfere with their construction but will be actually helpful to them to have them constructed by local boards, it will enable the Government to practically guide their affairs in the matter of administration—is properly guide them as to the channels along which they should go. Actually the Government are guiding them now. They were willing, on previous occasions even in regard to the Dindigul-Palghat line, to give such advice as might be necessary. Therefore I request that a properly-constituted committee of officials and non-officials with expert advisers may be formed for placing all the matters connected with the financing of district boards in this province before the Railway Board and through them before the Government of India, for taking up this construction properly after the war for the benefit of this province."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Sadasiva Bhat seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. P. W. Gillman:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Rana Appanagar proposes to appoint a committee to devise a scheme which will enable district boards to finance their railway projects with their own and borrowed money. In the course of his argument he has raised objections to the policy which has been initiated of allowing private companies to undertake these projects on the ground that district boards will thereby be deprived of the increased income that a successful line brings in. He proposes to postpone the construction of each railway until such time as the board can finance it and his proposal is prompted by a desire to add substantially to the boards' revenue. I am prepared to agree with him to this extent that it is profitable to a board to own its local railway, that Government are advantaged when the board can finance the line, as the loan market is to that extent relieved and that consequently preference should be given to the board rather than to a private company. But it must be remembered that the object of introducing the railway cess was to get more railways as soon as possible in order to develop the resources of the country, and also that in the interests of the ryot producer who alone pays the cess there should be as avoidable delay in railway construction from which he benefits at once by the improved facilities of working his produce. This consideration of the profit that will accrue to district boards from

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(Mr. Gillman.)

railways, which has arisen subsequently in consequence of the successful railway enterprises in Katwa and Tanjore, cannot be allowed to over-ride the main object which I have indicated. Government are convinced that such considerations should not be permitted to the extent of postponing railway construction indefinitely until district boards are in a position to do the financing as such a course will not be in the general interests of the country.

"The amount of capital required by district boards for their railways is very large indeed, the cost of lines in sight, excluding those under construction, being 507 lakhs, i.e., at rates current before the war. Now, the total accumulations of railway cess to date are 114 lakhs—the honourable gentleman said 150 lakhs or about that, but some of this has already been invested—a great deal of which has been invested in Government paper. But on the best showing, taking Government paper at par, we find that the amount to be raised by loan is 275 lakhs. That, I think honourable gentleman will admit, is a very big bill and I will now proceed to examine more closely the possible resources, both those actually in sight and those suggested by the honourable member.

"I will first take the accumulation of cess which amount at present to about 114 lakhs. The honourable member proposes to pool these collections and establish a fund from which loans can be made to district boards which are ready with their railway schemes. In the first place it has to be observed that such an arrangement would have to be approved by district boards and that when a similar scheme was proposed by Mr. Priestley in 1910-11 but two of the boards were opposed to it. Section 55 of the Local Boards Act no doubt allows a district board to contribute to the construction of a line outside its jurisdiction with the approval of the Governor in Council, but the initiative should come from the board, and Government would certainly not force a board to subscribe to a railway outside the district against its will. The general rule has been and should be that the accumulations of each district board are available only for financing the lines within district limits. I cannot imagine that the boards of, say, Kanton and Kistna would be prepared to mortify their own railway projects to the extent of permanently locking up their capital in the railway ventures of Madras, Ramnad and Tinnevely. I do not see how Government can possibly agree to such a proposal; for, if all the collections were pooled and loaned to the first applicants, boards which were behind-hand with their railway schemes would probably find no money available when their schemes matured and would be unable to proceed until further accumulations had been made. This result would press very heavily on a board that had been taxing the land-owners of the district for a number of years and accumulated a goodly balance.

"We have next the public-spirited offer of the Bank of Madras to underwrite district board debenture loans to an initial maximum of 70 lakhs with a prospect of further assistance if the public evinces readiness to take up this class of loan. But the Bank, I understand, desires to assist as many boards as possible and will not be prepared to limit the initial 70 lakhs entirely to the first three or four boards which may be the first applicants. I think it is probable that the assistance offered to each board will not exceed 10 lakhs.

"I now come to the suggestions which have been made by the Honourable member for further raising the fund. The investment of the surplus in bonds of trustees of charitable endowments is not of material assistance. It is a matter of Rs. 15 lakhs, which is hardly worth considering. The investment of charitable endowments and private trusts is, as the Honourable Member knows, at the discretion of trustees over whom Government have no control, and the position is further complicated to our disadvantage by the fact that district board debentures are not recognised by law as trust securities. Trust funds held by public officers for public purposes or on behalf of Government must under the Civil Account Code be invested in Government promissory notes.

"He also proposes that the local Government should grant loans to district boards, firstly from unspent accumulations of provincial revenues and secondly from loans to be specially raised for the purpose. Now, loans may not be issued by us from unspent accumulations and can be provided only out of funds placed at our disposal by the Government of India. In 1899 the Government of India declined to sanction such

(Mr. Gillman.)

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from the Provincial Loan Account as it was decided by the Secretary of State that railways constituted out of Government loans have to be included in the railway programme. We have been informed that there is no chance whatever of money being found for district board railways from programme funds for many years to come. It will be absolutely impossible for the Government of India to effect money for provincial schemes when so hard pressed to find funds for main railways. In regard to loans to be specially raised for the purpose, it has been definitely decided that independent borrowing powers will not be conferred on Local Governments until a more distinct separation has been made between Imperial and Provincial finances.

"I may sum up the position thus. The tapping of trust funds to any extent is problematical and depends on amendment of the law which is a matter for the decision of the Government of India. No money can be expected from railway programme funds, and the Government is deterred from raising loans. Of course the law and orders in these matters may be changed before our programme of 457 lakhs of railway projects is worked out and the Council may be assured that the Government will do its best to secure new sources of capital. But at present Government have to proceed on the assumption that each district board cannot reckon on more than its own savings with a possible addition of about 10 lakhs from the Bank of Madras, and Government are certain that these resources are utterly inadequate to provide even the 200 lakhs or so for loans which have been surveyed and estimated for and are ready or practically ready for flotation. Government have long realised the fact that all possible sources of capital will require to be exploited to provide the money required for financing district board railways and that the more suitable schemes like the Dindigul-Falgoot and Namdial-Vandul cannot be started within a reasonable time without invoking the assistance of the Indian loan market through the medium of a private company. Government fully recognise, however, that approval of a private company should not involve the exclusion of a board from all participation of profit, and they intend that a feature of future agreements with private companies shall be that the district board must be allowed to participate in the underwriting to the maximum extent of its financial capacity at the time of flotation. Thus, in respect of capital which it subscribes or lends for the underwriting, a district board will be better off in exactly the same position and will derive the same profits as the promoters of the company in regard to the capital it raises or borrows.

"This arrangement should, I think, entirely allay legitimate aspirations of the district boards, and I think it sufficiently disposes of that argument of loss which has been so insisted on by the Honourable member. While on the subject of loss I see that in his memorandum there is a statement—and he repeated it in his speech—to the effect that with the gradual extension of railways district boards are likely to lose all their income from tolls, markets, choultry and similar sources. He has estimated the loss on tolls at the full extent of the probable toll revenue. That, I think, is rather a far-fetched statement, and in dispute of it I would like to point out that in Tanjore, where as everywhere else there has been the greatest development of district board railways, from the time the district board railways were started the income has risen from Rs. 58,000 to Rs. 47,000. That, I think, is enough to dispose of the argument as to loss, and I think Honourable Members need not be nervous that there will be any appreciable diminution of the income of the district boards from tolls. I leave it to your committee to say whether, in regard to the choultry and markets, they will not be immensely benefited rather than prejudiced by the introduction of district board railways.

"Now, as regards the two lines which have been the particular subject of the Honourable Member's speech, the Dindigul-Falgoot line is what I may call, in his parlance, *ex hypothesi*. We have an order from the Government of India conveyed through the Railway Board that this is not a railway suitable for district boards to undertake and they have given what I consider to be cogent reasons. It must be a through line; the crossing of the whole line is beyond the financial capacity of the district board, and the Malabar district which has some interest in the line, which runs through a part of that district, has refused to levy a railway cess. That the concession to Messrs. Brierly & Co. is postponed until more normal times return by no means signifies that the concession is going to be withdrawn.

RESOLUTION OF COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE FEASIBILITY OF
POOLING RAILWAY CROSS FUNDS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

22nd November 1926.]

(Mr. Gillman; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

"The Diamond-Tankai line is still under consideration and this Government have not committed themselves to the Bombay Company. If the offer of the Bombay Company is accepted, it will be made subject to the proviso that I have explained, that the district boards are to participate to the extent of the capital they can raise.

"I fail to see entirely how such a committee as is proposed in this resolution will be in a position to furnish the Government with any information more than what they already possess on this subject, and for that reason I regret the Government are unable to accept this resolution. But in view of the statement I have made of the intention of the Government to afford district boards the opportunity of participating in any scheme to the fullest extent of their financial capacity at the time of the flotation I leave it to the Honorable Member to consider whether it is necessary for him to press this resolution to a division."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“Your Excellency, the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has put forward a number of difficulties in the way of the resolution of the Honorable member. But there are several items in his speech which have given rise to considerable doubts in my mind as to the correctness of the position assumed on behalf of the Government. I wish just to touch on one or two points though they may not wholly affect the view which the Council may take in regard to the resolution. In the first place the last offer which was thrown out is a very good reason why the Honorable member may withdraw his resolution, namely, that district boards would be allowed to participate in the formation of private companies to the extent of the capital they could afford at the time of the flotation is, no doubt, to a certain extent satisfactory. But there is one feature which district boards would like to press, namely, that the qualification ‘to the extent of the capital at the time of the flotation’ may be modified. District boards may find each year additional funds for their disposal, and it may be good if the Government can find their way to make a provision that district boards may be allowed to put in all available funds—not merely at the time of the flotation, but all available funds that they can raise.

“Proceeding to some objections that he raised to the resolution I wish to point out that these objections are rather objections to the letter of the resolution than to the spirit of it. I take it that the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar would be the last person to suggest that Kistna and Godavari should be asked to participate in the Yarnavelly programme in regard to the pooling which he suggests. It is not likely, as the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman pointed out, that there will be any desire that the pooling should take such a shape. The idea is that if Salem and South Arcot have a common line to construct they may be allowed to pool their resources as each cannot afford a separate line. If their funds are pooled together a district board line may be constructed by them, with some loan from the market. That must be the idea underlying the resolution. If it is to be in any other way, the whole Council will be against it. In point of fact the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman is quite right in saying that various district boards did oppose it on this ground. There are few district boards which are interested in the railway lines of far off district boards.

“Then as to the other position of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman: he said that the ryot pays the cost, and if he wants a railway line, we have got to provide him with a line. He is a bit off the line, because in floating railways we are not having any concern for the ryot who pays the cost. If a private company comes forward, any enlightened civilised Government would push on the construction of lines when capital is available because it will be conceded that the opening up of the country by the construction of railways is a desirable thing. What the payment of the cost shows is that the ryot is willing to contribute for the capital of the railway, and, therefore, the ryot through his representative the district board should be given a chance of participating in the railway or owning it. So his payment of the cost, far from being an argument against a district board being given the option of constructing the line is an excellent argument in favour of the demand. If it is possible for the district board which is the representative of the ryot to come forward with an arrangement to provide the capital with its own funds for promoting a railway it should be given the preference.”

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN (interrupting):—“Within a reasonable time.”

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, the President ;
Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, the Raja of Banwar.)

(18th November 1915.)

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR (President) :—“ Yes, within a reasonable time. We do not say that a railway programme which is necessary for construction should be postponed for twenty or thirty years. I suppose the term ‘reasonable’ will be construed with due reference to the capabilities of the several district boards. It may be five years. As regards the Dindigul-Palai line I do not know whether it is *not feasible*. If that is so there is no use of saying anything about it. But I hope that if the present suspension of the enterprise means that we may examine the financial position of the district boards, two or three years hence after the war is over, with success to the allies and ourselves, possibly the district boards may be able to finance the undertaking. But I must accept the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman's word that this matter is not now open, as the Government of India have closed the door for further discussion. I do not know whether I should address him to say that, I have nothing more to urge than to ask whether the Government of India have really closed the door for further discussion.”

His Excellency the Governor :—“ An Hon'ble gentleman (referring to the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao) has submitted an amendment. I do not know whether it is a sufficiently material change for me to allow it to be moved.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I wish to make a few remarks on the resolution, if your Excellency thinks that I cannot move my amendment.”

His Excellency the Governor :—“ I have already stated my views on the amendment. You may take it as *not feasible*.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—“ All that I wish to say so far as the resolution is concerned is that, though it is certainly desirable that the resources of district boards should be strengthened to enable them to further the construction of several important lines in this Province and though it is desirable to enable them to make suitable representation to the Railway Board and the Government of India, still it is a matter for consideration as to how far several district boards can combine and pool their railway-cess funds. I accept the principle underlying this resolution in so far as it asks for an inquiry with the object of strengthening the resources of district boards and of furthering the construction of railway lines. But I must confess that, so far as the question of pooling the railway-cess funds is concerned, it has to be kept over till the opinion of the various district boards are obtained. My own impression in that several district boards will not consent to such pooling of the railway-cess funds. In the Bellary District Board, it was only three or four years ago that this question was taken up; and I remember with what great difficulty votes could be induced to consent to the imposition of the railway-cess. After considerable hesitation they gave their consent. I also remember that after I left the meeting, they expressed disappointment that I also along with officials suggested the imposition of the railway-cess. It was after they were satisfied that it was to their own interest to open up the district and also to improve the communications, that they gave their consent at that meeting and at the subsequent meeting. Although this question was not specifically placed before them, if I understand them properly, my own impression is that they would not consent to such pooling. For that reason I would suggest that, so far as pooling is concerned, it may be avoided. If a committee is appointed to inquire as to the resources of district boards and the best manner of strengthening their resources and of furthering the construction of railways, the problem can be solved.”

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF BANWAR wished to move an amendment to the effect that the Council recommend that the Governor in Council be pleased to take such steps as may be necessary to enable such district boards as may desire to do so to amalgamate their cess funds and to augment them by other available resources in order to meet to the extent their funds permit.

His Excellency the Governor :—“ Will you please read in the amendment? My impression is that it is the resolution put in other words. ‘Amalgamating’ is simply another word ‘for pooling’. If the amendment is read up I will do my best to explain it. (The amendment was read by His Excellency the President.)

RESOLUTION AS COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE FRAGILITY OF THE
POOLING RAILWAY CESS FUNDS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

23RD NOVEMBER 1916.]

(The President, Mr. Ranga Achariyar.)

^{23rd} "It is really identical. The resolution proposes to pool and the Honorable gentleman proposes to amalgamate the cess funds. The resolution proposes to strengthen some of the available resources; the Honorable Member proposes to augment them. It is really not an amendment in substance. So I am sorry I cannot do it."

"I do not know whether we could finish the debate conveniently. There are only two or three minutes. I must keep faith with my Honorable friend to the left (the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Srinivasan Ayyar) and other Fellows of the University. The Council may adjourn at 4 p.m."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—"After the Hon'ble Mr. Gellman's remarks we should like to talk over and consider the matter. We can continue the debate tomorrow."

The Council then adjourned to 11 a.m. on Friday, the 26th November 1916.

R. A. GRAHAM,

Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 24th day of November 1916.

PRESENT:

- His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, EARL PORTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.S.I., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.
 The Hon'ble Sir F. A. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, M.B.E., C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CANNAN, K.C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
 The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BASTYMAN, L.M.S., M.B., D.Sc., C.B.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BARNARD.
 The Hon'ble Mr. N. K. BRIDGE.
 The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BECKLEY.
 The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG.
 The Hon'ble Mr. M. K. COOMAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVENPORT, C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. RILEY, R.E., C.B.
 The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.
 The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAJESWARA ACHARYA Ayyangar, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. THOMSON.
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. RAMA ACHARYA.
 The Hon'ble the Rev. G. FITZGERALD.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURESHCHANDRA RAO PANTULO.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. NARAYAN RAO PANTULO Gopal.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KAMMA RAO PANTULO.
 The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.
 The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur A. SUBRAMANYA REDDIAR Ayyangar.
 The Hon'ble Mr. D. V. NARAYANA AYYAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. SANKHIA BHAI.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULO.
 The Hon'ble S. RAJA RAJESWARA SETHUPATI also MUTTANALINGA SETHUPATI Ayyangar, Raja of Ramanathapuram.
 The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMANATHA MUDALIYAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAPALAPPARA MUPPI NAYAR.
 The Hon'ble YAGAN HANAN SANTI Bahadur.
 The Hon'ble Mr. GEORGE FRANKS.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. ROBINSON.
 The Hon'ble Mr. R. F. BARNES.
 The Hon'ble the Most Reverend JOHN ARNOLD, D.D.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIAR Ayyangar.
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. THOMSON.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. R. SURESHCHANDRANATHA PANTULO Gopal.
 The Hon'ble Raja, Raja Sri Rao VENKATA KUNDA KRISHNA RAMA RAO Bahadur, of Bobbili.

(The President, the Raja of Ramanthapur, [24th November 1916,
Mr. Subrahmanya Rao.]

The Council re-assembled at 11 a.m. when the discussion on resolution No. XVI was resumed.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT :—“ We resume discussion of resolution No. XVI. I should like just to explain the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramanthapur. I fear my remarks may seem unjust to the Raja. I did not fully grasp the amendment yesterday. What he suggested was—it was not formally proposed and amended :—

“ This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to be pleased to take such steps as may be necessary to enable each district board as may desire to do so to amalgamate their cess funds and to segregate them by other available resources in order to meet to the extent their funds permit the construction of the Dindigul-Palghat, Virudupatti-Tenali and other railway lines.”

“ In pointing out the similarity, it is quite true I pointed it out and I failed—here I was unjust to the Raja—to point out that the amendment differs from the resolution on paper in that it omits the appointment of a committee altogether and it runs as I have read. But the fact is that his resolution does not really add to the powers of the Government. We can do all that the Raja suggests that we should be empowered to do by this amendment. Therefore, for the reason that it does not add to our powers or alter the present situation the amendment is unnecessary. It is an entirely different proposal to the proposal on the paper. There are objections to it but the real objection is that it does not add anything to our present powers; and therefore, it would not be worth while for the Council to discuss it nor for the Raja to move it.”

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramanthapur :—“ I beg to withdraw my suggestion.”

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT :—“ We resume discussion on the resolution.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMESHVARA RAO :—“ My Lord, the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman yesterday on the whole question of district board railway finance is a very fair presentation of the case from both sides. It presented to us the difficulties of the Local Government in regard to finding money for district board projects. At the same time, it also pointed out to us that under the existing circumstances there is no way of even partially carrying out the projects which are in a fairly advanced state for execution. My Lord, I think, that there is no necessity for any further discussion on this subject, as I feel that the subject has come up before this Council during the last three or four years and all aspects of it are already before the Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has summarised the position from the financial point of view.

“ My Lord, my Honourable friend's proposal about pooling will not be acceptable to my mind. I might perhaps mention that it is only two or three months ago that the Kuttan District Board, which has an accumulated cess of nearly twenty lakhs just at present has been asked to consider the desirability of lending a portion of that to our neighbouring district, the Guntur district, — about three and a half lakhs. The matter came up before the Kuttan District Board and every one of the members very naturally and very properly objected to the lending of the accumulated cess collected in the district. Of course, the cess is not intended to be given to loan to other district boards. It is primarily intended to serve the purpose of constructing lines in the district itself. Most of the lines on the programme to which my Honourable friend referred yesterday are really projects in single districts. There are a few cases on doubt to which the state of things suggested by the amendment of the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramanthapur might apply. But ordinarily I should be very much surprised if any district board, after collecting the cess, would be willing to hand it over to a neighbouring district board for its benefit or for the benefit of any group of districts either. That being so, the position is very much worse than that which has been depicted by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman. He said that the total approximate cost of the projects was about Rs. 307 lakhs, and he deducted the accumulated savings at present which in the light of my observations now would not be available for the construction of lines outside their respective districts. Therefore, my Lord, the whole position is that, in the Presidency, the Government have encouraged district

**RESOLUTION BY COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE FEASIBILITY OF THE
RAILWAY CESS FUNDS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.**

22ND NOVEMBER 1915.]

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

boards—and this is the only province in which the cess has been levied to any large or appreciable extent—to levy the cess, to accumulate it towards the slightest prospect of undertaking the construction of the lines; and this has been going on for the last ten or fifteen years. We have at present an accumulated cess of about Rs. 114 lakhs and we have schemes for nearly 400 lakhs. Even to work out the present programme we want Rs. 100 lakhs to be found if these lines are to be constructed simultaneously or even one after the other. Of course, the cess will be available, but it would not be available for other districts; each district will have to find its own money; and the whole question is how are these lines to be financed. I am in entire agreement with the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman that we have now arrived at a stage when the position is one which requires very serious consideration. I do not think, so far as the Local Government are concerned, that they have been wanting in their efforts in promoting these projects; but I must say that financial proposals have not been matured for from the very first it must have been evident that no line could be constructed at any time from the mere accumulation of the cess. A great deal has to be borrowed and a great deal of money will have to be found. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman stated yesterday that the Local Government could not borrow, because they have no powers; the district board could not raise any money because they cannot; the Government of India would not lend any money and they placed the construction of district board lines outside the scope of the provincial loan account. So that we came to this, that we have to fall back upon the money market. The only suggestion which has been made and to which some sympathetic consideration has been given by Government is to ask the Bank of Madras to see what they could give in floating these loans. From the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman I am led to ask whether your Excellency's Government have done all that is useful in the shape of making further representations to the Government of India. It will be seen that in the discussion of the subject in April last upon my motion about enlarging the powers of the Local Government about railways I categorically put it to the Government that they must go to the Government of India and the Secretary of State and ask for a revision of the existing orders as regards the provincial loan account. The matter was specifically raised in 1909. I brought it to the notice of Government during the course of the discussion. The case for the Government in 1909 was:

"The money then accumulating must be devoted to other purposes and district boards are anxious to proceed with the work of the railway construction but are discouraged by the decision of the Secretary of State that loans constructed from loans obtained by a local board from the Government fall under the Imperial programme of railway construction. It is hopeless to expect any speedy progress in these of the discommodating if local boards are subject to the restrictions imposed by the Secretary of State as they are by their system of 'secondary' importance from the Imperial point of view though of the greatest importance locally. As an instance I may mention the Baroda-Morichpur line which was constructed by means of a loan from the provincial loan account just before the Secretary of State's ruling was given. This line, which was opened for traffic only a year ago, is already earning 14 per cent and is of the greatest benefit to the district and brings in, I imagine, a considerable amount of traffic to the Southern Maratha Railway while the provincial loan account is making 4 per cent on the loan. Had this line not been built before the Secretary of State's ruling was issued, it would have had to be included in the Imperial programme and its construction would have been deferred in all probability for years to the loss of the district and, probably also the present time. I would therefore urge, my Lord, that the Secretary of State be asked to modify his ruling in such a way as to permit some definite loan, say up to 15 lakhs, being made annually from the provincial loan account for the construction of railways by local boards without including them in the Imperial programme."

"This is the request which has been made on behalf of your Excellency's Government in 1909 to the Imperial Council by the Hon'ble Mr. J. Andrew. I suggested in the course of the discussion in April last that a further representation be withdrawn this order of the Secretary of State be made and that a sum of Rs. 50,00,000 should be placed on the provincial loan account for railway construction at least during the next five years. I cannot see except on some such footing how it is possible to bring into existence or to undertake the construction of the lines which have already been surveyed. I do not propose, therefore, to say anything more than that your Excellency's Government should as early as possible make a representation and reopen this matter and secure permission to place the construction of the district board lines on the provincial loan account as was the case before 1909. I do not propose to go into the question of the promotion of private companies. It has not been said by the Government of India that district boards have preference over private companies but

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POOLING RAILWAY CESS FUNDS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; Mr. Gillman ; [Sirs November 1916 :
Mr. Raja Ayyangar.]

is the question of negotiations & great deal might be done to see that the interests of district boards are safeguarded. I should like to know whether with reference to the Bombay Company, the district boards concerned have been given any substantial interest in the lines. I do not understand the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman to say that they have, but he referred that in future such a course might be adopted."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN :—"At present ten lakhs are given by the Bank of Madras."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"In what line ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN :—"The Bombay-Tenali line."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"I also feel with reference to the Bank of Madras that we are greatly obliged to them for the interest they have taken so far. But still a great deal more may be done by them. If your Excellency's Government would induce them and use your good offices, the question is whether a great deal more might not be found so as to improve the situation. I understand the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman to say that 70 lakhs have been promised, that they have consented to float loans to that extent."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN :—"They promised to underwrite."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"I do not think they have promised any amount proportionate to help us."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN :—"No."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"Looking at the large deposits that are made in this Bank, to the extent of nearly two or three hundred or three hundred lakhs it will be only fair if your Excellency's Government could put the matter to the Bank to see what they can do. The deposits are very large and I think a great deal might be done usefully in that direction. I regret very much that the local money market from the Indian point of view appears a great deal more in the shape of interest than is paid by these railway lines. That is a great difficulty in the matter. But your Excellency's Government, having encouraged all these lines, having encouraged all these district boards to levy a cess and pay for their surveys, having encouraged them to be ready with thirty or thirty-five projects all over, are bound to see that these lines are put in hand as early as possible and as far as I can see if we are to rely upon the two sources which the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman indicated, namely, ten lakhs from the Bank of Madras for each line and the accumulated cess, there is not much chance, even during the next ten or fifteen years of these lines being put through. I am afraid that this discussion so soon after the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman took charge of this portfolio is probably infructuous, but it might at least serve the purpose of telling him that we are greatly interested in pushing these lines. I do not think any further purpose will be served by continuing the discussion. Any steps that might be taken in the light of the observations made by the Honourable Members in the course of this debate ought to be taken immediately."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has shown how other suggestions may be made for strengthening the resources and what other steps might be taken. So he has improved immensely my position that a proper consideration of the subject will bring forth points for being placed before the Government of India and the Secretary of State which will enable them to make a proper enquiry into the matter. But I must point out that the misapprehension in the minds of my honourable colleagues that I meant that all the cesses should be pooled into one mass and that the money should be taken away first to the more important lines is not quite warranted. I pointed out at the commencement that where necessary and where more than one district board has to construct lines this kind of pooling might take place and if any district board objects to any cess being pooled I do not think the Government or the committee will go to recommend that, is the detriment of that particular board, anything should be done to take away money which it has carefully collected. There is another mistake which I must point out in which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has fallen in the course of his remarks. He thinks that the district board collection of 114 lakhs

26th November 1916.] (Mr. Rama Appaiah.)

could not be taken as available for the total programme for which the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman said that 325 lakhs were required. I think he is not correct there. The lines that are referred to in the Government order include all railway programme of every district board which has been levying the cess, because the Government order was issued in 1914. It considers the collections of the railway cess up to 31st March 1914 and the total collection then available was 96 lakhs, and therefore, every money collected by each board is referred to in a column in that Government order as available from the district board funds and the rest, it is suggested, should be found elsewhere. My suggestion and the reference in the Government order must show that it is not proposed to take away money from one board to any other to the detriment of the former or to the detriment of the lines suggested in the Government order. I only made a suggestion that the construction of all these lines could not be taken up together; and that if a proper programme were drawn up to find funds and also to find regular application of the funds for construction purposes I pointed out that only some work could be done seeing that only two companies could be placed in charge of the construction. We cannot do all things. All that a committee of expert officials and non-officials existing in local bodies could place before the Government is a proper scheme which will work in a definite period of years without detriment to any district board. I would point out that that kind of misapprehension need not stand in the way.

"I also refer in the resolution to the feasibility of pooling the railway cess as far as possible. I do not mean to urge and I spend my speech with it; I only wish that these things should be so worked that the 114 lakhs today which, as I said, would be 150 lakhs at the close of the war—it will take two years for the materials to be collected and by that time we can have 150 lakhs—and with another 70 or 80 lakhs which the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman said yesterday was provided by the Bank of Madras—but in the disbursements of 1914 the amount was mentioned as 96 lakhs—we will have 240 lakhs to start with while the total programme comes to 580 lakhs, according to the latest estimates of the Government though my calculation went upon a previous estimate of 509 lakhs. One suggestion was made that in future these companies to which any line will be handed over will be bound to allow as much share as possible, as the district board can find funds. I do not know if any underwriting charges will be demanded from the district boards, although that is the main point which ought to have been considered by the Government, because even in the case of Madras, Binny & Co., it was said that they should be given 6½ per cent as underwriting charge, out of which a smaller share will be remitted to the district boards. I do not understand on what principle the companies are allowed to take such underwriting charges. That was not referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman. However, that is a matter which I hope will be paid attention to by the Government. I do not want that state officials to snap up at all and I have come up before the Government very nearly three years before the date when the question may have to be taken up to see that a representation should be properly made to the powers-that-be. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman pointed out that as we stand at present we have no powers in this, and therefore we shall stand quiet, and the resolution need not be accepted. In my view that is just the reason why it should be accepted. I do say we have not got the powers, but there will be some legislative changes which have to be adopted and have to be reasonably adopted because when we have the funds of the public available for investment it would only be reasonable to ask the Government of India or the Secretary of State to see that powers are given as to enable the public to derive advantages from such investments. I do not want that lay-men like myself or any other lay-man like one of my Honourable friends should be responsible to make a statement that 590 lakhs available as trust funds should be made available. Experts should be consulted. The Accountants-General will have to be consulted and the money market will have to be consulted if so much money could be transferred from monies invested in public charities and trusts. All these will have to be considered and the whole case has to be made out for a proper representation before the proper authorities for a reconsideration of this question. I really cannot understand how the Government today can look with indifference on this matter, after having started this levy of railway cess in 1-0-3. Therefore, the question is whether at this stage the Government would not allow the thing to be considered properly. Are we not to consider it as early as possible? Is it a matter which we can take up after the close of the war? One consideration

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Gillman; the President.) [24th November 1916.]

that was suggested was that the grant to Messrs. Binay & Co. has only been postponed but there is an underlying condition that the grant will have to be given after the close of the war. I have carefully studied the Government order sent to the district board by the Government and placed on the Edition Table the other day, and I think it is the application for grant that has been postponed. It could not mean that they will have a right to take it up because they are not mortgaging their interests in finding funds now for constructing the lines but only after the war the funds will be found, so that every advantage should be given to district boards after the war. If the company have to find funds for construction in the course of the war I can quite understand why they should be shown any particular concession. Now they could not get the rails just as we could not get them and they could not find the money just as we could not find it. If according to my resolution the Government should enquire into the matter and find that the district board could find funds, why should any concession be made to Messrs. Binay & Co.? Is it simply because they made an offer just at the time the district boards made the offer. Why should they be given any concession if they are to find materials and money only after the war? If this Government could look upon the matter at this stage with any indifference as to the matter and find that I referred to, the Dinadigal-Palghat and the Virudupatti-Trichur lines which are the best lines amongst all the district board lines on the programme, I do not think it will be right. The traffic surveys and other circumstances connected with these lines and the pilgrim centres will have to be borne in mind and every case must be made out for the line being held either as State railways or district board railways which will be practically State railways. It is for these reasons that I come before the Council and I appeal to the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman who has just come and takes charge of the portfolio, as also your Excellency's Government to consider the whole position and try to bring about this state of affairs at the end of the war. I have begun two or three years early so that the whole matter may be completely settled, every Accountant-General may be asked to give figures about the public trust funds which are invested in Government securities so that a portion of such funds might be invested in district board debentures and for the amelioration of the people alone but practically to make the railways State railways. I hope the Madras Government which took up this question of railway cess as early as 1903 should not be late to take up this question and fight the matter and place a proper case before the proper authorities. My Lord, I beg to commend the resolution to the acceptance of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"I think the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar must find that he has raised a hornet's nest in this matter. His proposal was to pool railway cess funds of the several district boards. Now he explains to us that this does not mean the general pooling of all the cesses of the district boards but that it is intended that adjacent district boards might unite to contribute to the railways in which they are interested. I venture to point out, your Excellency, that that was not the impression I carried away from his speech, nor is it in accordance with his statement in the memorandum of which he was kind enough to send a copy to me."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"In my opening speech I said that there might be a misapprehension and that I wanted to correct it."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"If the Honourable Member will wait to hear what the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has to say, it will be much more satisfactory."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"In the memorandum, after pointing out that Rs. 90 lakhs would be required and that the district boards would be able to find about Rs. 15 lakhs, he goes on to say as follows:—'About 75 lakhs would have to be borrowed by debentures at 4½ per cent as finally decided by the Madras Government to be the rate that would attract capital. This loan may be partly contributed by the accumulations of railway cesses of the district boards that have no railway projects ready to take up.' If that does not mean that district boards who are behind-hand in railways ought to be prepared to look up their money in railways that are ready—I would point out that the only two railways that are ready are the railways in which the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar is interested—I do not know what else it means. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar referred to the Dinadigal-Palghat line and the concession to Messrs. Binay & Co. That, as I said in my reply, is a matter that is now out of our hands and is pending with the Railway Board in regard to the financial settlement and concessions. The terms are

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FOULING RAILWAY CROSS SUNDS OF DISTRICT BOARDS; MAINTENANCE OF DISTRICT HEADQUARTER HOSPITALS OUT OF PROVINCIAL REVENUES; AND PRODUCTION OF BLEACHED PAPER IN THE PUNALUR PAPER MILLS AND OF CHEMICALS, ETC., IN LABORATORIES.** 275

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not yet settled, but the matter is out of our hands, and so far as I can understand the position the Government of India have finally committed themselves to Messrs. Hiney & Co. and if any one is to read from the agreement it is Hiney & Co.

As regards the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswandra Rao and the Honourable member as to the present unsatisfactory financial position, I quite admit that it is unsatisfactory; but I would point out to Honourable Members that it is not our fault. When the railway cess was first imposed,—I think it began to be imposed in 1905 after the Act was amended,—we were under the full impression that money would be forthcoming either from our Provincial loan account or would be provided for us by the Government of India. Then—what is a matter of common knowledge—came the Government Order like a thunder-bolt in 1909 that no funds could be found in respect of any railway programme. This was followed up by the further flash of lightning in the amendment that there was no chance of getting any money for railway programme for several years to come. Government are perfectly well aware of the unsatisfactory position of things, and Honourable Members may take it that they will do their very best to ameliorate the present position. It is very desirable, as has been suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswandra Rao, that we should get some annual grants from the Government of India for those district board railways, and that is a matter that we need bear in mind, but I do not think there is any use in attempting to do so during the present financial stringency. We have already made a representation to the Government of India in regard to railways. I am not prepared to give details to the Council, but if it is accepted it would put us in a very much stronger position than we are now for controlling district board railway construction.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rameswandra Rao while being thankful to the Bank of Madras for their financial assistance, suggests that they might help a little more. I think the Bank of Madras have done quite as much as can be expected of them; and if any further help is to come, it should come from the public. Public interest has not so far been forthcoming though it may be forthcoming. The circumstances are that we are handicapped by this limitation of funds, the limitation that each district must find and depend upon its own funds plus a little help. I hope that a great many of these lines which are small lines can be undertaken with the assistance of the local railway cess that has been levied and the assistance of the Bank and perhaps some money raised by *dahatsees*. It will be only in rare cases, so I said yesterday, like those of the more enterprising that have been mentioned, that we would have to resort to private companies. My Lord, I am quite unable to accept this resolution."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

**RESOLUTION RE MAINTENANCE OF DISTRICT HEADQUARTER
HOSPITALS OUT OF PROVINCIAL REVENUES.**

The following resolution standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao was not moved:—

"XVII. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the main hospitals in the headquarters of each district may be maintained out of Provincial funds and managed by the Government."

**RESOLUTION RE PRODUCTION OF BLEACHED PAPER IN THE
PUNALUR PAPER MILLS AND OF CHEMICALS, ETC.,
IN LABORATORIES.**

The Hon'ble Mr. E. R. V. Krishna Rao:—"My Lord the terms of the resolution which I have the honour to place before this Council for acceptance are as follows:—

"XVIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council—

"(a) that immediate steps be taken in progress in the Punalur paper mills bleached paper and pulp for printing and writing requirements in view of the great scarcity of paper in the Presidency; and

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(b) that steps be taken to equip the existing chemical laboratories in the Presidency for the production of pharmaceutical drugs and chemicals which are difficult to obtain here on account of the war.

"My Lord, before I say anything about this resolution I must inform the Council that the Government have done something in the direction of the manufacture of paper in this Presidency but my object in placing this resolution before this Council is to request the Government to devote more attention towards this industry in particular and also to find methods for bleaching paper and pulp. My Lord, the Government have taken up the Pundar paper mills and have done all that is necessary to place it on a working basis but the process of bleaching paper has not been carried out successfully and a great deal remains to be done. I understand that that paper mill was taken up for one year and during this one year some months and in fact a large portion of the year had to be spent for equipping the factory and placing it on a proper working basis. Up to now no attempts no doubt were made for finding out means and methods for bleaching paper and pulp and I by this resolution place before your Excellency's Government the desirability of paying more attention to this branch of industry on account of its great importance. My Lord, we know and everybody in this country knows how the price of paper has gone up since the war broke out in Europe. The quantity of paper required for the whole country is about sixty thousand tons a year, and this Presidency alone consumes paper to the value of 25½ lakhs of rupees and it was found out that the Mysore forest supplied about sixty thousand tons of pulp for the manufacture of good paper and other forests such as the forests in Travancore and other places also have very great resources of raw products required for the purpose of manufacturing pulp, not to speak of the inexhaustible supply of bamboo that is available in the country. What we do require is that in that factory the bleaching process should be successfully carried on and if the methods of manufacturing paper and the bleaching of pulp and paper are demonstrated, there is every hope of this most important industry being established in this Presidency.

"My Lord, it is reported in the *Sedition Trade Journal* that in the paper mill in Lucknow the electrolysis process was introduced and with that new application the methods of bleaching are being tried. I only recommend in this resolution that your Excellency's Government may devote their attention to this particular matter without further delay so that the Pundar paper mills may by practical demonstration prove to the capitalists and other mercantile adventurers in this country the possibility of making the paper industry a success.

"The next portion of the resolution deals with the equipment of the chemical laboratories for the production of pharmaceutical drugs and chemicals. In the Madras Medical Stores, such equipment is found and the Calcutta Medical Stores are able to manufacture about a little over 200 different drugs. Similarly, I take this opportunity of recommending to your Excellency's Government the desirability of equipping the Medical stores laboratory here and the laboratory of the Chemical Examiner and also the Scientific Research Institute at Bangalore with the necessary appliances for the manufacture of such drugs as may be possible to be manufactured in this Presidency.

"It is said and is also demonstrated in some of the laboratories in Calcutta that with small amounts of capital and with also small appliances, not to speak of large manufacturing equipments, some chemical drugs can possibly be manufactured in India and this form of industry will be of great service and usefulness to the country where capital cannot be expected to come forth in large amounts and where it is not possible to open large factories on a commercial scale as in Europe and in Great Britain. Even if a small beginning can be made as in the Calcutta Medical Stores in the Medical Stores of this Presidency, something in this direction can be done and by practical demonstration the possibility of manufacturing some preparations can be proved.

"Again, my Lord, in an article published in the *Madras Mail* dated 24th January 1916, the following course was suggested: 'India offers a great field for making a systematic effort to grow several of these vegetable drugs, and we are sure that this effort, if systematically carried out, could be as successful as has been the case with quinine productions in this country. There is the Department of Botanical

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Mr. Cockburn.)

Survey in Calcutta, which has under it a Reporter of Economic Products and in Madras there is a pharmaceutical chemist with British qualifications who is attached to the Government Medical Stores Dept., and by associating the latter with the Economic Reporter in Calcutta a useful co-operation might be initiated which might ultimately result in the establishment of important industries in India. This method was suggested in the *Madras Mail*. I think a small beginning might be made for the manufacture of some drugs which can possibly be manufactured in the Medical Stores in this Presidency as is being done in Calcutta. My Lord, this recommendation and suggestion which I have placed before your Excellency's Government if carried out will also facilitate the investigation of many indigenous drugs about which the attention of this Council was evoked by some of the resolutions moved concerning the possibility of placing Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicines on a more satisfactory basis. Some drugs which are indigenous to the country and which are employed in these systems of medicine can also be carefully examined in such laboratories as the Medical Stores laboratory and the laboratory attached to the Chemical Examiner, if equipped with the necessary appliances for these manufactures.

"With these remarks I place this suggestion before your Excellency's Government in the hope that the Government may devote their attention towards the manufacture of these chemicals and drugs also and pay greater attention and do all that is necessary to be done to find out the bleaching process for the manufacture of paper and pulp in the Pambur Paper Mills. I hope your Excellency's Government will be pleased to accept this resolution because I am not asking for anything to be done that cannot possibly be done, but I only want that your Excellency's Government may devote more attention to these branches of industry. No doubt some attention is being given already but I only want that the pace at which these manufactures and especially the paper manufactures are conducted in this Presidency may be accelerated and the possibility of the success of paper manufactures may be demonstrated to the persons concerned. With these words I place this resolution for the acceptance of your Excellency's Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. YASHWANTH SAHIB:—"I beg to second this proposition. I do not know how far these suggestions will prove practicable. No doubt the Director of Industries will be able to throw some light on them. All that is desired by the Hon'ble member in this resolution is that some attention may be paid towards the promoting of industries in this Presidency. These two industries are picked out particularly, because the Government have made a beginning in at least one of them and the equipment at the disposal of Government on the other, in the case of drugs and chemicals, is such that with a little more attention on the part of the Government many good results can be hoped for. It is in this spirit that we commend this resolution to your Excellency's Government. It may be that when closer examination is made of the proposition, perhaps some practical difficulty may be found. All that I ask for is that instead of mentioning these difficulties by way of excuse for putting it off, Government would kindly try to overcome these difficulties and by achieving success in these two lines would make a practical demonstration to the people and thereby stimulate the industries to a large extent. Much capital will be directed into this channel when public is convinced that a particular industry can be profitably taken into hand. It is said that capital is very timid. It is so because the knowledge which is necessary for founding new industries is very limited. Government alone in the present state of affairs are in a position to give directions to industrial pursuits and in these two lines particularly Government are in a position to make a good beginning."

The Hon'ble Mr. N. K. COCKBURN:—"Your Excellency, the fact that this resolution has been moved in these terms seems to indicate some misapprehension as to the position of our experiments, and, therefore, although the Hon'ble Member who proposed the resolution asked me not to allude to difficulties I am obliged to do so in order to make the matter clear. The Pambur paper mills were started thirty years ago with aid and assistance from the Government. Government took up a sub-plot with aid and assistance from the Government. The mills worked for about three years at a heavy loss and had part of the shares. The mills worked for about three years at a heavy loss and then they stopped working and they imported an expert to give an opinion. His opinion was that the mills were unsuitable for the manufacture of white paper, and that only brown paper could be profitably manufactured. But it was subsequently

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thought that the demand for brown paper would not be sufficient to make even the manufacture of brown paper profitable. After some further consideration the mills were sold and passed to various bodies. I think, the Travancore Government lost more than five lakhs of rupees on this enterprise. Shortly after the beginning of the war the owner approached this Government for help to do something in the way of manufacturing paper in view of the scarcity created by the war. Government offered expert advice,—the opinion of Mr. Mahadeo—and agreed to pay a portion of the cost of the management of the mills. As the mills had been out of work for the last twenty-five years, a lot of preliminary clearing had to be done before they were started this year. They were worked intermittently until July last when the boiler was found to be in a dangerous condition, and what has now happened is that the owner is getting up a new boiler with the idea of commencing operations when the boiler is ready. But I must say that the prospect of making white paper is very poor as the only material available is bamboo. We find that grasses are too much to bring to the place. We not only have the opinion of the expert brought out by the old company to the effect that the mills are not suitable except for making brown paper, but we have also the fact that up to the present time, according to my information, no one has succeeded in making white paper from bamboo in India on a commercial scale. Experiments were carried out by the Calcutta mills with bamboo; and now I am told they have entirely given them up, and they have adapted their bamboo machinery for grass. They are making white paper not from imported pulp which has stopped after the war but chiefly from grass, but they have entirely given up making white paper from bamboo. I think as regards the first portion of the resolution I must give a discouraging answer. In the first place owing to the cost of chemicals and various other considerations it has not yet been shown that white paper can be made from bamboo in India at a profit; in the second place, the mills are not under us, but are owned by private parties and it is for the owner to decide what kind of paper he shall make; and as the only chance of making a profit seems to lie in making brown paper, we may take it that he will confine himself to brown paper for the present. At the same time, the question of making paper or pulp from bamboo has not been lost sight of by Government and they are trying to interest various private firms in larger experiments which I hope will lead to better results.

As regards the second part of the motion, that steps be taken to equip the existing chemical laboratories in the Presidency for the production of pharmaceutical drugs and chemicals, I was hoping that the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao would specify what kind of drugs he would like to see manufactured. The Hon'ble the Surgeon General tells me that all the common drugs are still being made in England and imported in small quantities by the medical department, and that all the medical institutions and aided institutions are being supplied as before. In addition to this he tells me by the way that the Medical Stores in Calcutta has been practically transferred to Madras and that we are doing far more in Madras than in Calcutta. In Madras they are making all kinds of pharmaceutical drugs and extracts, pills, tablets, and extract ointment all from the seeds of the country. There are various private chemical firms in India engaged in manufacturing common drugs such as sodium, potassium, Epsom and other salts, and the only things in which shortage is experienced are the synthetic drugs which I understand are imported. It would be an expensive matter to make them in India. They are made from coal-tar which is a waste product in Europe. Here in India it is not so. If we are to make coal-tar we must make it by the destructive distillation of coal, and the material will be very much more costly than in countries where coal-tar is a waste product. In the second place, the existing chemical laboratories in this country are unsuited for the manufacture of drugs on a commercial scale; they are only intended for teaching and demonstration. The quantity of chemicals would only amount to a few ounces and we must remember that these laboratories are not lying idle but are being fully used for the purposes for which they are intended. If we are to adapt them for commercial purposes, we shall have to turn out the students and professors and I do not suppose the Hon'ble Member can view that idea with approval, so that I do not think either part of the resolution can be accepted by Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. R. F. Krishna Rao:—My Lord, I said at the outset that my intention in placing this resolution before this Council was not to complain that

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The Government had not done anything with regard to these industries nor to say that there are no difficulties in the way of these two particular industries. My chief object is to draw the attention of Government to these two industries and request them to pay more attention and make greater efforts as far as possible. The employment of an expert from Japan or India, Burma or some other place to make further researches on systematic and practical basis to see whether bleaching pulp can be manufactured and bleaching paper can be manufactured out of other kinds of grass though not from bamboo itself requires to be still undertaken. I want that the Government may be pleased to have a proper expert to go into the question more systematically and more thoroughly than they were able to do hitherto.

"With regard to the pharmaceutical manufacture, I did not advise that the Government should undertake on a large manufacturing scale, but I only suggested that as in the case of the Calcutta Medical Stores and equipments may be provided for the laboratories here in this Presidency also for the manufacture of small quantities of drugs for the purpose of supplying Government hospitals and other private institutions and also to demonstrate to the public the possibility of the manufacture of such drugs. I do not recommend that the Government should undertake to establish large factories as in Europe and other countries for the manufacture of these and other chemicals. I only request that attempts might be made in the laboratories to prove and demonstrate the methods of manufacturing drugs that can possibly be manufactured here and also to show by way of practical demonstration to the persons who might be willing to continue these manufactures. This is my object in passing this resolution, and I do not press it since my object is only to place before your Excellency's Government that more attention should be paid and a more systematic effort in this direction should be made. I withdraw my resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

His Excellency the President:—"I propose to vary the order of the resolutions for the convenience of my Honorable Colleagues Sir P. S. Sivasubramanian Ayyar. I propose to take next, resolution No. XXV and following upon that resolution No. XXVII, so as to release him at as early an hour as possible, as he has some business this afternoon. If it is not inconvenient, I call upon the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao to move resolution No. XXV."

**RESOLUTION RE ALTERATIONS IN THE RULES FOR THE CONDUCT
OF ELECTIONS TO TALUK BOARDS.**

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I have the honour to move this resolution suggesting some alterations in the rules for the conduct of elections to the taluk boards:—

"XXV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the rules for the conduct of elections to taluk boards be altered in the following manner:—

(a) The qualifications prescribed for a person qualified for election be the same as those prescribed for a person qualified to vote at an election.

(b) The property qualifications of a person qualified to vote at an election be reduced.

(c) The restriction that a person qualified for election or qualified to vote at an election shall own or possess property within the revenue taluk be removed and ownership or possession of property within the revenue district be deemed sufficient."

"Your Excellency, it is necessary for me to inform the Council of the rules which now prevail regarding the conduct of elections to taluk boards. There have been some rules prescribed regarding the qualification of candidates who stand for election and a different set of rules regarding the qualification of candidates who are entitled to vote."

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The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR (*interrupting*):—"If the Honourable Member will make a slight amendment in clause (a) of his resolution I am prepared to accept it. Clause (a) says 'the restriction that a person qualified for election or qualified to vote at an election shall own or possess property within the revenue taluk be removed and ownership or possession of property within the revenue district be deemed sufficient.'"

"If for the words 'revenue district' the Honourable Member is prepared to substitute 'taluk board area' I shall accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I am prepared to accept it."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Then I shall accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Since the resolution is accepted I need not say anything more. Clause (a) suggests that there should be no distinction between the qualifications for election and the qualifications for voters. Clause (b) recommends that the restrictions and the qualifications of voters should be removed."

"As regards clause (c) I need not say anything more."

The Hon'ble Mr. YAGOB HASAN SAHIB:—"I beg formally to second it. I am glad the Government have seen their way to accept it."

The resolution was then put to the Council and agreed to.

RESOLUTION RE EXTENSION OF THE SYSTEM OF NON-OFFICIAL PRESIDENTS OF TALUK BOARDS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SIVANARAYANA RAO:—"Your Excellency, the resolution I have the pleasure to move this evening is resolution No. XXVII which stands thus:—

"XXVII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased

(1) to extend the privilege of having non-official presidents to taluk boards that are under official presidents, and

(2) to empower all the taluk boards which have nominated non-official presidents to elect their own non-official presidents."

"If I am not out of order, I would add 'as far as possible' in the very first sentence of this resolution after the word 'pleased.' Otherwise it might appear that I am drawing a large order upon the Government, that I am requesting Government to extend the privilege in every case."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"There is no objection to the Honourable Member moving it in that form."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SIVANARAYANA RAO:—"There are two things which I have asked for in this resolution. The first is to extend the privilege of having non-official presidents to all the taluk boards that have now official presidents. From the last answer that has been given to my question, I find there are now about 23 presidents of taluk boards. I refer to question No. 231 at this meeting. Up to 1910, the recommendation of the Government of 1893, when the Local Boards Act was passed, was not at all recognised. It is only about 1910 or 1911 that the first move was made in this direction and in 1911-1912 three elective non-official presidents were given for Chikmagalur, Coimbatore and Coimbatore. After that, I see as per G.O. No. 1151 L., dated 16th August 1912, nine non-official nominated presidents were appointed and in 1913-1914 I see that by G.O. No. 139 L., dated 19th January 1914, ten more non-official presidents were appointed. But after that it is a matter for regret that the Government have adopted a retrograde policy and in 1914-1915 I see only one president was given and in 1915-1916 I see two more were

23RD NOVEMBER 1916] (*Mr. Sarganarayana Rao; Sir Sivanani Aggar.*)

gives and after all we had up to date there are only 27 non-official presidents—I refer to question No. 253. There are 27 non-official presidents in all, elected and nominated.

"Taking the whole strength of the boards at 96 we see that accepting 27 all the rest are still under official presidents. Now taking the work into consideration of non-official presidents during these years we see that the Government have never found fault with any of these presidents. I see that their work has been reviewed very favourably in the several reports that have been submitted to Government and the several orders that have been issued by the Government. Now taking the reports of 1914 I see that in G.O. No. 1378 L., dated 5th September 1914, regarding Clutter the Government say that the services of the president are noted with satisfaction. In 1915 for South Canara, Nellore, Malabar, Madras, Cuddalore, Guntur and Tanjore administration reports have been issued and in every one of them I see there is only a good word for the presidents, and I have not come across anywhere in any of these reports any statement saying that the work has not been satisfactory. In the case of South Canara, for instance, in G.O. No. 1195 L., dated 2nd October 1914, the Government observe that they desire to record the 'high appreciation of the energy and earnestness with which the work was done by the president.' Regarding Nellore, the Government are pleased to observe that the work continued to be satisfactory. Speaking of Nellore, the Government say that the experiment of a non-official has succeeded so far and that the proposal to extend it to Kavali might form the subject of a separate communication. Regarding Cuddalore, regarding the work of my Honorable friend Mr. Subbayaiah Reddyar, Government note that he has 'worked with great zeal and energy.' Speaking of Chidambaram, Government say 'in spite of the fact of the president being a Nattakottai member with considerable business on his hands, it is gratifying to note that he was able to devote time and attention to the administration of the taluk board.' Regarding Guntur, Government observe that they note with pleasure the Collector's appreciation of the work of the president. Regarding Mayavaram, Government say that the president 'has worked with his usual energy.' Coming to my own district, Vengalpet, in G.O. No. 1514 L., dated 27th October 1914, regarding the work of the Vengalpet President the Collector observed and the Government were pleased to accept that the work of that president was 'thorough.' I see the same word 'thorough' used with regard to the President of Ananthapur. In G.O. No. 1497 L., dated 28th October 1915, regarding Cuddalore, Government observe that the Hon'ble Mr. Subbayaiah Reddyar's work was quite efficient and that he has worked with increasing zeal and energy. Regarding Salem, in G.O. No. 1432 L., dated 3th October 1915, Government observe that the work has been in every way satisfactory. I have only taken a few extracts from a few Government Orders that I have come across and I bring these extracts to your Excellency's notice simply to mention that the work of the presidents has been reviewed very favourably, the work of the elected as also the nominated presidents.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Webster in the observation that he made at the time that the Madras Local Boards Bill was introduced in 1883 observed that: 'It has now become imperatively necessary that further efforts should be made to develop or create, if need be, a capacity for self-help in the people and to induce them to undertake the management of all affairs that have not for Imperial reasons to be retained in the hands of the representatives of Government.' He also said 'The Government of India have expressed the hope that it may be found expedient to arrange that the Collector shall no longer as a matter of course be the President of all local boards in the district under his charge.' I have not now requested your Excellency in Council to appoint non-official presidents for local boards. My request is very humble; it is simply that your Excellency in Council may be pleased to see your way to extend the privilege of having non-official presidents, non-official elected presidents, to the taluk boards so far as practicable. There may be some taluks here and there where it would not be possible to have elected presidents but certainly in Presidency towns and in taluks like Vicanagaram, Erichampur, etc., there can be no difficulty whatever to get elected presidents."

The Hon'ble Sir F. S. SIVANANI ATTAR:—"Your Excellency, the discussion might be shortened, if I say that I am prepared to accept the first part of the resolution."

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President; . . . [24TH NOVEMBER 1916.
Mr. Suryanarayana Rao.]

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“ May I know how it will stand as accepted? ”

His Excellency the President:—“ It will stand in this way: ‘ This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased so far as possible to extend the privilege of having non-official presidents to taluk boards that are under official presidents.’ ”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“ Do not the Government also wish to extend the privilege as far as possible of having elected non-official presidents? ”

His Excellency the President:—“ My Honourable colleague indicates that he is willing to accept the first part of the resolution but not the second. ”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. SURESHCHANDRA RAU:—“ Your Excellency, regarding the second portion I have now to convince this Council that we should have elected non-official presidents instead of nominated non-official presidents. Regarding this matter, I submit that it has been the declared policy to extend the pace of local self-government as a progressive line and it has been observed more than once that too much caution cannot be exercised to prevent too rapid strides. No doubt, nominations work well in exceptional circumstances but generally they fail to adequately answer the principles of local self-government. The difficulty in the case of nomination is this: in the case of a nominated non-official president, nomination entirely rests with the president of the district board and everybody in the taluk cannot be known to the president and it is only those who are in frequent touch with the president in other directions or other lines that can become acquainted with him and therefore nomination would only be confined to those persons. Your Excellency has just been pleased to accept the resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao and if that is so, the person that is voted and the person that votes have now the same qualifications and therefore every voter would have at some time or other a chance of becoming president himself, if the election doors are thrown open to the electorate; otherwise if the president's qualifications are quite different from the qualifications of the voter, the voter cannot hope in the ordinary course to become president, but if the qualifications are equal as in the case of the legislative council or municipal council elections, everybody will have a chance of becoming a president or may hope to become a president if he has got the other qualifications of education, and administrative capacity. When a man has got such capacity as he to lose the chance of becoming president or is he to lose the chance of taking interest in the administration of his own taluk simply because he does not become acquainted with the president for other reasons? Again, the nomination has got its own evils. A man will have to be under the perpetual fear that he might displease the president at some time or other, and he would not have that freedom as he would otherwise have if he were an elected president. If he were an elected president he can do things unobtrusively and he can feel that freedom which a municipal chairman generally does in his sphere. After all I do not at all recommend to the Council that the president should have no jurisdiction whatever over the taluk board president; I do not say that he should not supervise his work. He might supervise but he should not interfere in supply details and the privilege of each taluk board choosing its own president should be entirely recognised. According to the present statutes that are supplied to us, we find that out of 27—detracting three stations where there are elected presidents—we have 24 stations where there are non-official nominated presidents. I do not see why these 24 seats should not be made elective so that we will have 27 elective presidents in the Presidency out of a total number of 56. It may be urged as an argument that even so neither stand of present much interest is taken by the electorate. There are certain places where the voters do not attend even and the percentage of attendance of voters is rather low, being below 50 per cent, but I say all that is entirely due to the fact that sufficient encouragement is not given to the elective system. After all, supposing some voters join together and send up candidates to the taluk board and all become members of the taluk board, what is the guarantee that any one of them will be nominated as president? After all, it depends on the Collector and the Collector may not nominate any one of them, he may have his own candidate and therefore the voters do not take sufficient interest in these elections, as the nomination

**RESOLUTION RE EXTENSION OF THE SYSTEM OF NON-OFFICIAL
PRESIDENTS OF TALUK BOARDS.**

24th November 1915.] (*Mr. Suryanarayana Das; Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao.*)

now rests entirely with the president who is an official. In the Central Provinces even district board presidents are elected and in the United Provinces I see that the system is elective. Though generally the Collector is elected, on the question of principle the system is elective. However, when the elective system is going on in three taluk boards I do not see why that system should not be thrown open to us in Madras so far as taluk board presidents are concerned.

"It may be complained that the nominated non-official presidents require always sufficient control by the district board president, that is the Collector. I think the last six years have very clearly shown to us that these presidents are taking every interest, and the fact that Government have renominated most of these presidents except in the case of two in which case there may be weighty reasons why they have been superseded, very clearly shows that these non-official presidents are taking considerable interest in the administration of the taluk. Several of them have stood for renomination and the presidents also have renominated them and their work has been reviewed as satisfactory and they are devoting a considerable part of their time to the work though most of them are, I notice, pleaders or land-worked vakeils though an intimation has been made by my Honourable friend the Raja of Bikaner that pleaders might not be nominated as presidents. I will just give the stages and verse. I am referring to question 53 'Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of not appointing practising lawyers as non-official presidents of taluk boards for the same reason that they are rendered ineligible for such appointments as honorary magistrates?' Though the Hon'ble the Raja of Bikaner has brought an intimation that practising lawyers may not be appointed non-official presidents, we find that it is they that are being generally appointed and it is their work that is most satisfactory.

"I do not believe that a man who has no work is always the best man. On the other hand I strongly believe that it is the man who has got most business that will do every work satisfactorily; otherwise for want of work he would become a delfied and he would not work satisfactorily. Therefore, there is no harm in the pleaders. I know from personal experience that it is they that are working satisfactorily. I am not at all fighting for pleaders or for any particular class. Let them be pleaders, or merchants, or vakeils, or agriculturists. Let the elective system be thrown open on a larger scale than at present. I think people at large should be educated in this local self-government system. Unless the people are given an opportunity, unless they have an opportunity to learn things when are they to learn? If the Government are pleased to observe that they are not sufficiently qualified, and we will wait, when do they become qualified and when would they be given a chance? The chance must be given some time or other, and I earnestly appeal to your Excellency's Government that the chance be given as early as possible. With these words I commend this resolution for the acceptance and approval of this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao:—"Your Excellency, I have great pleasure in acceding this resolution. There are at present 56 taluk boards in this Presidency of which 27 taluk boards only have non-official presidents, 3 of whom are elected by the boards concerned and the other 24 nominated. No doubt, Government must have been extending the privilege of appointing non-official presidents to taluk boards as far as practicable, but the privilege of election has not been given for more than three taluk boards and that matter has been at a standstill during these three or four years. The Taluk Boards of Eluru, Cuddalore and Chittoor are the only three that have the franchise of electing their own presidents. I think that it is necessary that a few more taluk boards at least, if not all the 27 taluk boards as contemplated in this resolution, should be allowed the privilege of electing their own presidents.

"My Lord, some more taluk boards should also be given the opportunity of having non-official presidents being appointed to them by election; at least in places where it is possible to secure the services of a good, efficient and educated person to occupy the place of the president of the taluk board, the elective franchise may be allowed. There are several district headquarters with really capable persons worthy of being elected and also taluk boards working in the district headquarters which can safely be allowed the privilege of electing their own presidents.

"The only three taluk boards which have at present the privilege of electing their own presidents are found to have been working very satisfactorily and the elected

(*Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao, Sir Sivaswami Appa.*) [22ND NOVEMBER 1916.]

presidents of these boards are also found to have discharged their duties satisfactorily and efficiently. Such being the case, I request your Excellency's Government might accept the position of the resolution also, and though you may not allow the privilege of electing non-official presidents to all these boards as have at present appointed non-official presidents, at least a large proportion and a large number of them may in the near future be allowed that privilege. My Lord, the experiment has been tried with success and it is found to be working very well indeed, and I do not find why any time should be lost, why this privilege of electing their own presidents should not be given to more taluk boards. With the hope that Government will take this aspect of the matter into their consideration, I strongly support this resolution. My Lord, unless these boards are made as non-official as possible local self-government cannot be expected to work satisfactorily and the very object of local self-government may be defeated. I believe that though in the beginning there may be feared some short-comings and mistakes they should not be given any undue attention and magnified, but, as far as possible, the non-official agency should be permitted to look after and conduct the affairs of these taluk boards, and I only place before your Excellency's Government that the time has already come when these taluk boards should have elected non-official presidents and such taluk boards as cannot be supposed to have proper persons to elect as their own presidents may be given non-official presidents at least by appointment."

The Hon'ble Sir P. B. SIVASWAMI APPA:—“Your Excellency, I have already informed the Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayana Rao that I am prepared to accept the first part of his resolution which desires that the privilege of having non-official presidents should be extended as far as possible to taluk boards that are under official presidents. As a matter of fact, the policy that we are pursuing is to extend this privilege in cases where we can find suitable persons to serve as non-official presidents. I do not think that there is any reason for complaint with regard to the rate of progress which has been maintained with regard to this experiment. In the year 1911-12, three taluk boards were allowed to elect their presidents and, subsequently, we have conferred the privilege of non-official presidents on about 27 taluk boards. The Honourable Member did not give the exact figure. The number of taluk boards with regard to which we have nominated nominated non-official presidents up to date is 29. The Taluk Board President of Tiruvattakudi and the Taluk Board President of Chittoor have not yet taken charge; but they will do so very shortly. The result then is that during the last four or five years we have made a great advance. We now have nearly one-third of the taluk boards provided with non-official presidents; that I think is a rate of progress with which the Council may fairly feel satisfied and it is our intention to pursue the same policy hereafter also; whenever we can find suitable gentlemen to serve as non-official presidents we shall be glad to extend this privilege.

¹¹The second part of the resolution, which suggests the substitution of election for nomination as the method of appointment is, I am afraid, rather premature. This system has been on trial for the last four or five years and it will be wise to wait and see the results of the experiment for another three or four years before we make another experiment in the direction of substituting election for nomination. I do not find that any special arguments have been brought forward in favour of the substitution of election for nomination except the general arguments in favour of the assumed or real superiority of election to nomination. I have heard no complaint with regard to the gentlemen who have been nominated as non-official presidents in the past; great care has been taken with regard to the choice of these gentlemen and their work has been quite satisfactory. There has been no ground for dissatisfaction with regard to the manner in which the nominated presidencies have been filled up. The Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayana Rao urged that if the system of election were introduced every voter could in his turn hope to have a chance of becoming president and that it will give greater opportunities for training in responsible duties to a larger number of people. That is perfectly true in theory, but as a matter of fact what are the circumstances? It is not that we are now suffering from a plethora of qualified men; the difficulty is to find suitable men with sufficient leisure to devote to the discharge of those duties which involve a very considerable amount of touring throughout the taluk board area. I am not questioning the capacity of people to discharge those duties apart from the question of leisure or time at their

Sixth November 1916.] (*Sir Sitaram Agar; the Raja of Ramnad;
the President; Mr. Ramaswami Rao.*)

depend and other conveniences which are necessary to enable them to discharge their duties satisfactorily. The difficulty has always been to find out suitable men to fill these posts. The continuance of this experiment depends upon the existence of a sufficient number of suitable men in the particular localities. The advantage of the system of nomination is this: that if it is not possible to find equally suitable men in the locality it is much easier to revert to the nominated official president than it would be if the privilege of election were conferred. As a matter of fact, cases have arisen in which a taluk board for which a non-official president had been nominated had to be subsequently provided with an official president because of the difficulty of finding equally suitable non-officials. Such difficulties may arise in other places also. If the system of nomination is maintained, there will be no difficulty in filling up the vacancies if there is no suitable non-official. But if, on the other hand, the system of election is introduced it would make it much more difficult to fill up the places satisfactorily in the event of there being no satisfactory non-official. That is the main reason why it is not possible to introduce the system of election as a substitute for the method of nomination. I dare say the time will come when the system of election will be introduced in place of nomination; but I think, at present, it is somewhat premature to suggest that the system of election should be introduced with regard to all those taluk boards which at present have non-official presidents.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayana Rao has again urged that nominated non-official presidents would not be able to act with the same freedom or independence which I suppose what he means is that an elected taluk board president has. I suppose what he means is that the elected taluk board president has more freedom. I am not aware of any instance of that sort. On the other hand, I know of some instances of taluk board presidents who have not hesitated to express their opinions even at the risk of displeasing the district board presidents. I am not aware of any ground for dissatisfaction in that respect. It seems to me that at present the Hon'ble member may rest satisfied with the acceptance of the first part of the resolution, but it is not possible to accept the second part of the resolution. If, however, it is possible to consider the circumstances in any particular case I should be quite willing to consider it but I am not prepared to give any pledge."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad:—"May I know if the Government will be pleased to accept the words of the second part of the resolution with a slight modification—the words 'all the' being deleted and words 'some more' being substituted?"

His Excellency the President:—"My Hon'ourable colleague says he cannot accept it. I do not know if there are any taluk boards which have election."

The Hon'ble Sir P. R. SIVANAYAM AGAR:—"There are three."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMASWAMI RAO:—"I should only like to say a word in this connection. The Hon'ourable Member who has just spoken for the Government stated that he is not aware of the exact grounds on which a demand for a change is expressed and he also, towards the latter portion of his speech, stated that he knew of presidents of taluk boards who are free in the expression of opinions to presidents of district boards. I think I am bound to state that so far as I know there are instances where nominated presidents of taluk boards have come into collision with the presidents of district boards."

"I do not wish to refer either to the places or to the persons but I may inform the Hon'ourable Member that I know cases where nominated presidents of taluk boards have come into collision with presidents of district boards. It seems to me, therefore, that there is a case for the extension of the privilege in order to stiffen the backs of nominated presidents of taluk boards and if local self-government is intended to give freedom in the management of local affairs, I should think that it would be a very wise step to extend the privilege of election as much as possible. The Hon'ourable Member referred to cases where they had to fall back upon official presidents. I know one or two cases where such a course had to be taken, but looking at the question from the other side there may be cases where they had to go back. There are other cases where nominated presidents have come into collision. Therefore, as a rule and that rule can be laid down and I think there is a case for the

(*Mr. Nawanthra Rao ; Mr. Siva Rao ; [21st November 1916.
Sir Sivaswami Ayyar.]*)

extension of the privilege. I do not know whether in the 27 taluk boards which are now under non-official presidents there are not many to which the system of election might not be extended. In regard to three taluk boards the privilege of election has been conferred six years ago and I should think that the present system has been sufficiently long under trial and if your Excellency's Government are convinced that it might be wisely extended it might be extended to places where there are men and where the Government are convinced that a further extension of the privilege of election would be a success. While I do not wish to controvert the facts stated by the Honorable Member, I also wish to bring to his notice that there are cases in which there has been collision between the president of the taluk board and the president of the district boards which is quite undesirable in the interests of the proper administration of local affairs. I therefore think that the time has come when instead of redoubting the system of election to only three places, your Excellency's Government may think of extending it still further in regard to some places which already enjoy the privilege of non-official presidents by nomination; some of these may be placed on an elective basis.¹¹

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—“ Your Excellency, I wish to associate myself with this resolution. And, with regard to the last portion of it which has been accepted I have to make one remark, that the judgment of the recognition of the principle of the appointment of non-official presidents has been rather slow and tardy. If only I am permitted to speak of the districts which I represent, in the district of Bellary I am confident there are two divisions at least in which, if we make a genuine attempt to find suitable men, we can, I dare say, find them. The Government, in my humble opinion, seem to take a very excited view of the duties and functions of the non-official presidents. If they take an ordinary estimate of them they can find many suitable men in many localities, such as in Penukonda, where there is a munshi's court. Now that this principle is accepted as far as possible, let there be a general reference made to the Collectors of the several districts in the Presidency and the names of suitable men be called for and a genuine attempt be made to appoint non-official presidents, and then I am sure Collectors will come out with a number of suitable men for the purpose. The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar observed that the Government require not merely suitable men but suitable men with some leisure to devote themselves to the work which they take up. In the case of practising lawyers, they may feel some difficulty, but in their case there is one advantage which they have got over other non-officals, that is they will be tearing in the discharge of their duties.”

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—“ There is no question of profiting lawyers.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—“ I only say that they have got the convenience of leaving. I only suggest that the experiment may be made in earnest and the reference made.”

“ As regards the second part of the resolution, it is exceeded even by the Honorable Member who spoke on behalf of Government that election is certainly superior to nomination and the Honorable Member was looking up to the day or to the time when they think it fit to introduce election. No circumstances were mentioned why the system of election should not be extended even in the present state of circumstances. If we analyse the state of things it comes to this: in the case of nomination, Government are not supposed to know the persons eligible, they call for proposals from Collectors who refer the matter to the Revenue Divisional Officer who submits names. That is what happens in 10 cases out of 100—the proposal is sent by the Revenue Divisional Officer, and is accepted by Government. What does the election mean? It means that the Revenue Divisional Officer with several others who form members of the Board will select the proper man; they are not likely to make wrong choice or the choice of an undesirable person. For instance, in the case of chairman of municipalities this experiment has been tried successfully, and there is absolutely no complaint, that in the case of municipalities which have been given this privilege of election any untoward results have happened. I hope it is time enough that election should be substituted for nomination in all possible cases for one main reason that the non-official president who has been elected is far more free to exercise his functions

24th November 1916.]

(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar)

and he feels himself responsible to the Members for whatever he does. To secure genuine and real representation we must have election in all these cases. With these words I support the proposition."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"At this stage, your Excellency, I wish to introduce an amendment in order to make the discussion fruitful. I find that the resolution, as it is on paper, so far as it is contained, is one which nobody is likely to accept, that every talk board which has a nominated non-official president should have an elected non-official president. That is a proposition which not even the most devoted admirer of the principle of election would put forward now. I believe the sense of the Council might possibly be in favour of the extension of the principle of election so far as circumstances may permit, and as pointed out in the last words which fell from the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Srinivasam Ayyar, if any particular case is pointed out so as to warrant the application of the principle of election of a non-official president, such cases the Government will be prepared to consider. That exactly meets the position which I wish to put forward and I should like to propose this amendment: "viz., to substitute for clause (2) the following: 'to extend so far as circumstances permit the principle of election of non-official presidents.' In recommending this amendment I would point out that there were some words which fell from the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Srinivasam Ayyar and which might perhaps lead one to infer that he considers the principle of election. When he referred to the 'real or fancied merits' of election I believe he did not mean to condemn the principle of election, but he doubted whether there was any benefit at all in election. This Council, a product of Lord Morley's reforms, the chief feature of which was to give greater prominence to the principle of election, should be the last to hold that the principle of election is of no use. We have however to recognise that the principle of election has its own evils and we find too many of these evils brought to our notice in the case of local bodies. In every case where we are pushing the principle of election to its logical conclusion we may safeguard ourselves against the necessary evils of election. Therefore, it would be wrong to ask that the principle of election should be extended to every talk board, but at the same time it would be not right to put forward before this Council the important fact that election has certain advantages. It is the basis of representative Government. We have to get things done not for the people, but also by the people, and that is the non-principle of Home Rule or Self-government and I believe the most important thing in trying to help people to govern themselves would be to enable them to resort to the elective principle subject to all necessary limitations. Take, for instance, the principle of election in the appointment of a talk board president. I am painfully aware of several defects pointed out by the

Hon'ble Sir P. S. Srinivasam Ayyar in the existing state of circumstances. There is not such an abundance of persons qualified to be non-official presidents available, that we can have free play for election. But yet it cannot be said that the principle of election must be a failure. I was watching the remarks of the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Srinivasam Ayyar very closely to notice whether he condemned the operation of the principle of election in the three cases where we have it now. But neither in the reports, nor in the remarks of the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Srinivasam Ayyar was there anything to show that the principle of election has not operated well in these places. Here the principle of election has been worked in an approved manner in the Presidency and therefore it is hardly correct for the Council to say that the principle of election should not have any application to non-official presidents of talk boards. On the other hand, we must rather find out if the principle has been working in a good or at least unobjectionable manner and if so, we must say that we should extend this principle so far as circumstances may permit; and that is exactly the proposition that I wish to introduce. My words are: 'to extend so far as circumstances permit the principle of election of non-official presidents.' That does not demand the Honourable Member of Government to give us any immediate elective non-official president, unless he is convinced that the cases recommended to his notice are similar to the cases of Cadiz, Ellore and Chittoor where the principle of election is in operation. I speak to Honourable Members here and to your Excellency's Government to adopt this amendment. It is sufficiently elastic and it affirms a principle. Just before closing my remarks, I may point out why it is I am content with a vague proposition which does not put the Government to give us even one or two more elective presidents. It is because this Council would be stultifying themselves

(Mr. Karamba Ayyar; Mr. Venkateswari Raju; [24th November 1918.]
the President.)

if they accept any remarks which will go to show that the principle of election is a wrong principle or a principle which ought not to be extended. Here we have the correct principle embodied in this amendment and I think this Council will be setting clearly in the right by accepting the amendment and indicating to the Government that the Council is looking forward to some action on the part of Government to give as much scope as possible for the extension of this useful principle of election. I therefore have very great pleasure in moving this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATESWARAJU:—"Your Excellency, I have great pleasure in seconding the very modest request of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar in moving the amendment. My Lord, one chief aspect why non-official members are urging on the attention of the Government the principle of election is, whenever the president is elected, the elected person would feel some sort of responsibility to the electorates, because he thinks that unless he works satisfactorily the electorates would not re-elect him, and therefore that responsibility which election engenders is very essential in the matter of self-government, whereas a person nominated by the Government would look to satisfy the Government though that is not always necessary. The main principle in local self-government is to satisfy the people; in order to satisfy the people he must work in a way which secures his re-election from the electorates and that election will never be secured if favours are to be conferred on those people who are recommended by the Collector. I have great pleasure in seconding the amendment which asks after all for this principle of election only in some places. My Lord, we have electorates of chairmen in municipalities, we have enough of persons from whom chairmen can be elected, and there is no dissatisfaction in any quarter. Similarly there are also taluk boards at head-quarters of districts; there is no special virtue in those three taluks in which we have the elective system. We might have some other suitable places where we can get persons who are fit to be elected. Why should we be satisfied with these three places? If we are to go on at the rate of three for every two years it will require a generation to get all these seats elective. I do not suppose your Excellency's Government would like this reform to be postponed for thirty years. I, therefore, earnestly appeal to the Government that they would accept the small request of my friend Mr. Narasimha Ayyar."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think I could really admit this amendment; I will tell you why. If Honourable Members will refer to rule 4 on page 100 of the Council Rules they will find the limitations under which resolutions may be moved. Rule 4 says 'Provided that no resolution shall be moved which does not comply with the following conditions, namely:—

(a) It shall be in the form of a specific recommendation addressed to the Governor in Council;

(b) It shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall raise a definite issue."

"The second paragraph of the resolution as it stands on paper does raise a definite issue. The Hon'ble Mr. Saryanarayana Rao wants that all the taluk boards which have nominated non-official presidents should be empowered to elect their own non-official presidents. That is a definite issue. But when we come to these words—to extend as far as circumstances permit the principle of election in appointing such presidents—I think the words are too general and may lead to future difficulties. We may pass them today, but in years to come there will be reproaches directed against Government, either party to the debate might cast reproaches and it is not desirable that we should lay ourselves open to the risk of such reproaches. I really think I must reject the amendment on this ground."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I can make it more specific. If your Excellency thinks that the wording is not sufficiently definite I will make it definite in this way: instead of the word 'all' substitute 'some more'."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That is what I rejected from the Hon'ble the Raju of Ramdull. He suggested these words early in the day and I again think it is indefinite—'some more'."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Would your Excellency allow me to suggest 'one or more'? That is sufficiently definite, I presume."

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PRESIDENTS OF TALUK BOARDS.

24th November 1915.] (*Mr. Symachand's Res; the President; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Rama Appergar; Mr. Cutchmar; Sir Srinivasan Ayyar.*)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—“ Your Excellency will permit me to say a few words. The point that we wish to press is that the principle of election should be further extended to one or more taluk boards as your Excellency's Government may see fit. The point is that we must make an advance in this direction. That is what we desire. As regards the indefiniteness of the resolution, the other day when the resolution on the Board of Revenue was under discussion an amendment was accepted where the words used were ‘a suitable opportunity.’ That was absolutely indefinite and committed the Government to nothing.”

His Excellency the *Procurator* :—“ I will accept the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad's amendment. That does not mean that the Government accept it. I will put it as the President. We shall say ‘a further number.’”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I wish to say, your Excellency, a few words in support of this amendment. I believe there is absolutely no difference of opinion between the views of the non-officials and the view of Government. The Honorable Member has not condemned the principle of election, nor has he stated anything against it. He only said, if we could not make any specific compromise against nominated non-official presidents, why do we therefore ask for election? This is the standpoint from which he asks us to look at this question. May I in turn ask the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Srinivasan Ayyar to look at it from another standpoint? Six years ago the principle of election was introduced in three places and we are not in a position to understand how these places were differentiated. The work of these non-official presidents has been pronounced to be satisfactory and when such is the case, on what ground do you withhold the privilege from other taluk boards if they have proved themselves capable and fit to discharge these duties? It is from that point of view that I want the question to be looked at.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—“ I have a word to urge. I will only draw the attention of the Honorable Member in charge to this one circumstance, that there are very many places where we have a number of people competent to discharge the duties of non-official president but who have not got opportunities and facilities. We quite well know that the president of the district board is the only communicating channel with the Government here, and suitable candidates will be forthcoming if in the boards themselves there are suitable candidates to discharge these duties and there should be no difficulty in allowing them to compete and be elected. There is a portion which is nominated in these bodies also and there is a majority of elected members but that does not matter. Such societies may be met by this extension of the privilege of election.”

The Hon'ble Mr. M. K. CUTCHMAR :—“ I wish to say a few words against the present amendment—I am afraid that is a formula which in this Council might mean a long speech but in any case it will not be so. When one is moving for the abolition of any existing system, it is usual to point out its defects. So far from doing so, the Honorable member of the original resolution was full of praise for the present system. He quoted at length the announcements of Government on the good work of non-official nominated presidents. I should think we should wait before we seek to abolish the present system and satisfy ourselves that the present system is defective. I submit no evidence of that kind has been put forth today. There is one other point and that is this: I would ask whether there is any demand for the privilege of having elected non-official presidents from the taluk boards themselves. We have not had any mention of that yet before us. Most of the gentlemen speaking in this assembly represent possibly elected presidents, and we have not heard at all the views of the members of the taluk boards themselves. I think Government should defer action until there is some evidence that members of the taluk boards themselves call for this reform.”

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SRINIVASAN AYYAR :—“ I may inform this Council that while it is not possible for me to accept this amendment, I shall be quite prepared to consider the circumstances of any particular taluk board which might afford a suitable opportunity for the introduction of the principle of election, if there is a demand for it. I do not wish to commit myself to any pledge.”

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PRESIDENTS OF TALUK BOARDS AND RESPONSIBILITY OF
SUBORDINATE OFFICERS IN THE MATTER OF SUPPLIES.

(The President; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; [24TH NOVEMBER 1918.
Mr. Rama Ayyangar.]

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"Before I put it to the Council, I think I had better read the whole resolution. I understand my Honorable colleague Sir P. S. Sivaraman Ayyar is prepared to accept the first part of the resolution. I may cut out the second portion of the resolution before we can accept the first."

THE HON'BLE MR. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Will the amendment be put?"

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"I will take care of the amendment. The second portion of the resolution has been amended in the form desired by the Honorable gentlemen and the gentleman who seconded him. Government cannot accept it in that form and I therefore put it to the Council. Those who are in favour of the amendment will please signify in the usual manner."

THE AMENDMENT WAS PUT TO THE COUNCIL AND LOST.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"The latter part of the resolution is now dropped. I now put the resolution which the Government are able to accept."

THE FIRST PORTION OF THE RESOLUTION AS AMENDED WAS THEN PUT TO THE COUNCIL AND AGREED TO.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"We now go back to resolution No. XIX on the agenda."

RESOLUTION AS TO RESPONSIBILITY OF SUBORDINATE OFFICERS IN
THE MATTER OF SUPPLIES.

THE HON'BLE MR. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, the resolution that I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'XIX. That Council recommends to the Governor in Council that specific rules be made that subordinate officers of Revenue, Police, Forest and other departments are not responsible for the supplies to the superior officers and that the village officers be given due notice by the touring officers concerned for the supplies they want and that they (the village officers) be allowed to draw the cost of such supplies according to tabulated scales from the nearest treasury and that such payments be taken into consideration while passing the travelling allowance bills of the officers concerned.'

"I regret very much that I have to bring this resolution for discussion before this Council, but, however, I would like to place before this Council circumstances which will show that it is essential that the matter is considered closely and clearly by the Government at this stage, so that whatever abuses there exist may be put an end to as early as possible. I have not the least doubt that the Government are willing to join with me in the desire that the abuses should be minimized as much as possible and often it has been expressed in the Council by Members in charge that they did not intend to permit such abuses; but though they have been saying it on one side, the difficulties have been rather explained away often which I think has led to considerable increase in the kind of action that I submit must be minimized."

"The discussion in this Council in the meeting in May 1913 relating to the simplification of jansabandi might well be remembered by the Government. Sir John Atkinson in his speech referred to a series of instances of his meeting with people that were taking fuel, driving sheep, taking all sorts of things to jansabandi offices and their camps, and he also referred to the fact that those things which existed in earlier days had been subsequently reported to have been minimized considerably. My point is this: I refer to the rules relating to this matter appearing in Standing Order No. 113 of the present Standing Orders. I know that considerable care has been taken to craft the rules which have been published, and which are supposed to be adopted and followed by the officers concerned. I refer to rule 2 of that order. Rule 1 says:

"It is the duty of every village headman, when applied to, to render all reasonable assistance to Government officers on tour and to other travellers in the matter of procuring supplies of provisions and other necessities."

21st November 1916.] (Mr. Rane Appagari.)

"Rule 3 refers to the various points urged for being borne in mind by the officers concerned. My point today is to make out that when closely scrutinised this has not been receiving as much attention at the hands of the Government as it ought to, and unless the attitude of Government on this matter is pronounced, and definite rules issued amounting to making such acts crimes framed, it will be very difficult for there being given effect to. My complaint is that at present there are very great difficulties in the way and it is ordinarily taken for granted that the rules may be disobeyed very conveniently. This attitude that I want the Government to take up becomes quite necessary when we refer to the matter to question No. 113 which I had the honour to put to the Government for answer in the course of the preliminary stages of this meeting. Your Lordship will see that this question there arose of a divisional officer being asked to be responsible for supplies, and upon hearing that there were seriously action in respect of that matter and proceedings in respect of it, I put the question specifically to Government whether there were proceedings passed against the divisional officer in question, and whether Government would be pleased to send for the proceedings, cancel the same and issue orders that such supplies should be got after due notice to the village officers. I will show at once, my Lord, that that question discloses sufficiently a state of circumstances which practically sets at naught many of the rules that have been published under Standing Order 113, unless the Government think that these rules do not cover the point I raise. I do not think that is the view of the Government. Here is a question by me that the divisional officer at Devakotta was found fault with for not attending to supplies and that proceedings were drawn up against him—that is the specific question that I asked. Two things arise for consideration. In fact ordinarily under rule 3 of sub-clause 2 of Standing Order 113 I should not expect anything like an order for supplies from a Collector or any other officer to be communicated even to a village headman. In that case that was a place which was well known to be one of the important centres of Chetties, and the articles required will be available. Under rule 3 these articles ought not to have been ordered upon from any person, even from the village officer. In the case in question the divisional officer is one of the experienced officers of Government very well known as an officer of integrity, capacity, and was a trusted officer of Government and on occasion for proceedings relating to supplies against an officer of that kind must arise at Devakotta. These are points that have all been set at rest by the answer to that question that has been given by the Government. The answer says 'No' for the first part; it means that the Collector of District does not insist on his divisional officers, talukdars and sub-magistrates being responsible for his supplies while on tour—I will refer to that later. The second portion admits apparently that there were proceedings passed in respect of that matter, and what it says is 'they do not consider that they contain anything that is contrary to the provisions of the Standing Orders.' My Lord, this is almost giving a handle to the argument that at every place supplies could be called for and proceedings might be passed against a divisional officer. If those two things be granted, I think rule 3 of Standing Order 113 will be practically brought to a standstill. There is no occasion for the exercise of the power to call for supplies; accordingly there is no occasion for proceedings being passed against a divisional officer. I do not know if all the papers are before Government; I have no papers, but I have got the information about a public house that was erected at Devakotta. If that was so, my question is how could an occasion for the exercise of the power? If this answer would be tantamount to saying that even though there is a proceeding passed against a divisional officer in respect of supplies in a place like Devakotta, its terms might be such as to be agreeable to the rules, then I want that the rules should be modified immediately. Rule (1) of clause 2 says: 'Officers on tour are absolutely forbidden to receive and subordinate officers are absolutely forbidden to offer any supplies of any kind without payment.'

"If that is considered to mean that they may be asked to supply on payment, it really requires modification. Rule 1, sub-clause 3, refers to a rule that no subordinate should be asked for supplies. If from that the proceedings in this case are sought to be justified, if what is sought to be meant is that if the supplies paid for, subordinate officer can supply, if that kind of implied meaning is sought to be attached to the rules, the rules deserve to be modified immediately. I do not say at all that the Government meant it. If the wording of the answer implies what it says—they do

(Mr. Rana Aggarwal.)

[31st November 1916.]

not consider that they contain anything that is contrary to provisions of the Standing Orders—the proceedings against the divisional officer at Dewakote cannot exist unless it be conceded that he might be called to supply on payment. I do not think he can be called upon to supply at all. If that order cannot be cancelled the rule must be modified. I am very anxious to see that the Government—as I know they intend not to—ought not to give room for any impression that any action in this matter of supplies will be condoned or to leave the impression on the minds of the officers in charge of the districts that anything that is not ordinarily done under those rules would not be carefully scrutinised by the Government. Therefore, the necessity for a change in the rule exists.

* The next point I wish to point out is this: as far as I know, I know a case where, without any exception, in all places where you have markets, in all places where you have big trading shops, where supplies could be had if a person or a bullock goes and gets them within a few minutes, an attempt is made to procure provisions like that. Printed slips are freely sent to every place, the biggest places in the country in a district where everything could be had at a moment's notice. That is again a point that ought to be taken notice of by the Government. There are printed lists and Government are entitled to call for bills which ought to be returned by the officers concerned. I simply ask the Government that immediately in cases where these questions are brought up the officers concerned should send over all the bills showing the payments they have made at the several places. If it can be seen, in all district centres where we have markets and big shops where everything could be available, that there is a regular system to supply and there is a formal payment to which I will refer later, it will clearly indicate that the rules are not given effect to in principle, and that there is a breach. The next point which I say is this: there is a rule which says that only things available in a place might be asked to be supplied—rule (5) under clause 2 of Standing Order 113. Ordinarily, only the things available in a place can be asked to be supplied, but I have got copies of documents which show that that rule should be supplied, but that cows yielding so much milk should be got ready. It may be Vrindavan, it may be a sun-shore or it may be a forest house, but cows yielding so much milk should be there. I know of cases in which if the cow would not yield milk at any hour when the officer reaches the place, the village officer is asked to be fitted for the cow not milking at that hour. That is a circumstance that must be borne out by the records. It so happened in a case that the cow kicked or would not yield at 8 p. m. or at 12 noon and the officer was fined for that purpose—I ask, my Lord, if that is the spirit of the rule and if we now allow such things to continue. There is a Government Order issued by this Government for the simplification of jama-bandi. I know that this Government in the greatest interest of the jama-bandi, as against the report of the Board of Revenue, added a clause that the Collector may take his sanstadar sometimes as he might be useful for jama-bandi purposes. What the Government meant when it went against the Board's proposal was where it is absolutely essential to have the sanction of the sarishtadar at a particular place he may also be taken. But what do we find? Throughout the year almost in every camp the sarishtadar with a lot of establishment goes with the Collector, and I know these arrangements are made on a scale which I cannot really describe before this Council. Rs. 400 and Rs. 800 are often considered only ordinary necessities for maintaining the ordinary establishment of the Collector. These are things that might be proved to the bill. My point in raising this question is not that I should place before the Government any particular practice now in evidence, but what I want is that both the Government and we the non-official members are interested in seeing that the abuses are limited as much as possible and I would not be wrong if I say that in the list of articles which is sent round under the seal of the Collector, important articles which are costly ones but without which the officer cannot live, are omitted and they are supplied in large quantities and at large cost but they are never mentioned in the list. I can refer to them but I do not want to refer to them in detail. The list does not mention some of them which are supplied but which are expressly there excluded. These are things that deserve scrutiny by the Government.

* I must proceed further. I have said that the sarishtadar goes out in camp throughout the year with a large establishment which was sought to be reduced by the express orders of Government; I will say more: it is not a question that one

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[Mr. Hans Aspinwall.]

or two or three servants are taken; ordinarily the establishment of servants taken ranges from 15 to 25 people and if these servants are not satisfied to the core by the officers in that place every sort of difficulty is brought to bear upon them. In many places the servants often resort to violence against owners carriers like bar-jacks, motor-owners and others and carriage-keepers and if the violence is executed by the officers on the spot the officer is held up to ridicule, and the servants are not punished. I can refer to three places at least in which the servant resorted to practical violence, and in one case a house was searched because a certain clerk reported that he lost Rs. 10 because his articles were not taken into a dhoti bus. The talukdar who interfered and said that he would send the goods later on was rebuked. I do not know if there is any case before the court, though I know there was a search conducted. I do not say that they are malevolent acts but the circumstances are sufficiently serious for the attention of Government being drawn to such cases. I know of cases in which the officer of the district does not camp alone. He takes a number of friends almost equal in status to him and all of them camp in the place, the scribinder with his establishment is in the same place and the village officer has to supply them, and the revenue inspector has to supply others; the poor revenue inspector has to borrow in co-operative banks raising himself.

"These are various facts which I place before this Council in all seriousness and in all humility. I have always refrained and tried to restrain myself from placing these facts before the Government, but it is not often possible to put up with these inconveniences for any length of time. There may be occasional difficulties and it may be that a particular place has to put up with these inconveniences to some extent. Extraordinary difficulties when they occur have to be placed before the Government and the oath that we have taken in this hall of the Council we ought to respect, and I thought it was my duty to place these facts before the Government. My Lord, in many of these cases it is just possible that the officers on the spot are able to explain and probably create an impression of confidence, but it is not for us to go into all these questions. We are here to place facts before the Government and I only request that any necessary inquiries may be instituted to see if the rules work all right now.

"I propose certain modifications in the rules. The first point that I refer to will be seen from my propositions. There must be an express clause that subordinates have nothing to do with the supplies for officials. If sub-clause (8) can be construed to mean that except for payment, they should not be asked to supply, we can understand, but we cannot expect the talukdar to supply for payment, or the sub-inspector of police to supply the deputy superintendent of police for payment. I want an express provision, therefore, that subordinate officers shall not be answerable to make any supplies; that will oblige considerable difficulty and it may go to the extent of even preventing them from attending to the supplies of these officers. It is necessary that that provision is made. That is the first prayer that I ask for in my resolution. The importance of the provision will become more apparent when we refer to certain departments other than the Revenue department. The Salt department, the Police department and the Forest department must have a provision like this if at any time at all it is sought to work the rules properly. Subordinate officers ought not to be expected to supply and they ought to be prevented from supplying; it should be declared an offence to supply; it may be too much to ask, but unless something is done I think it is hopeless to expect reform. That is my petition.

"The second prayer that I ask for is a method to remedy the evil. I should be failing in my duty, my Lord, if I do not accept that this Government have tried to minimise the evil by framing rules now and then. I have shown the rules, I have discussed them, I have shown the answer to my interpolation and I have referred to the proceedings. I can only say that the rules so far framed are not working properly and that they are treated almost as waste paper. Lists are sent for supplies in every place irrespective of the facilities for having those supplies. I can understand an officer going to one place and asking for firewood, he might ask for milk, but not for a cow yielding one or two measures at any time of the day. Such cows are very rare, but suppose such cows are brought and they are brought whenever they are required and except when they kick, they yield sufficient milk. Even for kicking, the officers are punished. When that is the case, have a tabulated scale; if cows are to be supplied to any officer the milk ought to be supplied at four annas

(*Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Siva Rao; Sir Alexander Cadogan; the President.*) [Sine November 1918.]

per measure while we cannot have it for eight annas or even ten annas a measure in any particular towns. If cows are wanted let it be valued at Rs. 5 a day if it is to be brought to Vaynamm or any steady tract as the cow cannot yield for another one month properly. Let not that man be bound to give certain supplies and give receipt immediately to the officer concerned, but note what he has bought, from whom and at what rate. I know some of the very leading members of a police have given me a list of articles supplied. Where Rs. 6½ would have to be paid, the charge is made at eight annas. These receipts must come. The answer would of course be that only eight annas was demanded of him and that he paid. But such kind of plea ought not to be resorted to. If the man that supplies can demand payment from the treasury, he will be able to place his case properly. But this bill is made under the pressure of the whole establishment of the Collector and it is difficult to have proper receipts under those circumstances. I submit that the suggestions I have made may be accepted, or other device may be adopted. I have no objection. But in any event where such things exist I should very much like such kind of difficulties are not confined to any one district for a long period but may be distributed to all the districts. These are circumstances that might be placed before the Government to see that this amendment of the rules is accepted by the Government.¹⁹

The Hon'ble Mr. F. SIVA RAO:—“Your Excellency, I beg to second this resolution.”

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CADOGAN:—“Your Excellency, when this resolution was put upon paper, I supposed that it really dealt with some question regarding the rules regulating supplies on tour and the Hon'ble Mr. Clegg intended to give an answer. As it has been put before this Council, however, it evidently resolves itself into a personal attack upon individual officers in individual districts. I feel clear that there is no question about the rules framed at all. The proposal made in the resolution is merely a cover for a personal attack. What I suggest to the Honourable Member who moved the resolution is that if he has definite charges he should put them down in writing, send them to Government in the form of a definite official statement, supported by definite authorities and the Government will then be able to investigate them. But in this Council we must go into the investigation of the case that is legal and all those various questions of detail which the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has raised here. It is obviously absurd for this Council to debate such points as that. Obviously he has got a complaint to make against an officer or officers in a particular district, but he should make his complaint under his signature and we will then examine the statement that he makes. We cannot allow this Council to be converted into an arena in which charges are made against absent officers without their names being mentioned, without evidence being available for sitting, and without our being able to make any definite reply. I had the greatest difficulty in following the arguments of the Honourable Member. But in no case can we permit this Council to be turned into an instrument for bringing forward personal charges of this character unless they are properly reached for. I suggest to the Honourable Member once more that it is fully within his powers to complain and to define his complaint against any officer of Government in this matter. If, on the other hand, he merely wants to alter the rules, all his talk about the particular towns mentioned is irrelevant. We cannot accept this resolution. I submit, your Excellency, that it is really an improper use of the House to ostensibly ask this Council to alter the rules but really to convey a personal attack. I would suggest to the Honourable Member to withdraw his resolution and adopt the procedure which I have suggested—make a complaint and a charge in writing which we will investigate properly, provided it is properly supported by evidence.”

His Excellency the President:—“I hope the Honourable gentleman will accept the offer made by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan and put an end to further debate. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan has made the position very clear. Indeed I have been scrutinizing the rules as to how far discussions of this kind should take place, and I was surprised by the Honourable gentleman's speech. His resolution was in general terms and I confess I did not anticipate that he would, even if instances were adduced, go into great detail in the case of one particular instance. I think it will be desirable, as a first step to what might happen afterwards—I do not propose

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to make any ruling on that point—but I should commend it to him that Honorable gentleman might accept what Sir Alexander Cardew has proposed. It is extremely difficult and hard upon members of this Council to invite them to undertake any responsibility in a matter of this kind after debate. The Honorable gentleman will be acting in the interest of the Council as well as himself, if he were to withdraw his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Will your Lordship adjourn for lunch? I will consider the matter."

The Council then adjourned for a short interval.

The Council re-assembled after the interval at 3 p.m.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"My Lord, I have to make a statement to your Excellency. I believe the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has taken an erroneous view of what I stated. I respectfully take exception to the statement that I abused the privileges of a member of this House."

"In bringing forward this resolution, I intended and still intend to raise a discussion as to the necessity for amendment of the rules in regard to supplies to officers, in the same manner in which other Honorable Members did on former occasions. I referred to the existence of grievances in the matter of supplies in order to illustrate the points in my resolution. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew invited me to bring to the notice of the Government any specific instances of abuse and promised to investigate the same. I am prepared to consider the offer if proper facilities are offered to me by the Government. It is, however, a matter outside the scope of the present discussion. The statements made by non-official members in the course of the debate are, I may assure your Lordship, made with as full a sense of their responsibility as in the case of official members."

"As for the resolution itself, I leave it to your Excellency to consider whether the amendments that I want are not necessary amendments that should be adopted."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I have only to say this. I have nothing to do with the relations of the Honorable gentleman and the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew. What I have to do is with the rules under which debates in this assembly should be conducted. I draw the attention of Honorable Members to rule 15 and rule 6. Rule 6 runs that no resolution shall be moved which does not comply with the following conditions, namely:

"4. (c) It shall not contain arguments, intercessions, imputed aspersions or defamatory statements nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity."

"If you turn to rule 15, it runs:

"The discussion of a resolution shall be limited to the subject of the resolution, and shall not extend to any matter as to which a resolution may not be moved."

"I take it that the proper interpretation of these two rules is to take them together and a debate containing defamatory statements shall not be allowed and therefore I must rule that conducted on such lines as those on which this debate has been introduced, the discussion must close."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I think we parted with some amount of heat before lunch and I trust Honorable Members have recovered their equilibrium. I think my Lord, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew in referring to this matter took rather an unusual course of challenging a member to furnish him with some information. As your Excellency has already pointed out, that is a matter between the individual member concerned and the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew. We have nothing to do with it."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That is not what I meant at all. If you will allow me, I meant that in interpreting the rules of this Council I have nothing to do with matters lying within the province of the Government. I did not intend any action."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I do not at all wish to refer to the construction of the rules at the present stage. But rule 4 refers to the

(Mr. Hanumanth Rao; the President;
Mr. Bapu Ayyangar.)

[14th November 1916.]

wording of the resolution; arguments, inferences, incidental expostions or defamatory statements all refer to the wording of the resolution. Rule 16 refers to the discussion of the resolution where there are no such limitations."

His Excellency the President:—"I beg your pardon. As President I would ask: is the honourable gentleman speaking on the motion or is he discussing my ruling?"

The Hon'ble Rao Behadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I am speaking on the motion."

His Excellency the President:—"We must first be clear whether the discussion could go on. What I say is that the discussion must go on on the lines it has gone. I will give notice to Honourable Members that I cannot allow discussion on the footing in which it has been carried on."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RAJGA ACHARYA:—"May I rise to a point of order? I wish to put it to your Excellency as President whether your Excellency considers the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew's offer to the Honourable Member as a legitimate discussion on the resolution."

His Excellency the President:—"I think it was quite a legitimate intervention in the debate."

The Hon'ble Rao Behadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I only wish to make one statement with your Excellency's permission, and that is that any defamatory statements made in this House are absolutely privileged, and I do not wish to say anything further on this matter."

His Excellency the President:—"I am not now discussing the question of privilege; I am discussing the question of the rules of debate."

The Hon'ble Rao Behadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"As regards the question of supplies, I think, as I said, both my Honourable friends Mr. Bapu Ayyangar and Sir Alexander Cardew brought into this question a certain amount of unnecessary heat. The question has been under discussion during the last four years, and if I may say so Honourable Members and the Government have understood each other in a Pickwickian sense; both as regards their statements and as regards our statements there is no necessity to misunderstand each other. I have in this Council time after time repeated that there was corruption among the smaller men in the Public Works Department and I have never condemned them as a class. If the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew had asked me to come with evidence of all that, it will be absolutely useless to attempt to bring about any change. I understood my Hon'ble friend Mr. Bapu Ayyangar to refer to specific instances in that way. With those observations, I would only say this, that I do not approve of the last portion of his resolution, namely, 'that they (the village officers) be allowed to draw the cost of such supplies according to tabulated scales from the nearest treasury and that such payments be taken into consideration while passing the travelling allowance bills of the officers concerned.' I suppose that portion of the resolution, because it seems to me absolutely unacceptable. With reference to the rest of it as regards supplies I would strongly submit for the consideration of your Excellency's Government that it would be demoralising if any officers of Government should expect officers other than village officers to look to the supplies for Collectors and others in their camps. My Honourable friend has put one question at this meeting, and the answer to that is not at all quite clear. If the circular referred to in that answer contains statements that any divisional officer or any tahsildar or any other officer of Government was required to look after the requirements of the Collector, it is altogether demoralising to the public service of this Presidency. I will just read the answer and the question, my Lord. Question No. 163 on the agenda is:—

"(1) (a) Is it a fact that the Collector of Raichur insists on the divisional officers, tahsildars and sub-magistrates being responsible for his supplies while on tour?"

"(2) Is it a fact that he has passed proceedings adversely against his divisional officer at Dargahat finding fault with him for not attending to his supplies?"

RESOLUTION RE RESPONSIBILITY OF SUBORDINATE OFFICERS 287
IN THE MATTER OF SUPPLIES.

24th NOVEMBER 1916.] (*Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; Mr. Rama Ayyangar ;
Mr. Venkataswami Raju ; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; the President.*)

" (2) Will the Government be pleased to send for the proceedings, issued the same and issue orders that such supplies should be got after due notice to village officers as provided in the Standing Orders?"

" The answer is—

" The Government have perused the proceedings of the Collector referred to by the Honourable Member. They do not consider that they contain anything that is contrary to the provisions of the Standing Orders."

" Now I ask your Excellency's Government whether as a matter of fact this circular contains any statement that the divisional officer or tahsildar or any other officer was asked by the Collector to look after his camp requirements. If it is, I think, it is the duty of the Government to set their face against such a practice if any Collector wishes to inaugurate it. I agree that under the custom of the country, which I also disapprove, village officers have been asked by orders to look to the requirements of touring officers. It seems to me to be necessary to some extent, but we look forward to a time when even that may be dispensed with. It may be quite possible to do so. On the whole question of supplies I always expect your Excellency's Government to take the attitude of disapprobation as much as possible the present state of things, and it is no open secret that in some districts there has been considerable complaint that the villages have been taxed by the officers of the several departments though there are also districts which have been free, considerably free, from this complaint. After all it seems to be a case of individual officers and their disbursements to some extent, but the general question which has been raised by this motion is the fact whether any other officer of Government, including by that term officer outside the description of village officers, has any duty to look after the camp requirements of touring officers. I would certainly urge upon your Excellency's Government that even if there is any impression that they should look after them, it should not be a matter of obligation. As has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Clegg on more than one occasion there are instances where private individuals were anxious that their supplies should be accepted. It is so. It is a matter of politeness in the case of some to send something. I remember the statement that somewhere in Malabar Mr. Clegg had to accept some supplies from some gentlemen who thought that it was a matter of honour to send some supplies to him. We are now discussing the question whether any officer outside the category of village officers has any obligation to look after the Collector's camp requirements. The answer given to Question 168 does not place that matter beyond doubt. We do not know what the terms of the circular are, but I sincerely trust that there will be nothing to give room to the belief that any other officer is being looked up to for supplies. I am sure your Excellency's Government are as anxious to protect the self-respect and dignity of your officers as any of us are, and I know that the position of the tahsildar has been considerably improved of late and any idea that any of these superior officers or any officer besides the village officers should make themselves responsible for the personal comfort of their superiors is a very demoralising factor in the administration, which I am perfectly certain your Excellency's Government would not like to see perpetuated. I trust that this resolution would be understood in this sense and I propose that the last words should be deleted, namely, 'and that they (the village officers) be allowed to draw the cost of such supplies according to tabulated scales from the nearest treasury and that such payments be taken into consideration while passing the travelling allowance bills of the officers concerned'."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—" I will accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASWAMI RAJU :—" I second the amendment fervently."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" I wish to speak on the original proposition as well as on the amendment. I would like to know whether I will be in order."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" Let us continue the general discussion."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" We shall, as far as possible, avoid elements which might tend to irritate. Talking on general lines, when resolutions

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Alexander Carrow; Mr. Ramachandra Rao) 24th November 1916.

about supplies were previously introduced, I was under the impression, which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao seems to contradict, that there was some advantage in providing tabulated rates. I do not see how it is workable. I interpellated whether in Berar they have scheduled rates of supplies, revised from year to year or every six months; I thought it might be feasible, but as some of my co-official friends are in doubt about the feasibility of scheduled rates, I do not wish to trouble the Council about it now. As to the other matter, namely, whoever is the person who supplies, for ensuring to that person payment for articles supplied, I thought the system of drawing bills was excellent; because sometimes between the officer who gets supplies and the person who actually supplies there is the intermediary and there is frequently the danger of the money not reaching its proper destination. So long as business beings are what they are, there must be a certain amount of leakage of this sort. It would minimise the leakage if we allow the village officer to draw a bill for the amount of the articles supplied, but as I had some of my Honorable friends are opposed to it, I do not propose to discuss it now.

"I propose to discuss that portion which remains if the amendment is carried, namely, the first four lines of the proposition. One question which I could not solve by looking at the Standing Orders is whether or not assistant collectors and sub-collectors and divisional officers—these are practically of the same status—are responsible for supplies to Collectors. I wish that the Government would accept the proposition and so amend the rules as to enable us to solve this question. It is a question that has to be answered by reading the rules, and I hope the Honorable Member will find no difficulty in giving an answer in the negative. I believe there is a specific provision about village officers, but there is no provision about other officers. Therefore, the Standing Orders should be so amended as to make it plain that other officers are not responsible for supplies. Even the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has to be understood to a particular way. The term subordinate's officer has to be understood in the sense that it does not include village officers (though tahsildars and divisional officers are subordinate to the Collector). It should not be contended for a moment that sub-collectors, assistant collectors and divisional officers should be thought to be responsible. For that purpose I do wish Government may pass the resolution as amended."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"My Lord, is the amended form I suppose it is only necessary that it should be in the Standing Orders. I request that it may be accepted."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARROW:—"The resolution as amended asks Government to frame rules that subordinate officers of Revenue, Police, Forest and other departments are not responsible for the supplies to the superior officers and that the village officers be given due notice by the superior officers concerned of the supplies they want. As regards the latter part of the resolution that reasonable notice of what supplies will be needed should be given, that is already laid down. There is no necessity for further rules. As regards the divisional officer, the sub-collector and the assistant collector, it is quite certain that they are not responsible for supplies to Collectors. It is not their business at all. I think I may accept the assurance of the Collector referred to in this debate that he had no intention at all of requiring his divisional officer to do anything in the way of procuring supplies. The order which he gave was that the deputy collector should see that this sort of thing did not happen, and that the village officer should be duly punished for not doing his duty. If you find the village officer has neglected his duties, it is necessary to say to his immediate superior, the tahsildar or the divisional officer, 'please take notice of his neglect.' That is perfectly legitimate. That is all that was done. I quite accept the position that a deputy collector should not be required to have anything to do with supplies for Collectors. Certainly the Collector should not expect the sub-collector equally with the deputy collector."

The Hon'ble Sir BAHADUR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO (interjecting):—"Or even the tahsildar."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARROW (continuing):—"Or even the tahsildar to look after his supplies. Honorable Members will see that it may be convenient for

**RESOLUTIONS RE RESPONSIBILITY OF SUBORDINATE OFFICERS AND
IN THE MATTER OF SUPPLIES AND COMMITTEES TO REPORT
ON THE RULES RELATING TO COST OF CULTIVATION AND
COMMUTATION OF RATES.**

24th November 1915.] (Sir Alexander Cardew; Mr. Rama Ayyangar;
As President; Rev. G. Fildrigh.)

the revenue inspectors to give some satisfaction in these matters, but it is never intended that a talukdar should be the person responsible. I do not want to accept the wording of the amended resolution because in the first place it is open to the objection, as the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar points out, that it seems to exclude even the village officer and in the second place because it covers a number of departments whose exact position I am not able to deal with. As regards the Revenue Department, I quite agree that the superior officers should not be asked to make supplies, and I hope that meets the wishes of the Honourable Member. That is the only point in the resolution. If my Honourable friend, Mr. Rama Ayyangar, had stuck to this point, I should not have taken any exception to what he said. But he brought forward a great many other things such as the conduct of the *carrouts* and the statement that supplies are not paid for, which are outside the resolution and which we cannot go into now and here. When the Hon'ble Mr. Nanga Asheriyar took exception to my asking Mr. Rama Ayyangar to read up a written statement it is obvious that we cannot make a formal reply unless he formulates his statement and the charges which Mr. Rama Ayyangar conveyed could not be passed over unnoticed."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"I only want to make a statement of personal explanation, my Lord. It is only by way of proving how these rules were tried to be evaded that I made mention of certain circumstances. However, I am sure that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew should have taken them as specific charges, but certainly I am responsible for the statements I have made, and I make them with all responsibility. With this statement I beg leave to withdraw the resolution on the assurance given by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

His Excellency the President:—"It would be convenient I think if we can finish. I do not know what the intentions of Honourable gentlemen are about these resolutions. We have five resolutions on the paper. If Honourable gentlemen would tell me whether they intend to move them, I would consult people who are interested in educational matters so that they may be present here when resolutions regarding education are discussed."

**RESOLUTION RE COMMITTEES TO REPORT ON THE RULES RELATING
TO COST OF CULTIVATION AND COMMUTATION OF RATES.**

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"I propose to take resolution XXII at another sitting."

His Excellency the President:—"We need not consider XXII."

Resolution No. XXII which was as follows was not moved:—

"XXII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a committee of officials and non-officials be formed to consider the modification of the rules relating to costs of cultivation and commutation of rates in the several districts of the province so that the practice may be brought into accordance with the spirit of the Land Revenue Policy laid down by the Government of India."

His Excellency the President:—"I understand the Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. Fildrigh does not want to press resolution XXIV*."

The Hon'ble Rev. G. Fildrigh:—"I do not wish to press it but I will make a statement of explanation."

His Excellency the President:—"We will take up resolution No. XX."

**RESOLUTION RE ENTRUSTING TREES ON PORAMBOKES TO
ADJOINING LANDOWNERS.**

(The President; Mr. Chidambarama Mudaliyar.) [21st November 1918.]

**RESOLUTION RE ENTRUSTING TREES ON PORAMBOKES
TO ADJOINING LANDOWNERS.**

Resolution No. XX which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambarama Mudaliyar was as follows:—

"XX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council the advisability of entrusting forthwith trees on the banks of channels and other scattered porambokes in the midst of the villages of this Presidency to the owners of lands which immediately adjoin or surround them and, if refused by them, to other landowners of the village under such conditions giving them the right to own trees on these porambokes consistently with the preservation intact of their suitability for the public use for which they are intended."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—“The Honourable gentleman wishes to move the resolution in the following terms:—

“This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council the advisability of entrusting forthwith trees on the banks of channels and other scattered porambokes in the midst of the villages of this Presidency to the owners of lands which immediately adjoin or surround them under such conditions giving them the right to own trees on these porambokes consistently with the preservation intact of their suitability for the public use for which they are intended.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMA MUDALIYAR:—“Your Excellency, I hope the Council has heard the slightly amended form in which I wish to place before them this resolution of mine. I thank your Excellency for having accepted the slight amendment I have made. Your Excellency's Government, and I believe also the Council, are aware, that I have been inviting the attention of Government to this important matter, for some time past, as the present state of affairs, in my opinion, seems to be rather extremely unsatisfactory. In all Government villages, we find that porambokes, which once were covered with trees, are now practically depleted, and practically no trees, we find over them now; because, previous to the survey the trees on the porambokes were practically the property of every adjoining landholder and he freely enjoyed them and their fruits; but ever since the survey came in, in every one of these districts, a severer system of administration came in, and any interference with the trees on these porambokes was strictly prohibited. Let us see what the result of that prohibition has been. As I have already informed the Council, all existing trees have practically died out or are dying. In their place we find nothing but prickly-pears. That is the present position. In some of the delta districts, the evil is even more serious. What these porambokes used to be covered with were mainly bahod trees, and these bahod trees were of great use to the agriculturist. They supplied him with wood for the necessary agricultural implements, they supplied him with green manure, and they supplied him with food for the sheep and such animals as gave him manure, and more than all they supplied the villages with the most necessary element of village life, and that is fuel to the village population. As these trees are growing less and less, difficulty in all these directions is becoming very keenly felt and the difficulty is increasing day by day. It is this difficulty that we are now to face with under the present conditions and it is also the desire of every well-wisher of the country to see that it is redressed.

“I am sure that there is absolutely no possibility of any tree coming into existence without some sort of move from the Government themselves. I recognise that some attempt was made about the year 1912 to provide a remedy and that was in the shape of a Government order authorising the experiment for a period of three years of a scheme devised with the object of encouraging ryots to plant trees on poramboke lands in certain selected areas of the Presidency, and to secure thereby for themselves wintering timber, fuel and leaf manure they required. They laid down certain conditions so as not to interfere with the public use for which these porambokes were originally intended. One of these conditions, to which I attribute the want of success in that enterprise, is that for all such planting the landholder has to secure the permission of the divisional officer before such planting is done. I may add that in

24th November 1916.] (*Mr. Chelmsworth-Mumtaz,*)

1912 Government also wanted the scheme to be tried in certain select areas. I shall just inform the Council what has been the result of this experiment during these three years before I go on to deal with how it really works in practice. In Anantapur only 20 applications were received of which only 14 were granted, in North Arcot 2 were granted, in South Arcot none, in Bellary 15, in South Canara 5, in Chingleput 4, in Coimbatore 26 and (Chittoor 2, Cuddalore 5, Ganjam 2 and Giddalur none, in Kistna 4, in Madras 25, in Kurnool 9, in Madras not reported, in Nellore 15, in the Nilgiris and Palnad not, in Salem 1, in Tanjore 129, in Travancore 50, in Trichinopoly 8 and in Virayupattam 2. For such a large area as our province after a trial given for over three years of this scheme, we find that out of nearly Rs.55,000 expenditure that we find in this Presidency there has been this infinitesimally small number of applications for such license. I may inform the Council that practically almost every pattadar has a poramboke adjoining his patta land in some direction or other. Even if there be a few patches, there is a great deal more scope for application and for license to be granted than we have already seen to be the result of the trial of the scheme. In 1916 I am glad to say—I also moved in the matter—that Government took one further step; that is after a trial of three years, the Government say: "This scheme has been in force for a period of three years, and the report on its working during the period has been received. The report shows that in some districts the scheme has been found inapplicable owing to local conditions. In other districts it appears that wider publication of the rules is necessary. Meanwhile, a fair number of licenses have been taken out in the districts of Ganjam, Bellary, Anantapur, Tanjore, Thanjavur and Coimbatore. As to the results of planting it is too early to form an opinion. The Government have now decided on the recommendation of the Board of Revenue to extend the operation of the scheme for a further period of three years and have directed that its scope need no longer be confined to selected tracts. They have also desired that steps should be taken to give wider publicity to the rules in the district where such action is required. Statistics showing the number of licenses issued in each district are appended."

"Now Government have extended the scheme to the whole area of the Presidency. I am glad that the Government have done so, but let us examine whether that would really meet the requirements of the situation, of the very serious situation that we are now to face with. As I said, there was a very large scope, practically extensive scope, for planting trees on porambokes and the very smallest landholder would welcome it and it would be a source of wealth not only to the landholder but to the State also. Fruit-bearing trees may be grown there, and fuel itself if cheaper would really benefit the people of the country and would make the people economically better. Leaf-mosses can be easily procured and that would fertilize the soil. In all these ways, it is I believe in the interest both of the landholder and of the Government to see that such tree-growth is secured at as early an opportunity as possible and encouraged as far as it can possibly be. It is with this view that I have placed this resolution for the acceptance of this Council and the Government saying: "This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council the advisability of entrusting forth with trees on the banks of channels and other scattered porambokes in the neighbourhood of the villages of this Presidency to the owners of lands which immediately adjoin or cross them under such regulations giving them the right to plant and own trees on these porambokes consistently with the preservation of their suitability for the public use for which they are intended."

"I believe your Excellency and the Council will agree with me that I have taken all possible precaution in the way of guarding against these porambokes being interfered with in any undesirable manner. I have, therefore, no objection even if the Government should empower the revenue divisional officer or even the talukdar to prohibit any such planting if it is not in the interest of the public use for which the porambokes is intended, and also where necessary after due and sufficient notice to remove any trees if they are planted in infringement of the rules which are laid down therefore. But what I urge upon the earnest attention of Government is that even definite steps should be made at the earliest possible opportunity. I am glad to inform the Council that I have had opportunities of having a talk with the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew on the subject, and I am glad that he recognizes the importance of this matter and he is also prepared to do all that is possible for Government to do in this direction."

(Mr. Chidambaram Madhavar, Mr. Sahasrabudhe (24th November 1914,
Nellore; Sir Alexander Garden.)

* What I am urging upon the attention of your Excellency's Government and this Council is that there should be no necessity for any written application for getting licenses in this direction. I need not inform this Council that a very large body particularly of the agricultural community are illiterate, unable to read and write, and any such rule that they ought to apply and get permission before every such peramboke is planted is absolutely unnecessary particularly in such a direction where we want to see that the whole country is improved by the sort of encouragement given to the planting of trees on perambokes. A written application seems to be absolutely unnecessary and it seems to be the one real cause which has hindered the success of the trial which the Government have been already good enough to make in this direction. So what I suggest is that the Government may make a general rule that landholders may plant trees to the extent and up to the limits of their pots and immediately adjoining the peramboke subject to the condition that it is not in the opinion of the Government against the interest of the public nor for which the peramboke is intended. I may also add that all fruit-bearing trees may be subject to the usual taxation which the Government now imposing on other trees. I feel convinced that until such a general sanction is given to landholders the day on which we may see this desirable and this very necessary reform come into being will practically be put off for a very long time to come. I earnestly appeal to your Excellency's Government for taking this important move and for taking immediate action in the matter, and see that the perambokes instead of being covered with prickly-pear is covered with all sorts of fruit-bearing trees as well as fuel and grown various trees, and I believe that if that is done it would be in the best interest of not only the landholders but also of Government.

* Your Excellency, there is one more point that I wish to lay before the Council before I finish. I have proposed that all existing trees on such perambokes may be entrusted to the adjacent landholders and I have done it for two reasons. To be brief, as I have already informed the Council, these trees have not been there because Government planted them or anybody else planted them; it is I believe entirely due to the adjacent landholder, both the planting as well as the care with which it has been preserved at least to the extent to which you find the trees there. Moreover, according to the usual custom of the country—though the Government may or may not recognize it—in every sale-deed I may inform the Council we always say that the adjacent peramboke to the extent to which it can be utilized is also sold with the land. In that way till the survey came it happens these trees were owned and enjoyed by the adjacent landholder. I only want this position to be restored. I do not suggest anything new, or want any new thing to be gifted over to the people. I want only the state of things that existed already to be continued. There is also another reason why I want existing trees to be handed over. If new trees are planted in the midst of existing trees it may not be possible to discover which trees are newly planted and which have been in existence already. After all, what we find on these perambokes are trees of very little value and trees which have been in the enjoyment of these people before the survey. They are not likely to be of any immense value and I would earnestly urge upon the Government to make over existing trees and also to encourage the planting of new trees at the earliest opportunity possible. With these remarks I commend the resolution to the acceptance of your Excellency's Government and the Council.

The Hon'ble Mian Bahadur A. SHAHABUDDIN REIDHAN endorsed the resolution.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GARDEN:—“ Your Excellency, the Government are quite at one with the Honourable Member as regards the principle of encouraging the planting of trees, and I share his feelings as regards the very poor results which were obtained in the first three years that the scheme has been at work. The Government have continued the scheme with certain modifications which we hope will tend to improve it. The Honourable Member thinks that we have not gone far enough. As he said, I have had the opportunity of talking the matter over with him and I think I understood what his idea came to the lines that we should proceed upon, and I am quite prepared to examine his proposals and refer his suggestions to the Board of Revenue and through the Board to Collectors for careful consideration. I am not

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ING LANDOWNERS AND REPRESENTATION IN REGARD TO THE
CLAIMS OF INDIA FOR THE RHODER SCHOLARSHIPS FORMERLY
GRANTED TO GERMANY.

24TH NOVEMBER 1914.] (*Sir Alexander Cardew; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao;*
the President; Mr. Chidambarama Muttiah;
Mr. G. Pittendrigh.)

prepared to give an assurance as to whether his proposals are practicable, because the whole question is really very difficult. To carry out the proposals set in the resolution will be practically impossible. On the other hand, there may be points in which we can meet the Honourable Member and thereby extend the desirable practice of planting trees. We will give the subject our most friendly consideration and do all we can to see whether the Honourable Member's proposals are practicable and consult our officers. In due course—it will take some time—we will come in a despatch, we cannot do so today. That is all we can do. We will consider them carefully, as I told the Honourable Member privately, the point raised in the resolution. Again, I cannot accept the resolution. I hope he will be satisfied with that assurance."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, I would like to point out some practical difficulties in this resolution."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNMENT (interjecting):—"If the Honourable gentleman will permit me, we have got very short time. If we want to facilitate public business, if the Honourable gentleman is prepared to accept the assurance of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew, I am equally certain that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew will be equally willing to consider any suggestions which the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao may be willing to put forward and that he may lay before him. We may go on to the next resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I am quite willing, my Lord, I only want to say that there are practical difficulties."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNMENT:—"If the Honourable gentleman will be good enough to communicate them to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew he will be very glad to consider them."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMA MUTTAH:—"Your Excellency, I am thankful to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew for the assurance that he would give it the most friendly consideration. I can assure your Excellency's Government that it will be a good day when the friendly consideration is translated into action. I am sure the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew will be remembered by many a landholder every morning when he goes to the fields and sees his trees in the porambocks. I again inform your Excellency's Government and the Council that the condition is going from bad to worse—the way in which the trees are getting depleted especially in delicate tracts where there is absolutely no porambock except channel lands and there is no place for these trees to grow on. So with that assurance of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew I have no mind to press the resolution just now. As I have said, I trust, most earnestly trust, that the sympathetic consideration that he has promised will be translated into action at the earliest possible moment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNMENT:—"If Honourable gentlemen will allow me, I will take up resolution XXIV now as the Honourable gentleman does not wish to move it but only wishes to make a statement."

RESOLUTION RE REPRESENTATION IN REGARD TO THE CLAIMS OF
INDIA FOR THE RHODER SCHOLARSHIPS FORMERLY GRANTED
TO GERMANY.

Resolution No. XXIV was as follows:—

"XXIV. That the Government take the necessary steps to urge on the Trustees of the Rhoder Scholarships the claims of India to be allotted the scholarships formerly granted to Germany."

The Hon'ble the Mr. G. PITTENDRIGH:—"Your Excellency, so far as the substance of this resolution goes, I believe I should have the support of the whole of the Council. I do not propose however to press the matter for reasons that I shall

(*Rev. G. Pattindrick; the President;* [SIRN NOVEMBER 1916.
Mr. Chidambaramatha Mudaligar; Mr. Rana Aggarwal.)

explain. Members of the Council are doubtless aware that the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes by his will left a very large sum of money for the purpose of founding scholarships to be held at Oxford by students from the Colonies, the United States and Germany. The trustees by legislation have now secured power to allot these given to Germany to dependencies or places within the Empire as the trustees may from time to time determine. They are thus in a position to allot these scholarships to India. Some weeks ago I saw that no fewer than fifty applications for them had already been received by the trustees, and it seemed to me that if India did not urge her claims, and that both speedily and vigorously, other more persistent claimants might supersede us. Now it is a very valuable gift to any land, and it would be a specially valuable one to India—twelve scholarships of three hundred pounds a year for three years, and India has a right to very special consideration not because of what she has done in the war, but because of what she is, because of her place in the Empire. Apart from that general consideration I felt that an effort should be made to secure the scholarships for the sake of many most excellent students who long to complete their studies at an English University but are deterred by want of means. With certain brilliant exceptions it is not our best men that go to England to study. Reasons such as these led me to take action. However, I find there is a technical difficulty. It is a matter for the Supreme Legislative Council and for the Government of India, rather than for a Provincial Council, and further since this resolution was accepted, it has been announced that the Secretary of State for India has already moved the trustees in behalf of India. It seems therefore less necessary on that account to press this matter. I therefore withdraw the resolution.²⁰

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT :—"I may say without any hesitation that the Government are entirely in sympathy with the attitude of the Honourable gentlemen, and we can take private means to communicate the feeling on the subject to proper quarters."

THE HON'BLE MR. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MUDALIGAR :—"I am sure the whole Council is in sympathy."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT :—"I am sure the Honourable gentlemen is right."

RESOLUTION RE ENFORCEMENT OF THE RULE THAT HEADMASTERS OF INCOMPLETE SECONDARY SCHOOLS SHOULD BE B.A., L.T.'s.

THE HON'BLE MR. K. RANA AGGARWAL :—"Your Excellency, the resolution that I have the honour to move runs as follows :—

"XII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the rule now sought to be enforced by the Educational Department as a condition of recognition that B.A., L.T.'s should be headmasters of incomplete secondary schools be enforced or in any event not enforced except at big metropolitan centres having a number of secondary and higher schools."

"The object of the resolution will be seen from the wording itself. The main point is that at present we have not got sufficiently trained men available even for the posts in the colleges and the secondary department to satisfy the conditions laid down by the Educational Department rules. I find from the statistics of 1913-1914 that even among Government colleges and schools not all of them have got teachers with professional certificates—there are only 64 for colleges and 1,055 for secondary schools; there are others with only general qualifications certificate, 537 for colleges and 259 for secondary schools. We find taking all the schools in the Presidency, we have got in secondary schools there people holding only general education certificate without a professionally trained certificate numbering about 231 men. It will be clear, my Lord, that under these circumstances even those colleges and secondary schools that have to necessarily find B.A., L.T.'s and M.A., L.T.'s are not able to find the professionally qualified men, and we have not got enough trained men for

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(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Sivas.)

service in these schools and colleges. The matter has been brought up for discussion in the Council more than once that more training schools should be started for secondary and collegiate education so that the requisite number may be made good and the difficulty of finance has been put forward more than once; and the proposal to open a training school in the North has not yet been given effect to."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STORY:—"Would the Honourable Member kindly repeat the sentence?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"The proposal to open a training school for training for secondary and college department in the North has not yet been given effect to. My Lord, it is under these circumstances that I place this resolution before this Council. There are so many incomplete secondary schools for which it is suggested under the rules that B.A. L.T.'s must be procured as headmasters for the efficiency of the institutions. I do not mean to contend that if they could be procured it would not be well and good for them to procure them, but the difficulty is patent. I make a distinction between two classes of institutions, the incomplete secondary schools existing in metropolitan or chief centres where there are a number of schools, and the incomplete secondary schools existing in out of the way villages and rural areas. It will be very difficult to make any B.A. L.T. accept a place in one of these schools far removed from these centres. If they are in a secondary school or college, they not only improve their own knowledge but they have also prospects of promotion, and they will naturally therefore like to be confined to places in high schools and colleges. To accept every manager of an incomplete secondary school is a confused mass to get hold of a B.A. L.T. as a condition of recognition will further reduce the number of incomplete secondary schools, because we have not got the necessary trained hands even for the places in high schools and colleges, and no graduate would like to lose the little knowledge he possesses by being the headmaster of a secondary school far removed from the central place without any occasion to cultivate his further knowledge and to keep himself in touch with the higher service of the department so that his prospects may be bright. Under these circumstances, all the department can manage itself that the number of qualified teachers available is more than what secondary schools and colleges would demand, it is not correct or proper to enforce the rules in any event in respect of schools which are in confused situations, but even in respect of incomplete secondary schools in centres where there may be other high schools and colleges. My Lord, the objection remains that no teacher will be inclined to accept an offer as the headmaster of an incomplete secondary school making as his task with the higher service will be cut off and ordinarily one that is confined to an incomplete secondary school must forget his touch with subjects that are required to be taught in the higher schools and colleges under the present rules. It therefore stands to reason that these should be encouraged. This is only a part of the resolution that was moved the other day by the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswaram Rao. The whole question was taken up of expanding secondary education, and the progress that has already been made was duly noticed and it was found difficult to make further progress immediately. This portion of it is necessary to pick up the existing schools (note). But the question may be raised whether that will serve the purpose of keeping up the efficiency of schools. I would only make one suggestion and it is for the Director of Public Instruction and the department to consider it—I do not say that I can make a completely satisfactory suggestion—if amongst the non-B.A. L.T.'s that are now serving in schools and colleges a list may be prepared of persons who may be deemed by the department to be competent to impart instruction as headmasters of incomplete secondary schools, there may be scope for any school to get one such master not necessarily a B.A. L.T. and that will give scope for such teachers as are not B.A. L.T.'s but are approved by the department as good teachers to be selected to fill up these places, and the schools themselves will be at fault if even with that concession given by the Government they are not able to procure proper teachers. The scale of salaries ordinarily expected to be paid by the institutions for teachers of that kind may also be regulated if it will be proper, but certainly it will not be difficult to control the demand and supply like that. To obtain approved teachers where B.A. L.T.'s are not available to be headmasters of incomplete secondary schools that will obviate the difficulties. At any rate the rule if worked strictly will cause considerable hardship."

"I have in mind a few institutions that suffer like that. I can for instance quote the Andar Tirumangal incomplete secondary school where Government have recently

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Mr. Stone.]

given a jekka building which I had the honour to recently inspect in connection with the reconstruction of the school. The teacher there is an L.A. with a certificate of training—I am not sure, however. The affairs of the school were under a board of management; it was a typical school that might be encountered in that part of the country. The residents of the village who own lands contribute to its maintenance; each landholder contributes a portion according to the extent of the lands he holds in the village; and a collection is made, and the school is kept up fairly. It is about 15 miles from Tirunelveli, and if a B.A., L.T. is expected to go to a place of that kind, it will be very difficult to procure one. There are very many other places like that in which similar difficulty arises. My request, as far as this is concerned, will be confined to this; there must be steps to pick out for these posts from available teachers. B.A., L.T.'s cannot be ordinarily expected to take charge of a headmaster's place there, and therefore it is proper to ask that his rules are not worked at least to the extent that the schools in question are affected. With these words, my Lord, I commend this resolution to the acceptance of this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASWAMI SIVA seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE :—" Your Excellency, this is not the first time this subject has been debated. I cannot give any additional reasons for maintaining the rule. I should like to maintain the rule which explains the ideal which we should like to reach. I am quite aware of the difficulty of obtaining L.T. teachers; there are, as a matter of fact, 29 L.T. teachers employed in schools out of a total of 108. Therefore, while I am unwilling to have the rule abrogated, I wish it to be understood as was explained before that we really do not work this rule harshly; we do call upon schools sometimes to provide themselves with L.T. teachers or else get themselves affiliated with some other school. What we mean by L.T.'s is that they should really get some kind of staff which we can approve. We have now standards to approve of staffs which do not point to L.T., and I am quite aware that we may have to do that to an increasing degree."

"The Honourable Member's suggestion that I should make a list of secondary grade teachers fit to be headmasters of incomplete secondary schools I shall examine with great pleasure. I do not like to commit myself to saying that it would be a practicable and useful scheme to take. But at any rate I am perfectly willing to look into it and see what the probable results would be of drawing up such a list."

"With regard to the Alair Tirunelveli school, I am advised by the Inspector that the school is not well-organized and well-taught; and I have been in correspondence with the manager telling him that he must get an L.T. He has been pointing out the extreme difficulty of getting an L.T., and so far as I can see, he will not be able to get an L.T. I am quite willing to go on negotiating with him to see that the staff is more satisfactory than what the Inspector says it is. It so happens that there is a change of inspectors there and I shall therefore have the benefit of the opinion of another inspector on the subject of the Alair Tirunelveli school."

"I do not think I need say more, except on one other point. The Honourable Member says that we might insist upon L.T.'s in big metropolitan centres. As a matter of fact, the secondary schools in which we would particularly like to have a B.A., L.T. are just the other schools, those that are far away from metropolitan centres and are in out-of-the-way places. It is in such places where there is the least possibility of efficient supervision that we would like to see headmasters of this kind. I should be particularly unable to accept that part of the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—" My Lord, as regards the latter portion of the resolution I find that the Director of Public Instruction himself feels that these incomplete secondary schools may not be able to procure L.T.'s under the present circumstances. That being so, I first suggested that the rule might be abrogated. But if the idea is to be kept up, it may be kept up as suggested by the Director and I am not against that. But the other portion of the resolution—'except at big metropolitan centres having a number of secondary and higher schools'—is necessary. Unless that is accepted by the Government, the effect will be that many of the present lower secondary schools, if they had not provided themselves with B.A., L.T.'s may stand the risk of being reorganization. I think it would

RESOLUTIONS RE ENFORCEMENT OF THE RULE THAT HEADMASTERS' LIST OF INCOMPLETE SECONDARY SCHOOLS SHOULD BE R.A., L.T.'S AND COMMITTEE TO INQ. INTO ABOUT THE IMPROVEMENT OF VERNACULAR STUDY IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

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be well for the Government to consider the position and accept that position with any amendment which may be necessary. It seems to be practically conceded that it is essential that some provision is made for this."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad:—"From the wording of the resolution I see that a R.A. L.T. is required as a condition precedent to recognition. The Director of Public Instruction has not said anything about it."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Spence:—"I thought the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar had replied."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad:—"I should like to know about it."

His Excellency the President:—"The rule is admitted. The Honorable gentlemen must have gathered that the existence of the rule is admitted. The question is whether or not this resolution should be passed. I want say that I entirely agree with the position of the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction. I am sure that this Council understood that the rule is not worked hardly. It is a subject that is frequently discussed. This rule is worked with the utmost consideration and it would not be well that this Council should lend its support in any form of words lowering the ideal standard of which we must all approve. It would be much more desirable that we should get much better teachers, allocated and qualified teachers, for our schools; and surely it is a good thing to hold up that ideal provided extraordinary demands, inconsiderate demands, are not made on the members of schools. It is evident from what the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction has said that no case has been made out to the contrary and that this rule is worked with full consideration of the difficulties and the circumstances of particular schools. I would, therefore, urge the Honorable gentlemen to accept the discussion. It has disclosed quite a reasonable state of things and a reasonable policy on the part of the department."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"In view of the statement made by your Excellency, I withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

His Excellency the President:—"Is the discussion on resolution No. XXIII likely to last long?"

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan:—"It may."

RESOLUTION RE COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE ABOUT THE IMPROVEMENT OF VERNACULAR STUDY IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The resolution standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao was as follows:—

"XXVI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to appoint a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to inquire and report upon the best means of improving the study of the vernaculars in the secondary schools in the Presidency."

His Excellency the President:—"If the Honourable gentlemen will allow me, it will be most convenient to take up resolution No. XXVI so that we may release the members interested in education."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—"It is the wish of several of my non-official colleagues to discuss this at the next meeting. I only request that the resolution be not moved at this meeting and may be brought up at the first portion of the agenda next time."

His Excellency the President:—"Yes, if the Honourable gentleman would give similar notice we shall place it on the agenda."

The resolution was not moved.

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(Mr. Saktarajula Raddigar, the President.) [DATE NOVEMBER 1916.]

RESOLUTION RE INQUIRY INTO THE RE-CLASSIFICATION OF IRRIGATION SOURCES AT THE RESETTLEMENT OF NORTH AROO.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUNDARAYALU REDDIAR:—“The resolution, I have the honour to move read thus:—

“XXIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that in connection with the raising of claims in the re-classification of irrigation sources at the recent resettlement of North Aroo under G.O. No. 408, dated 7th April 1916, and G.O. No. 1691 of 1st July 1916, a public inquiry may be caused to be held regarding the correctness or otherwise of such re-classification, opportunity being given to the ryots concerned to be heard at such inquiry.”

“I sincerely trust, your Excellency, that the resolution will not be rejected because it is moved at the tail end of the day.

“Most of us were in the discussion in this Council in January 1914 of the question of resettlement relating to North Aroo. For the first time in the history of resettlements, an abrupt and unusual high enhancement of 25 per cent in wet rates over the existing settlement rates was ordered for that district in G.O. No. 3165 of 1st November 1913, although since then the Government have been favouring the ryots with proposals to enhance wet rates by 25 per cent or even 50 per cent. The Special Settlement Officer, who was entrusted in 1912 with the preparation of the resettlement scheme of North Aroo, proposed a general enhancement of 10 per cent on the existing wet rates for the whole tract, submitting at the same time that the modification in the claims of irrigation sources which was to follow the enhancement, will result in a much less percentage enhancement. He expected the final enhancement in the wet rates to amount to only 15 per cent.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—“If the Honourable gentleman will allow me to interrupt, I am sorry to think that the Honourable gentleman is moving his resolution under some disadvantages. A great many people have left the Council and at the close of the proceedings non-official members have to meet to elect their representatives for the Finance Committee. I do not know, I am not sufficiently cognisant of the circumstances to know whether the Honourable gentleman attaches importance to having the discussion at this meeting. I am sorry that the meeting of the Senate which we did not know of would clash with this meeting. If he would wish to postpone it till the next meeting—the discussion has not proceeded very far—we shall put it on the agenda paper for the next meeting.”

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUNDARAYALU REDDIAR:—“I may mention, your Excellency, that the ryots of this tract are extremely anxious to have it pushed on. I am therefore unable to put it off till the next meeting. I have no objection to take it up tomorrow.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—“It is open to the Honourable gentleman to continue.”

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUNDARAYALU REDDIAR:—“Your Excellency, I continue. That was what the Special Settlement Officer said:

“When his proposals went up before the Board, the Board agreed in the main with the Special Settlement Officer and recommended to Government a uniform enhancement of 20 per cent in wet rates.”

“The Government, however, disagreed with the Board with regard to this percentage and directed that the existing wet rates should be raised to 25 per cent. In so ordering, however, the Government laid up a promise to the ryots that the actual increase would not be so much as 25 per cent; but that it would be reduced by the reclassification of irrigation sources.

“During the discussion of the subject of enhancement in January 1914 various objections were advanced by the non-official members to the enhancement proposed by Government. They pointed out as strongly as they could that the Special Settlement Officer failed to comply with the rule regarding resettlement in proposing the enhancement, that he made no economic inquiry regarding the condition of

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(Mr. Satharajulu Reddy.)

the ryots, regarding their indebtedness, regarding the excessive increase in the cultivation expenses, regarding the pressure rainfall—which has caused the existence of numerous wells in the tract and which led to the migration of the agricultural labourers—and so on.

"After meeting these objections or rather after deciding to meet them, Sir John Atkinson revised the promise of Government contained in the Government Order in his speech reported at page 330 of Council's Proceedings dated 27th January 1914—'what is the enhancement we propose? We propose an enhancement of 25 per cent to be regulated, altered and reduced by the classification of irrigation sources. What was anticipated by the public generally was that the enhancement would be something over 20 per cent; shall we say 22 or 23 per cent? We are going to have 22 or 23 per cent. That is what is going to happen. The Government Order says '25 per cent to be reduced by the classification of irrigation sources.' That will be only 22 or 23 per cent. If there was no reason for complaint, criticism or objection to the rate of 22 or 23 per cent up till December last, I cannot understand what ground of complaint there is now against it.' So the Government on that occasion proposed a reduction from 25 to 22 or 23 per cent.

"With the issue of G.O. No. 2330 of 12th October 1915, relating to the Palar taluk, I believe the re-classification of irrigation sources of the whole of North Acrof has been completed. This Government Order was received a few days ago. Under this Government Order the wet rates have been enhanced by 25-55 per cent, 1-08 over 25 per cent and at least 3-08 per cent over the enhancement promised by Sir John Atkinson. I pass over this Government Order as the present resolution does not embrace the re-classification of sources in the Palar taluk.

"As regards the tract covered by G.O. No. 1501 of 1st July 1915, referred to in my resolution, viz., Atkinson, Walaje, North Chayyar, Vallare and Gadiyation, I find the increase in the wet rates has been by 25-84 per cent. I take it to be a partial performance of the promise of Government to reduce it to 22 or 23 per cent and will therefore not take up year time over it.

"I would therefore content myself with inviting your attention to G.O. No. 808 of 7th April 1915, which relates to the tract covered by the Chayyar irrigation sources, viz., Wandinash and South Chayyar. On the basis of this Government Order a re-classification of the irrigation sources of these two taluks was effected and notified in the issue of the North Acrof District Gazette of 1st May 1915. All that can be learnt from the notification are the name of the village, the name of the source, existing classification and the classification to be assigned at the re-settlement. I cannot make out from the notification what the rates as enhanced are, and what the rates as reduced are. All that I have been able to learn from it is that under the existing classification—under the classification as it existed on the date of the notification—no source, not a single source of the 175 sources referred to in it was placed in the first class; but that, under the present re-settlement, 18 second-class sources have been placed in the first, 52 third-class sources have been placed in the second, 8 fourth-class sources have been placed in the third while four sources that were third-class sources in the existing settlement, have been placed in the fourth and two, that were fourth class sources, have been placed in the 5th. So then, out of the 175 sources 59 have had their classes raised and 6 reduced and the classes of the remaining 110 left undisturbed.

"The notification does not give us an idea of the extent under each source or of the total extent. I have been however supplied by the ryots with the information regarding the extents and I state them subject to correction. The average of wet lands whose classes have been raised at the re-settlement is 5,067. The average of lands whose classes have been reduced is but 100. So, while on the total extent of the wet lands of the two taluks the wet rates have been uniformly enhanced by 25 per cent with the exception of the 100 acres, the enhancement on the 5,067 acres varies from, according to my information, 25 to 40 per cent and in some cases it has even been 50 per cent.

"If I am not able to be more concrete under this head I respectfully submit I am not to blame. In my resolution I referred, no doubt, to G.O. No. 503. When I did so I had not been furnished with a copy of the Government Order. But seeing that it was referred to in the 'North Acrof Gazette' notification of 1st May 1915, as

(Mr. Sambasiva Reddyar.) [26th November 1916.]

the authority for re-adjusting classes of sources, I thought that I might apply to Government for a copy and provide myself with one. When I did apply later for a copy, somewhat to my surprise, I was declined one—the ground alleged for declining was that the Government Order had not been laid on the Editors' Table. Not being acquainted with the contents of the Government Order I have been unable to ascertain the grounds for this high enhancement. It is still open to Government to consider whether the Government Order should not be laid on the Editors' Table and the publication as to the reasons for enhancement. The enhancement is extraordinary and is all throughout the enhancement in this whole tract of Chayyar irrigation system must be somewhere about 50 per cent—far different from the 25 or 28 per cent provided by Mr John Arkison.

"What has led to this enormous enhancement? In so enhancing late the authorities decided that the irrigation sources were incorrectly classified at the original re-settlement, as have they based the enhancement upon the improvements ascertained as having taken place in the irrigation sources during the last 50 years? So far as I have been able to gather, I have no good ground to believe that either of these is true. On the other hand I note in the statement showing the average rainfall for 8 decades in this tract given in appendix VI, page 67, attached to G.O. No. 3165 of 1915, that the rainfall in this tract in the first decade (1830-39) was 52·94" while that in the second decade was only 43·27", and in the third 42·60"—a difference of 10½" between 1839 and 1909.

"I may here point out that in the adjoining tract in Chinglopet district watershed under the same Chayyar irrigation system the enhancement was but 16 and odd per cent—very different from the present enhancement of 30 per cent. I may also mention in this connection that the Special Settlement Officer is said to have assigned as a ground for the enhancement, among probably other grounds, that the sale value of lands has enormously increased. It is obvious that the Settlement Officer made a mistake in referring to that as one of the reasons. For the enhanced sale value of the lands had already served him as a reason for the general enhancement of 25 per cent. It seems to me absurd to have relied on that same ground over again to justify further enhancement consequent on re-classification of sources.

"I am unable to see what special reasons existed for arriving at this extraordinary enhancement in this tract alone even against the pledge given by Government through Mr John Arkison. In his enhancement operations I doubt very much whether the Settlement Officer bestowed any thought over the fact that the 5,067 acres whose rates have been enhanced have had to depend upon nearly 1,500 wells—that is for every 6 acres a well. I can cite instances in this tract where ryots have sunk a well for every 2 acres.

"It is indeed doubtful whether the Settlement Officer has done his duty by the ryots in determining the classes of the irrigation sources. I may cite typical instances of the insufficient attention he paid in going through the re-classification. Take for instance Seyyathakal referred to as a source in the Gazette notification of May 1, 1916. This has been raised from the second class to the first. Seyyathakal is in fact and as the name implies a spring channel and as such according to the recent re-classification of the irrigation sources into five classes it would fall under class II-C. Why it has been raised to the first class the ryots are at a loss to see. Instances may be multiplied of neglect of attention or enquiry on the part of the Settlement Officer. Thus as said anything in his report which must have formed an enclosure to G.O. No. 3165 not laid before the public, regarding the heavy silt and consequent deficient water-supply, since the last Settlement, of the tanks known as Wakkadai-Mukkur-bhava-tank and Anupathur tank? Has he assigned any reason for placing the Anupathur in the first class? This tank, it must have been pointed to him, was not among the tanks directly connected with the Chayyar-Arcoet system nor well supplied. The complaint of the ryots is that at the re-classification they have not been given sufficient opportunity to be heard.

"Being therefore that the enhancement in this tract is out of all proportion to the proposed enhancement and that the pledge given by Government has not been fulfilled, I would respectfully ask that the Government may be pleased to reconsider the classification, and issue orders for the inquiry I have asked for in my resolution which will give a fair opportunity to the ryots to be heard.

RESOLUTION RE INQUIRY INTO THE RE-CLASSIFICATION OF IRRIGATION SOURCES AT THE RE-SETTLEMENT OF NORTH ARCOT

(*Mr. Subbaraya Reddyar; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Boekler.*)
24th November 1916.]

"With these observations, I commend my resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"I wish to second this resolution. I wish to point out that ever since the settlement operations have been in force, the trouble in North Arcot must be apparent to every one in the Council. I do not wish to take up the time of the Council by travelling over the ground taken in the course of the elaborate discussion which took place when this question was raised in 1914. There was a resolution then moved by my friend Mr. Kesava Pillai asking that the Government should defer action under the Government Order then issued, so as to give time to land-holders to make representations. That was the substance of the resolution and the scheme report was discussed at considerable length, and it was pointed out clearly to Government that the facts which were taken into consideration in determining the economic condition of the tracts were such as would necessitate a reconsideration of the whole position. It was then made clear that there was no justification whatever for taking a view which was a little more harsh than that of the settlement officer who recommended 20 per cent enhancement in certain cases, except in one where he recommended 25 per cent. The settlement officer said that the reclassification of the irrigation sources would reduce it to 15 per cent. After the receipt of the report of the settlement officer the Board of Revenue suggested that the increase might be 20 per cent all round, but the Government were not pleased to accept those recommendations but went a little further. They then ordered that in the case of wet lands the rate of enhancement should be 20 per cent, in the case of dry lands 15 per cent in some cases and 5½ per cent in other cases and the lowest rates 8 annas and 6 annas should remain undisturbed. My Honourable friend Mr. Subbaraya Reddyar has pointed out that there have been numerous inequalities in classifying irrigation sources, and it is also clear on a careful consideration of the economic condition of the tract that it could not bear such heavy enhancement. What I wish to impress upon the attention of this Council is this: there was an opportunity to relieve the burden of enhancement at least when the classification of the irrigation sources was taken into consideration. The whole discussion in the Council which I need not repeat must have satisfied that the economic condition of North Arcot as compared with other water districts was not such as to justify such enhancement. That after the classification of the irrigation sources it should have gone as high as in this order is what caused hardship to the ryots. It has been pointed out in the order itself 'a revision of the classification in the manner described above has involved some reduction of revenue with the result that the resettlement single-crop assessment on all wet lands in the five taluks in question shows an increase of only 25·56 per cent against a general enhancement of 25 per cent.' It is slightly reduced when the second crop is taken into consideration. As the Honourable member pointed out in the course of the discussion Sir John Atkinson stated that it would come only to 25 per cent or 28 per cent. Even these persons were not satisfied with the assurance that he would not go beyond that, but now the position becomes more serious. I would therefore appeal to your Excellency's Government to reconsider the matter and to bear representations from the ryots and be satisfied that the classification of the irrigation sources is fair, just and equitable and then see whether the assessment cannot be properly re-adjusted. I am aware when any question is brought up in this Council which tends to affect either the assessment to be levied or the collection of the assessment fixed it is not easy to convince the Government about the reasonableness of the proposals; but if they would bear with us for a while and take the trouble of making elaborate enquiries by sending officers to go into the villages and to hear their representations probably they will be satisfied as to the justice of the demand made on their behalf. This resolution suggests that some steps should be taken without further delay to set right the wrong already done."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BOEKLER :—"The proposals for the reclassification of irrigation sources formed part of the scheme for the resettlement of the North Arcot district. That scheme and the report were duly published in the *North Arcot District Gazette* and it was open to any body in the district to make any representation in regard to the terms of the notification which they wished to do. But no representation outside this Council was made by any ryots of the district; nor even in this

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(Mr. Rooding.)

[23rd November 1916.]

Council was any criticism made of the principles upon which the reclassification of the sources was to proceed. The resolution which is before the Council recommends that in connection with the raising of the class in the reclassification of the irrigation that a public inquiry might be ordered to be held. The resolution refers to two Government Orders. The first order refers to the reclassification of sources under the Chayyar and Palar systems, and the second deals with the reclassification of sources carried out in the Arkonath, Wallaja, North Chayyar, Vallure and Gudiyallam taluks.

It will be convenient to deal with the latter Government Order first. The total number of irrigation sources affected excluding those abandoned and those newly recognized is 1,666. Of these the class was reduced in 1,332, or practically three-fourths of the number. The class was reduced in 37b cases and the class was raised in only 33 which represents less than 3½ per cent of the total. The general result is that the number of tanks in the first class has been reduced from 60 to 47, the number in the second from 715 to 615, and the number in the third from 672 to 383; the number in the fourth has risen from 235 to 313, and 151 tanks have been placed in the new 5th class. Judging from these figures it cannot be seriously contended that the work was carried out otherwise than with economy. The area we are dealing with contains two important irrigation systems the Ponnaiyar and the Palar systems. Under the former system 99 of the 125 sources were retained unchanged in classification; this is more than three-fourths of the total. In 24 cases, or nearly one-fifth of the total, the classification was reduced, and in only five cases was the classification raised. Under the Palar system there are 377 sources; the classification was retained unchanged in 235 cases, it was reduced in 20 and was raised in 22. In order to carry out the work of the classification of sources four additional Special Assistant Settlement Officers were appointed, and every irrigation work was inspected by a Sanctioned officer. There was thus an adequate staff to deal with the work and the work was not carried out without adequate enquiry to see that the terms of the reclassification notification were complied with. The results were not based on statistics alone but also on local enquiry. Attention was paid to the ordinary percentage of cultivation in occupation, to the irrigation of dry lands, the cultivation of second crop, the number of wells and to the remissions. In all these cases the ryots had an opportunity of further representation at the hearing of rough paths objections and the fact that no single appeal against the raising of the classification of a tank was presented to the Board ought to be sufficient testimony of the way in which the work was carried out.

As regards the Chayyar, I should like in the first place to impress upon the Honorable member that no final report of the results with regard to the Chayyar system has been received. The classification of the tanks has been submitted for approval, and approval has been given to such classification. But a number of petitions have been received from the ryots of that locality against the classification of their tanks and those petitions have been forwarded to the settlement officer for report through the Collector. These reports have not yet been received, and if these reports show that any of the contentions of the ryots were not sufficiently attended to previously and that there are good grounds for altering the classification made, I have not the slightest doubt that the Government will be ready to modify the classification of any particular tank in which it is shown that the classification may not be wholly correct. It is somewhat difficult, therefore, to deal with the Chayyar case at the present moment. But I should like to refer to the figures in the case for the information of the Honorable gentleman. With regard to the system, I have not been able to find out exactly why it was, but there was no doubt that it was, treated in a different way from the two systems of Palar and Ponnaiyar at the original settlement. It seems to have been dismissed somewhat summarily. Enquiries have been made and the opinions of many officers who know the three sources have been taken, and they all agree that the Chayyar system is in no way inferior to the Palar and Ponnaiyar systems to which the classification, it was originally suggested, should be applied. If anything, the Chayyar system is better than the Palar and the Ponnaiyar systems. The supplies are more copious and more certain. The opinion that the Chayyar system is better than the others is borne out by statistics. The percentage of cultivation in occupation is higher than under the other two systems and the percentage of second crop cultivation is also higher. When it was determined that the sources under the Palar and Ponnaiyar systems were to be reclassified, it

RESOLUTION BY INQUIRY INTO THE RECLASSIFICATION OF IMBELLIGATION SOURCES AT THE RESETTLEMENT OF NORTH AROOL.

26th November 1926.] (Mr. Buckley.) Mr. Subbarama Reddygar.)

was accordingly determined that the Chettyar system should be dealt with on similar lines. It was reported, as the hon. member gentleman will no doubt remember, that under the old classification many tanks of different degrees of quality were placed in the same class and one of the objects was to make the classification as in better with the actual facts. There is no reason why, because the Chettyar system was favourably dealt with at the time of the original settlement, now at the time when we are making a general classification of the sources, that favoured system should be perpetuated. I would remind the hon. member gentleman that no representation was made against the proposal of re-classification at this time. As might be expected, when you are going to level up the works under one system up to the level of the works under another system, you must expect to find that there is a larger number of tanks which is noted in class. The result under the present proposal is as follows: I do not quote the same figures as the hon. member has done. He has quoted the figure 175 but that is somewhat misleading. There are many sources which cover more than one village. I deal with the actual number of sources and not with the number of times they are repeated owing to their being shown again and again in different villages.

"The total number of sources is 185; the original classification has been retained in 55 and reduced in four cases, these figures amounting to two-thirds of the total. The number of sources raised in class is 46 under G.O. No. 508, Revenue, dated 8th April 1916, approximately one-third of the total. Of the 25 in class II sources, only 1 have been raised to class I. Of the 78 in class III sources 26 have been raised to class II, 4 being reduced to class IV; 8 out of the 25 in class IV have been raised to class III, and one to class II. As in the case of the other two systems, the sources were all inspected by a general office. Detailed remarks were recorded about every one, and the details of every tank were carefully scrutinized by myself when I personally inspected a considerable number of sources. An independent inspection was also made by the Collector and the results were arrived at only after most careful scrutiny and consideration of all conditions.

"As I said already, a considerable number of objections have been received and have been sent for remark. It is possible that the figures I have quoted may be modified by the results of the orders passed on these reports. It is impossible to accept the figures given in the Government Order as final until we know what orders are passed upon these petitions. The objection of the rate under the Chettyar system, coming as it does from those whose tanks have been raised, is not so much against the method in which the classification has been made, but it is really an objection to the reclassification scheme altogether. The work cannot be judged by the results with regard to a single tank, nor can it be judged altogether by the work done in a single project. We have to judge what the total result would be upon the whole district. Taking the areas which are covered by the two Government Orders referred to by the hon. member of the resolution, the total number of sources whose classification has been raised is less than 4 per cent. another number of areas where the class has been retained is more than 15 per cent and the number in which it has been reduced is more than 21 per cent. Considering these results and considering that this work has been done throughout the district by officers who have been there throughout—I do not say that the hon. member finds fault with the work done by them in the matter of reduction or in the matter of keeping tanks in the same class in which they were in the original settlement,—it seems hardly reasonable to ask that in this small percentage of cases in which the classification has been raised a public inquiry should be held into the matter. I am instructed to say on behalf of Government that we are unable to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur A. SUBBARAMA REDDYGAR :—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley has given us information that so many appeals are pending from that tract before him. If that is so, I cannot be said that the system never came forward with complaints."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. R. BONGART :—"They never came forward to say anything about the rules under which classification was to be made."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur A. SUBBARAMA REDDYGAR :—"I understand these appeals pending before you refer to re-classification also."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. R. BONGART :—"No, yes."

344 RESOLUTION AS INQUIRY INTO THE RE-CLASSIFICATION OF IRRIGATION SOURCES AT THE RE-SETTLEMENT OF NORTH ARBOOT.

(Mr. Pathergale Baidiyar; Mr. Buckley.) [34th November 1915.]

The Hon'ble Diwan Baladeo A. Srinivasulu Bannur :—“ I am thankful for the promise that he has given that he will dispose of them favourably.”

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. Buckter :—“ No. I have not said that I would dispose of them favourably.”

The Hon'ble Diwan Baladeo A. Srinivasulu Bannur :—“ He said that he would give due consideration. What I now complain of is that this tract of Chayyar irrigation has been extremely harshly treated. I have given the figures. The three Government Orders before your Excellency, G.O. No. 4130, G.O. No. 1541 and G.O. No. 538, cover the whole tract. G.O. No. 2380 refers to the Polar tract and I have already said that I have no great complaint to make as to what has been done in the Polar tract because I think the enhancement in that tract is 39.00 per cent, it is only 1.40 over 25, and inasmuch as my resolution did not condemn that Government Order, I thought there was no need to trouble your Excellency's Government.

“ The other Government Order, namely, G.O. No. 1581, refers to five taluks Arkonam, Walaj, etc. As I said already, the enhancement there was 22.65 per cent, less therefore than 25 per cent, although it is greater by .60 per cent, than what was promised by Sir John Atkinson. I have no grievance against that enhancement either. But coming to Chayyar I believe that I was particular about stating the figures. I have not been told by the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley that I was incorrect in any figures, although in connection with the figures I gave about acres there was a difference between him and me, he has not told the Council that the percentage of enhancement is not as I put it. According to me while the enhancement in G.O. No. 1165 was 25 per cent and the promised enhancement was 22 or 23 per cent, the enhancement was to the extent of 30 per cent in the Chayyar irrigation sources and sometimes 40 per cent and I venture to say in some cases it is even 50 per cent as against the 22 or 23 per cent which was promised by Government in G.O. No. 1165. I have not been told a single word about the inaccuracy of the percentage I have stated. It is certainly for your Excellency's Council to consider what led to this extremely heavy enhancement from 22 or 23 per cent promised by Government to 50 per cent and as I said in some cases to 40 per cent and in some to 50 per cent. Is not this matter deserving of an inquiry? Did those who were engaged in reclassifying irrigation sources and in arriving at the figures remember the pledge given by Government that it should not be above 22 or 23 per cent and that the people would have no reason to grumble. In the face of that pledge we have it here raised at least to 50 per cent in some cases, that is 8 or 9 per cent over 22, and when you consider the other cases in which it is 40 per cent and 50 per cent the matter is really hard for the ryots to endure. When I am told that my figures and percentages are incorrect, it seems to me, your Excellency, that the matter requires reconsideration and some inquiry, because the enhancement has been nearly doubled in some cases and certainly the enhancement is not an enhancement which the ryots can endure, especially when your Excellency takes into consideration that under the same irrigation system, the Chayyar system in Chingleput, it is only 16 per cent and not 30 per cent as in this case. Therefore, it seems to me there is really a case for an inquiry and for some consideration by Government. There is no reason to tax these poor ryots of the Chayyar so heavily as is admittedly done. I say admittedly admittedly, because the correctness of my figures has not been denied. Therefore, I submit that some relief is needed for these hard-pressed ryots. I am glad to hear that you would give some consideration to the petition.”

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. Buckter :—“ I have only one word to say. The Hon'ble Mr. Pathergale Baidiyar is still unable to understand why the increase in Chayyar was so great. The reason is the classification of irrigation sources under that system is being levelled up to the classification in the Polar and Poonchay systems. With regard to the percentages he has quoted, we have to deal with the whole district and we cannot deal with particular areas within the district. I referred to the figures of assessment at the re-settlement, and with regard especially to the Chayyar area it is impossible for me to say anything as to what the result would be at the present moment, because I say these petitions have to be disposed of, and we do not know what the result may be.”

The resolution was put and lost.